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DICTIONARY OF BOSTON

WITH AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

BY

GEORGE E. ELLIS, D. D., LL. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY
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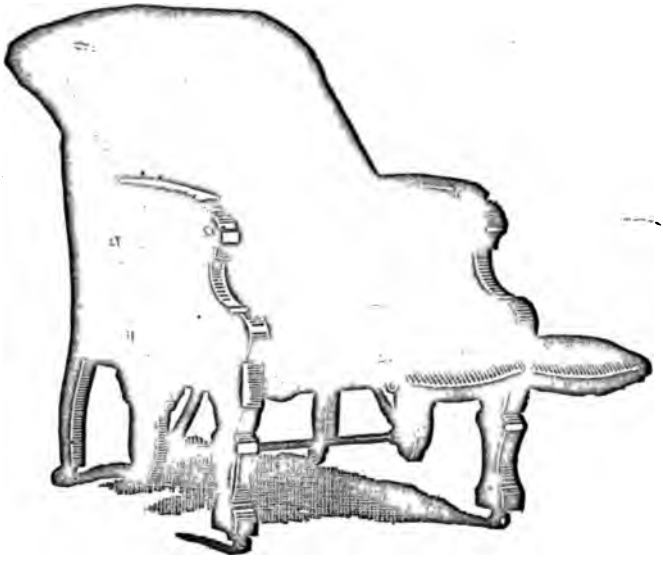

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EDITOR'S NOTE.

In the preparation of this book the utmost care has been taken to make it as thorough and accurate as it is possible for such a work to be, and at the same time to present the information it conveys in concise and attractive form. The full significance of its comprehensive title has been kept steadily in view in the selection, arrangement, and treatment of its many topics. The aim has been not to provide a conveniently arranged hand-book merely, nor yet simply a guide-book; but to furnish complete, trustworthy, and direct information of all that goes to make the Boston of to-day, — of its many noble institutions; its charitable, benevolent, philanthropic, humanitarian, educational, literary, art, and social organizations; its religious denominations and churches; its manifold activities, commercial, trade, and general business features. The historic landmarks of the city which give to Boston, modern as it is in its general aspect, its flavor of antiquity, and which render it so interesting alike to the resident and visitor, are also described in these pages, while the most stirring chapters in the story of its life, as a colonial and a provincial town, and as a modern municipality, are recalled. Embracing such material, this Dictionary is offered then as a hand-book, guide-book, and condensed history of Boston in one compact, ready-reference volume. It cannot be expected that the work will be found absolutely free from errors, or altogether perfect in its system; but it is hoped that its errors will prove to be few, and its excellences many. It is the purpose of the editor to maintain it as a standard work, and to this end thorough revisions will be made from time to time, and new features, whenever deemed necessary, will be added. The reader will find that changes occurring while the work was going through the press are noted in the Appendices.

Many books about Boston, historical papers, reports, and official documents have been consulted in making this book, and advantage has been taken of the information about the old as well as the new Boston, which eminent Bostonians, local antiquarians, and men of affairs possess, and with which the editor has been generously favored. Among the works freely consulted have been that notable publication, "The Memorial History of Boston;" the admirable books of the Messrs. Drake, — "The History and Antiquities of Boston," and the "Landmarks of Boston," Loring's "Hundred Boston Orators," Frothingham's "Life and Times of Joseph Warren," Sumner's "History of East Boston,"

Editor's Note.

Foote's "History of King's Chapel," the "Diary of Samuel Sewall," Edward H. Howard's valuable "Reports of the Board of Trade," that serviceable little hand-book, the "Directory of Charities," M. F. Sweetser's "King's Hand-book of Boston Harbor," the various local histories of Boston, the noteworthy books of record and statistics issued under the direction of the city of Boston, and the invaluable volumes and papers of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. Beside these and many others, histories of the various leading institutions of the city and the latest annual reports of organizations and societies have been consulted. For essential facts and dates, the editor is under obligations to many friends whose intelligent assistance has been of substantial help to him, and he has received the most courteous attention from those to whom he has applied during the progress of his work, for information, and in verifying statements. He also desires to pay a special and a generous tribute to another most helpful friend, one whose constant care and commendable regard for exact statement have checked many errors which other trained eyes had passed, — the proof-reader.

The editor further desires to state that his only aim in the preparation of this book has been to give information and facts without bias from any source. No statement, indorsement, or recommendation in it has been influenced by advertisers. No payment has been or will be received, in any way, for the mention in the text of a single name, or reference to any firm, company, organization, or institution, private or public, or any enterprise whatsoever. The advertising matter between these covers is in its proper place, — in the extra advertising pages at the front and back of the book, — and only there.

EDWIN M. BACON.

Boston, *July*, 1888.

INTRODUCTION.

THE first impression, doubtless, which this book will make upon one who takes it in hand will be of the abundance of the material which is to be found for it, and of the convenience coming from having what is in it so methodically disposed. The models for the volume were, of course, the well-known "Dictionary of London" and "Dictionary of Paris." But it has peculiar features of its own, which make it preferable to them in method, arrangement, and the form in which information is presented. There are in it more than twelve hundred titles of articles, arranging the subjects of them alphabetically, under the leading word most likely to be turned to by the inquirer. These cover all the local features, landmarks, visible objects of interest in the territory; the government and public institutions of the city in their various departments; the corporations and societies administered here; the organizations of its citizens, mercantile, literary, charitable, and social; its clubs and fraternities and its repositories of literature, science, and the arts, with an account of their administration. Incidentally many local customs, observances, and commemorations are recognized. There is also very much of history spread through the pages, with descriptions and statistics. Discussion, comment, and all irrelevant themes are avoided. Accuracy of statement, with conciseness and condensation, have of necessity been kept strictly in view; and so the information is authentic, sufficiently extended, and, as a whole, surprisingly full. The variety of headings under which this information — most needed by strangers and visitors to the city and, indeed, most welcome to our own citizens — is distributed, forcibly reminds us of the progress towards expansion, enrichment, and even to a shade of cosmopolitanism, which the amazing strides of human progress in two and a half centuries, and the special influences which have developed wealth and enterprise, has realized on this old peninsula, the site of an English colony. The point of view, therefore, under which this Dictionary may admit of an Introduction is that of tracing the development of the town and city, its expansion, and its enrichment, leading on to its present opulence, its advanced administration, the number and variety of its resources and institutions, and the composition of its population.

A few years ago the city authorities procured the preparation of maps,

which by an ingenious method, through shadings, tints, colors, and lines, exhibited this territory, first as divided according to the original "Book of Possessions;" and then the peninsula, as the first white settlers found it, with its abrupt and its gradual elevations, its large inlets of sea-water, nearly dividing it, its extended marshes, its inner bay, its broad fringe of ooze and mud, and the slender Neck which attached it to the mainland; then the successive extensions within the bound of the original peninsula were indicated, till what was once the narrowest part of the dry land has become the widest. Much of the original territory was rocky. The Common seems to have been once well strewn with bowlders, used, when split, for the cellar-walls and underpinning of buildings. Judge Sewall mentions in his Journal his petition to the selectmen to be allowed to gather some for those purposes. The ground on that field must have been very thoroughly dug under and over, when it was occupied by British troops during the siege of the town, who in the cold of the winter had burrows and shanties in it made of parts of nearly a hundred wooden houses which were demolished for the purpose of fuel, and from the capping-timber for the wharves Very many of the soldiers, dying of camp-diseases, were buried in trenches in what is now the Boylston Street cemetery.

It is not certainly known what proportion of the buildings first erected in Boston were constructed of timber growing on its site. Trees were not found numerous here by the first-comers, though bushes were abundant. William Coddington built the first brick house here before 1638. As soon as it was found necessary to construct piers or wharves, or to form solid borders to the territory over marsh-lands, or to push out to deep water, piles and timber were largely drawn from the harbor islands. For a long time the lading of vessels, floating in the harbor, was taken to them and from them in boats. It would be a curious calculation, if one could approximate to it, to estimate the number of forest-trees which, from the earliest days to the present, have been driven into the marginal or the alluvial soil of Boston, as solid land has been made over the water flowage. The Back Bay alone, if ever its foundations are exposed by an enormous wash-out, would exhibit vast groups of these trees, like a gigantic canebrake. These, covered with granite from the blowing-up of our quarries and from Cape Ann, and with sand and gravel from hills a score of miles inland, are no unfit illustration of the conditions by which a foothold has been secured on the peninsula. The causeways and bridges, running in every direction, show other conditions of enlargement. Many persons who, in the present year, occasionally stand on the beautiful heights of South Boston and the promontory of Winthrop, with East Boston, express or feel wonder or regret that those sites had not been earlier turned to better account.

Though there were very early corn and hay fields, and later many orchards and fine gardens, as well as cow and sheep pastures, on this peninsula, the first generation of its richer occupants found it necessary to have their farm-

lands outside of it. Winnisimmet (now Chelsea) and Braintree were substantially annexed to Boston as its farm-lands. As the Indian name of the peninsula, Shawmut, means "fresh or living springs," and as the colonists exchanged their first settlement at Charlestown to plant here for the sake of these springs, they were well favored with water. One of the finest of these fountains gave the name to Spring Lane, and still flows irrepressibly under our post-office.

In the growth and development of Boston, the problem has presented itself: To what extent, and on what conditions, may one generation rightly and wisely burden those which are to follow it by a debt incurred for some costly enterprise for the public good? It has been only in quite recent years that this question has been pressed with much stringency, opening in the discussion of it strong variances of opinion. In our early, simple, frugal, and, it must be added, our hardest times, there had been no occasion to raise the question; and, had it been raised, it would have been summarily disposed of. Very impressive to us is the reminder that the first occupants and subduers of this soil, the first to turn it to the uses of civilized life, with dwellings and fortifications, highways, meeting-houses, school-houses, granaries, water-conduits, and fire apparatus, thoroughly followed the rule "to pay as you go." And the exaction was often a severe one. It never occurred to any magistrate to suggest, "Our children are to have the benefit of this: why not leave it for them to pay a part of the expense?" There was no chance for "bloated bondholders" then. When, six years after the settlement, the proposition was approved for founding a college, "the country-rate," or tax for the current year, was at once doubled. Military expenses are always the costliest, and are regarded as most closely involving the welfare of posterity. But year by year, in their warfare with the savages, the magistrates of Boston resolutely paid their way, filling and clearing their scanty exchequer; and it was not till the struggle was complicated with, and made insupportable by, the cash resources of the people, on account of burdensome war with the French, that we hear anything of a funded debt and of paper money.

There are those among us who maintain that this good example, both as a matter of obligation and of expediency, should have been imitated down to and in our own times; that no outlay should have been made for any improvement that was not paid for year by year, and that then we should own what we possess. Possibly some nearer approach might have been made towards realizing this condition. But then our city would have worn quite a different aspect, and life in it would have presented quite different experiences. Doubtless the extravagance of public outlays on the basis of funded debts has much to do with encouraging private indulgence and recklessness of expense, as so many individuals pledge their expected future incomes to make the present more enjoyable to them. Yet it may well be questioned, whether the rigid rule of economical proceeding which has been stated is reasonably applicable to a community like our own. A parent may leave to his children an unincumbered inheritance. A

son is under an obligation to pay his father's debts if he receives the means from his father's estate. But can those who are born here into the present generation reasonably expect to enter upon a heritage so different from that of their fathers, in the sum of all the conditions which have changed the rough wilderness into all the aspects, conveniences, and resources of a highly advanced civilization, and this without cost to themselves? We might imagine this case, which, however, in its analogies, comes close to the reality: We may suppose the forests, for the supply of fuel for our winters, to have been wholly exhausted fifty or more years ago. Then it may have come to the knowledge of those concerned, that there were inexhaustible beds of coal in the bowels of a mountain, which, however, could be pierced and penetrated, and made to yield their treasures, only by an enormous expense, utterly beyond the resources of those living at the time to meet. An arrangement is therefore made, by which the enterprise is effected; involving as a consequence the obligation that, for each ton of the coal offered to the use of a subsequent generation, an assessment shall be paid answering to a proportionate share of the original cost of opening or working the mine. This may be regarded as the basis of all legitimate funded civic debts, the annual burden of which is to be borne by those who accede to the benefits purchased by them. Parents find at their use costly school edifices erected for their children, quite superior to those in which they received their own education. Instead of depending upon dried or polluted wells for the household water, the families draw their supplies from pure streams of distant lakes and valleys. An expensive fire-apparatus is at hand, adding value and security to every one's property. Streets are graded and widened over hills and through narrow lanes, to accommodate the busy traffic and intercourse by which we have the means of living, and many appliances of comfort. Refuges are provided for the poor and unfortunate, steadily increasing in numbers with the quick prosperity of a city. For all these and many other reliefs and facilities to which we accede above the rude and uncomfortable conditions of life for our progenitors, equity and common obligation may well reconcile us to the bearing of an annual burden. The heaviest outlay for annual and permanent taxation has been incurred in Boston for extending local territory on the original peninsula, for grading its broken and irregular surface, and for opening and widening its highways. Some among us have laid up a grudge against the fathers for allowing their cattle to be the original layers-out of the streets. Yet we should not be inconsiderate of the fact that, though our thoroughfares are crooked and narrow, probably, through our short-cuts, lanes, and foot-passages a larger proportion of our valuable land-surface is available for going from place to place, certainly for those to the manner born, than in any other old municipality in the country, especially the cities which are divided into squares and blocks with the stiff uniformity of a checker-board. When those in Boston who are now old men were boys, if they were asked by a stranger in the streets to direct him to any

place, it was generally found more convenient, if one could possibly spare the time, to accompany him to it by short-cuts, than to direct him. Probably more money and labor have been spent upon the territorial surface of Boston than upon the surfaces of all the other old cities of the Union. Until New York mounted up to the region of the Central Park, it had incurred but comparatively trifling expense in reducing and filling its surface, except in filling up the pond where now stands the "Tombs," and in extending its marginal piers. Philadelphia required scarcely any grading. Baltimore had a more broken surface than Boston; but it has been, in the main, till quite recently, left to nature. Chicago, it is true, performed a great feat in raising the level of much of its original and most valuable territory. But when one considers the enormous expense lavished in Boston in straightening and widening and opening thoroughfares, where real property has become immensely valuable, notwithstanding the partial relief afforded by assessments for "betterments," he can hardly deny the suggestion, that it might have been wiser for the authorities, just previous to the adoption of the city regimen, to have taken, at the then fair appraisement, every man's real estate; to have razed most of the edifices; to have laid out sites for all public buildings, and all needed highways, as if on virgin soil; and then to have sold the remaining lots to the highest bidder at auction. Perhaps the device would have been a profitable one.

Our city officials are kept in a state of continual distraction between the vehement appeals to them to advance improvements for the benefit of "the people" and the groanings of the tax-payers — *i. e.*, those who return money directly into the city treasury — under the increasing assessments. As it is proverbially said of Harvard College, that every gift to it only makes it poorer, so it may be said of our city, that munificent favors done it by private benefactors involve it in increased expenditures. A Boston boy who becomes an affluent London banker starts in it a Public Library, and very soon the annual charge of conducting it triples in amount the original gift. It is thought absolutely advisable to rescue what may be a sightly public square from other uses: abuttors contribute a portion of the purchase-money, and the city then assumes the lion's share with the charge of its annual care and adornment. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable, to draw the line between legitimate and reasonable public outlays, and those which may be pronounced unwise and beyond the range of municipal privilege and obligation. Patriotism calls for the spending of thousands of dollars on July 4 and other holidays, in games and amusements, from the city treasury; and the plea is, that the money comes back to the city from those who crowd into it: while many residents run away from the noise, and say that the only profit accrues to the traffickers in peanuts and ices. A sum of money is appropriated to entertain a distinguished visitor: the growlers complain that it is spent in junketing by the city fathers and their favorites. A system of free concerts and public

parks is devised; and objections are raised that they risk the increase of immoralities, and demand a larger police force. The reason given by many wealthy men for evading city taxes is that so much money is wasted in trivial and illegitimate outlays. Truly the city officials have an arduous duty, though it does not seem to wear upon them. The actual security of the city indebtedness is in the real estate of the proprietors; for personal property may be put aside, and carried away in a tin box. Any owner of land, house, and building here may calculate exactly what part of his estate is mortgaged for the public debt. Let him take the gross sum of it, and divide it by the amount at which his own property is appraised out of the whole amount of the city's valuation. Now, as the whole absolute security of the city debt is actually found in the real estate, can any more wise or just arrangement be made than to assess the whole tax on that form of property?

The conclusion which we reach is, that the imposition of public burdens by an entailed indebtedness must always show an offset by a proportioned sum of facilities and resources going down with a public heritage. Many of the murmurs over the burden for our civic changes and improvements are as unreasonable as would be those of a mother as she finds it necessary to obtain successive enlargements of apparel for a healthful, growing boy. Each and all of our railroad stations have been reconstructed and enlarged three or four times to accommodate expanding business. The city has occupied successively three halls for its public officials and business, and finds itself straitened for room in its present edifice. Land-owners and builders have to avail themselves of the legal maxim that "whoever owns the soil, owns all the way up to heaven." Each successive new device in the line of facilities, resources, conveniences, and improvements presents itself to the eyes and use of two quite different classes of persons divided by one or two score years in age: the one representing those who, when a new project was under its first suggestion, stoutly and indignantly opposed it, predicting disaster and ruin from its introduction; the other class of observers cannot make themselves realize that the community was ever without the novelty, or could have contrived to exist in the lack of it. Gas, water, and street railways passed through this ordeal, and now serve these two classes of persons. An elevated railroad is at present under the ordeal. Will it prove exceptional?

It is pleasant to turn from this perplexing and vexatious theme of cost and debt, to a grateful recognition of what has gone out from the public treasury to enrich and enhance, for every one who for a lifetime shares it, the privileges and attractions of this heritage. First of all, and above all, stands the "Common." Though its first appropriation — we may say, consecration — to the perpetual and unimpaired use of "the people" was the result of a contention between our earliest aristocratic and democratic elements, the latter, having won in the strife, should resolutely hold the prize. Some of us who are not yet aged remember when the good old town found an appreciable portion

of its annual income in allowing its householders, at a moderate charge, to pasture cows upon its sacred precincts. Each of them — that is, the cows, not the householders — wore a stout leather collar with a long wooden tag bearing the owner's name. A fence, with wooden posts and two rails, inclosed the field, with many swinging gates. The Frog Pond, then veritably what its name implies, was more than three times its present surface, was wholly uncurbed, and was trodden around its marshy circuit by the animals as they came to drink, to compose naturally the mixture which we now receive artificially. There were then very few trees within the Common, and no lamps to be kindled by those who with ladders and their huge smoking torches of very strong smelling oil went round at dusk to light a similar kind of street illuminators.

The generous offices of the town and city treasury, annually growing more lavish, have gone in three principal directions, besides to the highways already referred to. These are, to public education on the most liberal and comprehensive scale; to institutions of relief, benevolence, and charity; to contributions and provisions for health, amusement, and happiness. These are all alike institutions, originated, administered, and maintained by public tax, though each and all of them have been enriched and amplified by bequests, endowments, or private beneficence. They are respectively and adequately chronicled and described under their appropriate heads in the following pages. The reader will have much reason for appreciating and admiring the conciseness, the good taste, and the condensed fulness of information, under the very comprehensive and very numerous titles covered by these subjects. The articles are evidently prepared from the most recent and authentic sources, and will put an inquiring or an interested seeker in possession of what he is most desirous of knowing concerning their subjects.

The best thing to be said about our schools and our educational system is, that the contention, discussion, and conflict of opinion constantly stirring us as regards their conduct, the experiments tried in them, and the demands for change and schemes of improvement, furnish the evidence that they are still, as from the first, regarded the foremost object of concern among us, and that no rust of meanness, apathy, or routine has gathered about them. The headings of many grand institutions for the three inclusive objects of the city's outlay — which may be found in the following pages — suggest an easy passage to the consideration of the topic of the interposition and lavish contributions of private munificence to advance and complete many noble works, in which the public treasury can be drawn upon only within statutory limits or reasonable restrictions. The reader of the articles in this Dictionary will find his attention drawn in rapid alternations from public institutions for education, charity, and general culture, to those incorporated or associated institutions for the maintenance and advancement of the same comprehensive objects beyond the limits and in directions at which the city treasury has to leave them. Under our democratic *régime* there can be no distinctions or selections for patronage,

no favoritism. What is done for one must be done for all. Some among us insist that public largesses have reached, and even trespassed beyond, the reasonable and lawful limits within which the civic treasury can properly offer its support and favors. There is a sharp division of conviction and opinion upon several subjects included in the matter now before us. The fact that general and indiscriminate provisions on the most comprehensive principles must be made for our school system, in the view of many of our citizens, involves a large waste in the opportunities and means of extended education, in many branches and some accomplishments, while the primary essentials, so requisite for all, and most likely to be universally appreciated, are slighted. From time to time warm discussions are opened in our journals, in which the original elements of common school education as recognized by our colony law of 1646 — reading, writing, and arithmetic — are emphasized as expressive of the full obligation to be met at the public expense. The acquisition of these primary essentials would be facilitated to all of but the most ordinary capacity through a supreme regard to their own necessities and self interests; while a lavish offer of appliances and lessons in more advanced culture would not be appreciated, and would be wholly wasted for large numbers of scholars. Others, of liberal and generous views, would make the means and privileges of our common education most comprehensive, including music, oratory, art, military drill, free drawing, high science, and skill in the use of tools. While this issue must be left to be decided upon the field on which it is discussed, many of the titles in the following pages will be gratefully recognized as leading to information showing to what extent and in how many directions private munificence has taken up the provisions for advanced and enriched education and culture where the public treasury has to leave them. These generally well-endowed, well-furnished, and active institutions — all of them having direct ends of education in view, with incidental special aims and helps — not only receive, but invite and attract, a very large variety of those of both sexes who desire and can appropriate the privileges they offer. There is no occasion for presenting here any list, summary, or analysis of these institutions, as acquaintance with them will be most pleasantly made as they introduce themselves in their places to the seeker through these pages. Some humor is indulged when processions of Members of the *Young Men's* Christian Association, or the *Young Men's* Christian Union, are seen to be led off by, and largely composed of, those who are venerable for their whitened locks. The schools and banquets for newsboys and bootblacks offer very characteristic suggestions in their attendants. Files of young pupils invited to a botanical or geological excursion, or to inspect the processes of some manufacture, would seem to have in them inspiration to call out all germs of latent talent. A steamer's deck crowded with children enjoying a harbor sail, and a band of youngsters gathered from the hot streets and lanes for "a country week," pleasantly remind us how private resources furnish the means for some of the best elements of education, min-

gling with them, too, a charm and a spirit too often lacking in the routine of the school-room.

And as it is when the needful limitations of the public treasury in the matter of education have been reached, so is it in the exacting range of provision for the most comprehensive claims on humanity and benevolence. Public funds for the support of the poor and the relief of the countless miseries of want, disease, and misfortune must be distributed, indiscriminately, impartially, without favoritism or special considerations. Among the sentiments and traditions of duty which have come down to us through ancestral descent is that of a tender consideration for those who are spoken of as "having known better days." In the discussions frequently raised among us, whether or not we do or ought to recognize God and Christianity in our Constitutions, it must gratify all, whatever their creeds and opinions, to know that we do so in very many of our Institutions. The public treasury would be wholly inadequate to maintain, support, and administer that large number and variety of special agencies of benevolence, relief, and mercy, the names and objects of which are given — by no means completely and exhaustively — in the pages which follow. And if these institutions did look to the public treasury for their support, some of the more discriminating and delicate requisites for their oversight, classification, and daily routine would hardly be available. Almost as serious a condition as that of being sure of relief, support, and wise and kind treatment, in poverty or disease, for very many sufferers, is that of the circumstances, surroundings, and companionship under which they are to receive charity, or to spend their remaining years. Those "who have known better days" may well shrink from the repelling associations of a promiscuous hospital or poorhouse. Yet the public treasury could not cosset up or indulgently provide for groups of select favorites of old men, or old women, or children, or incurables, or convalescents, or furnish artificial limbs, or needlework, or special medical oversight, or in many other of the varieties of need and misfortune, with partial regard for the sentiments and sensibilities and the previous condition of life of the receivers of its bounty. There is something resembling a marvellous ingenuity and adaptation in the range and the specialties of the institutions of charity and mercy tabled in this volume, founded, endowed, and sustained wholly by private munificence. The Association for Public Charities, and the Massachusetts General Hospital, extend their ministrations annually to thousands of objects of their care; and we may follow down or up from these fountain-heads all the lesser rills which carry special favors to groups of sufferers and to lonely ones. A thorough inspection of the treasurers' books of all our moneyed corporations would make an impressive revelation as to the amounts, ever rapidly accumulating, of the funds held in perpetuity for our manifold institutions of charity and mercy.

Several headings of articles in the following pages present names of institutions and societies which would have amazed and not have gratified the native

inhabitants of this city fifty or a hundred years ago. These are suggestive to elder citizens of the number and nature of the changes in the character and quality of the population, in the relaxation of old habits and principles, and in the combination, tolerantly and peacefully, of what once were regarded as irreconcilable elements and influences, — both the causes and the result of the development and expansion of our city. Each age and period of its history has offered matter and occasion for anxiety and apprehension, for threatened crises, and of indications (to some) that the end was near. But the catastrophe has been averted. Nor do the wise and trustful see anything in our horizon which is clouded by ill foreboding. Our confidence now as ever rests upon the equity, the safety, and the practical good working of the principles to which we have committed ourselves.

GEORGE E. ELLIS.

Boston, *June*, 1888.

BACON'S

DICTIONARY OF BOSTON.

A Bit of Statistical History. Boston was founded by the English colonists, led by Winthrop, on September 17 (Old Style 7), 1630, the order of the Court of Assistants being that "Trimontane shall be called Boston." Named for Boston in England in honor of Isaac Johnson of Boston, Eng., one of the chief men of Winthrop's company, who died in Charlestown about three months after the naming. First General Court of the colony held in Boston, October 19 (Old Style), 1630. The original peninsula, with the exception of about six acres where his dwelling stood, bought from William Blaxton, or Blackstone, the first European settler, in 1634, for £30, raised by a rate on the householders. The territory previously acquired from the Indians, and by the royal grant under the colony charter. The Common set aside as "a place for a trayning field" soon after the purchase from Blaxton, and established by order passed by the townsmen March 30, 1640. The first Town House built in 1659. Boston made a city by act of the legislature passed February 23, 1822, and accepted by the citizens March 4, following. First city government organized on May 1, 1822. First mayor John Phillips. First church organized in Charlestown before the removal of Winthrop's company to Boston. First meeting-house on the present State Street where Brazer's building now stands, at the corner of Devonshire Street. (The First Church on the corner of Berkeley and Marlborough streets its direct descendant.) First school, and the oldest in America, the Latin School, established in 1635. First schoolhouse, — that of the Latin School, — on School Street, on the southeast part of ground now occupied by King's Chapel. It gave the name to the street. First newspaper attempted in 1690, under the title "Publick Occurrences," with but one issue; first one successfully established, and the first in the colonies, the "Boston News Letter," the first number bearing date of April 24, 1704. First bank established in 1686; also the first established in the country. First railroad leading from Boston partially opened in April, 1834. This was the Boston and Worcester, between Boston and Newton. The first to be opened throughout for public travel were the Boston and Lowell and the Boston and Providence, in June, 1835.

Roxbury recognized as a town by the Court of Assistants October 8, 1630; incorporated as a city March 12, 1846, and annexed to Boston when the act of the legislature was accepted by the voters of the two cities, September 9, 1867. Dorchester named by the Court of Assistants on September 17 (Old Style 7), 1630, when Boston was named; remained a town until annexed to Boston June 22, 1869. Charlestown founded July 4, 1629; incorporated as a city February 22, 1847; the act accepted March 10, following; annexed to Boston October 7, 1873. West Roxbury set off from Roxbury and made a town March 24, 1851; annexed to Boston October 7, 1873. Brighton set off from Cambridge and made a town in 1806; annexed to Boston October 7, 1873. Boston when founded contained an area of 783 acres; it now embraces 23,661 acres or 36.7 square miles. When Boston was made a city its population was 49,291; in 1885 it was estimated by competent authorities to be upwards of 400,000. This table shows the population at different periods, the figures to 1880 inclusive being those of the federal census: —

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1790	18,038	1850	136,881
1800	24,937	1860	177,840
1810	33,250	1870	250,526
1820	43,298	1880	362,533
1830	61,392	1885	390,406*
1840	93,383		

The valuation of the town of Boston in 1800 was in real estate $6,901,000, in personal estate, $8,194,700, a total of $15,095,700; in 1823, just after its admission as a city, the total valuation was $44,806,800, and for periods thereafter was as follows: —

Year.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
1830	$39,960,000	$22,626,000	$59,586,000
1840	60,424,200	34,157,400	94,581,600
1850	105,093,400	74,907,100	180,500,000
1860	163,638,000	112,579,000	276,217,000
1870	365,593,100	218,496,300	584,089,400
1880	437,370,100	202,092,395	639,462,495
1884	488,130,600	194,526,058	682,656,658

Abattoir (The). See *Brighton District.*

Ace of Clubs Club (The). A social dining club limited to members of the dramatic, musical, and literary professions. Established in the winter of 1875. Members are chosen by ballot, one black ball rejecting. The initiation fee is small, and the regular dues also are light, consisting simply of each member's proportion of the cost of the club-dinners. These are had generally at the Parker House, at regular intervals during the winter and spring months, and it is customary at each to entertain a number of guests, members as a rule of one or another of the three professions represented in the club. The organization is composed of congenial spirits, and its meetings are rare occasions. It is fashioned somewhat, though on a small scale, after the famous Savage Club of London. The officers consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and are elected annually. [See *Appendix C* and *Club Life in Boston.*

Actors Club. See *Ace of Clubs* and *Macaroni Club;* also, *Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.*

Adams House (The New), No. 555 Washington Street. This succeeds the first Adams House, long a popular hostelry, named for its earliest landlord, Laban Adams, father of William T. Adams, well known to juvenile readers as "Oliver Optic." The house occupies a famous site, — that of one of the best known of the taverns of the early days, the "Lamb," from before whose hospitable door the first stage-coach for Providence started off in July, 1767. The "Lamb" was a wooden building of two stories, and the sign of the "White Lamb," which gave it its name, swung out from its modest front. It was the starting place of the Providence stages for several years. It stood until 1844. [See *Taverns of the Early Days.*] The present structure is one of the finest of hotel buildings. Its façade is white marble and terminates with three large pyramid towers or domes, which add to the effect of loftiness. The front wall is supported at the first story by four massive and highly polished granite columns, moulded in the Tuscan architectural style. The main entrance opens into an irregularly-shaped vestibule or hall, of generous proportions. Here are the hotel offices, the coat rooms, news and cigar stands, and the elevator landing. It is lined with large roomy chairs, and in one corner, beyond the offices, is a comfortable lounging-place for guests of the house, which in the winter season is made cheery by a glowing open fire. From this hall broad stairways lead to the stories above and to the basement below, in which is a large billiard room, barber shop, and other conveniences; and at the rear, opening from a spacious doorway, is the large dining-room. This is an apartment 90 by 40 feet, and 18½ high. It is finished in excellent taste. The spaces between the long windows which reach nearly from the floor to the ceiling, are filled by mirrors of corresponding height, abutted at the sides by fluted columns of light gray, touched with gold. The wall spaces at the ends of the room are also mirrored. The window panes are of ground glass. The ceiling is panelled and frescoed, with touches and lines of gilding. The woodwork in the room is of cherry. This is

* This is the result of the State census, executed by the Bureau of Statistics and Labor, and its correctness has been questioned.

the general dining-room for both ladies and gentlemen. The ladies' entrance to the hotel is at the left of the main entrance, and at the right of the latter is the entrance to the bar-room. The ladies' entrance leads directly to the dining-room from a hall on one side of which is a dainty reception-room, and on the other, bundle and cloak rooms and the ladies' entrance to the elevator. A separate stairway for ladies also leads from this entrance to the floors above. Up-stairs on the second floor are the public parlors, one nominally the ladies' parlor and the other the gentlemen's, but adjustable as one by means of folding doors. Many of the rooms for guests are arranged in suites, and they are all attractively finished and comfortably furnished. The house is thoroughly built and made as near fire-proof as possible. The elevator wells, which reach from the basement to the highest stories, are inclosed in solid brick walls. Ventilation for the building is effected by means of ventilating shafts of large capacity leading from the lower story to the roof. These shafts, which are of incombustible material, take the currents of hot air generated in the kitchen and boiler-room. In them is constantly ascending a strong current, and openings or pipes lead into them from every bedroom, from the dining-room, and from each apartment in the house which it is desirable to have ventilated. The various apertures, and pipes as well as the shafts, have been made of a size adapted by calculation to the air space of the apartments to be ventilated. The architect of the Adams House was William Washburn, who designed Parker's, the Revere, the old part of Young's, the American, the Fifth Avenue of New York, and other prominent hotels. It is owned by the heirs of Daniel Chamberlain, long the proprietor of the Old Adams House, and is leased by George G. Hall, formerly of Hall and Whipple, proprietors of Young's. [See *Young's Hotel.*] It contains 300 rooms. It is conducted on the European plan, and the prices range from $1.00 to $5.00 a day for single rooms, and $5.00 to $10.00 for suites.

Adams Nervine Asylum (The). Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District. Incorporated in 1877, and opened in 1880. An institution designed to afford care and relief to debilitated and nervous persons of both sexes, residents of this State, who are not insane. Though primarily established for the indigent, paying patients are received. Its founder, whose name it bears, was the late Seth Adams, a wealthy Boston sugar-refiner, whose extensive works were for many years in South Boston. He bequeathed property valued at about $000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of the institution. Having a fine estate of about eighteen acres adjoining the grounds of the Bussey Institution [see *Bussey Institution*], its situation is very attractive and inviting. The buildings accommodate about 28 patients. As yet only female patients are received. The hospital is in charge of a resident physician under the direction of a board of managers. [See *Appendix A.*]

Adams (Samuel) Statue (The). Adams Square, in New Washington Street. The work of Miss Anne Whitney. It represents the Revolutionary patriot, clad in the citizen's dress of his period, standing erect, with folded arms, and a determined look in his finely chiselled face. He is portrayed as he is supposed to have appeared just after demanding of Governor Hutchinson the instant removal of the British troops from Boston, and while awaiting the Englishman's answer. The work is of bronze, and is a counterpart of that by the same artist in the Capitol at Washington. The lower base of the pedestal is of unpolished Quincy granite, cut in eight pieces; and it covers a surface nine feet square. The base surmounting this is of polished Quincy granite, four feet three inches square; the die is three feet square, and the cap surmounting it is three feet eight inches square, both also of polished Quincy granite. The pedestal is ten feet high. The posts at the corners of the base are of granite, two feet eight inches high. The inscriptions on each of the four panels of the pedestal are as follows: —

"Samuel Adams — 1722 — 1803 — A Patriot — He organized the Revolution, and signed the Declaration of Independence."

"Governor — A True Leader of the People."

"Erected A. D. 1880, from a fund bequeathed to the city of Boston by Jonathan Phillips."

"A statesman, incorruptible and fearless."

It was Miss Whitney's desire that the only inscription should be simply the name of the patriot; but she was overruled by the committee of the city council having the matter in charge. The inscriptions were written by Mayor Prince. The statue was unveiled on July 5, 1890 (the Fourth coming that year on Sunday), without ceremony. Its cost was $6,856. T. H. Bartlett, the sculptor, in his papers on "Civic Monuments in New England," says of this statue: "It is to be commended for its direct purpose. It is not 'made up:' it is necessarily limited in action and scope of outline. The difficulty of making it firm on its feet, of producing a feeling of weight as a body, and interest as a statue, was very great. That the sculptor has succeeded in what she attempted, quite as well as was to be expected, cannot be doubted." [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Adventists. There are in the city two churches of believers in a second advent. The most noteworthy of these is called the "Advent Christian Church of Boston," and is situated at No. 69 West Concord Street. It was organized many years ago, and is an off-shoot of what was known as the old Lowell Street Advent Church. There is an Advent Christian Publication Society, which was incorporated in 1854. It publishes a religious journal called "The World's Crisis," which is issued weekly. The society also publishes "The Young Pilgrim," a Sunday-school paper issued semi-monthly, "The American Quarterly Journal of Prophecy," and the "Blessed Hope Quarterly;" and it maintains a salesroom for the sale of books and tracts of its peculiar doctrines. Its headquarters are at No. 144 Hanover Street, corner of Union. The existence of the Church of the Adventists in this city dates back to 1843, when, in May of that year, the "Tabernacle," a large temporary building in Howard Street, on the site of the present Howard Athenæum [see *Howard Athenæum*], was dedicated. Here the society remained for three years, and then removed to "Central Hall," on Milk Street; in July, 1848, another removal was made, to a chapel on Chardon Street. In 1854 there was a split in the church, arising out of the question of Immortality. The old Adventists then became known as "Evangelical Adventists." Their place of worship is now on Shawmut Avenue near Williams Street. The publication known as "Messiah's Herald" is published by them. The thriving period with the Adventists in Boston may be said to have been during the occupancy of the great Tabernacle. Elder Joshua V. Hines was the preacher during that time, and followed the church through its many vicissitudes after the second-advent excitement had waned. The Advent Christian Church maintains, beside the publication society mentioned above, the American Advent Mission Society, which was incorporated in 1862. Its efforts are directed to foreign and missionary work, but to the latter especially, for which it disburses from $2,000 to $6,000 per year in various parts of the country. [See *Appendix B.*]

Advertiser (the Boston Daily). Advertiser Building, Nos. 246 and 248 Washington Street and 69 Devonshire Street. The oldest daily newspaper in Boston. The first number was issued on March 3, 1813, bearing the title "Boston Daily Advertiser, published by William W. Clapp, Suffolk Buildings." Mr. Clapp had been publishing a weekly journal, called "The Repertory," started in 1803, first from the Old State House, and afterwards from the Exchange Coffee House [see *Taverns of the Early Days*], and this was at the outset merged into the "Advertiser," its name being added as a subordinate head to the paper, in the second number. The first editor of the "Advertiser" was Horatio Biglow. The paper was offered as a daily commercial and political gazette, and as such it has been maintained ever since its establishment, while it has taken on the improvements of modern journalism, and from time to time extended and broadened its various features. When its publication was begun Boston had a population of 35,000, and New York was publishing as many as eight daily papers. Messrs. Clapp and Biglow retired from the ownership of the paper when it was scarcely more than a year old, announcing on April 6, 1814, the sale of their interest to Nathan Hale, at that time a young Boston lawyer, and one of the editors of "The Weekly Messenger," a political journal, established in 1811 by a company of

young federalists, chief among whom was John Lowell, of the eminent Lowell family son of the famous Judge Lowell, the uncle of James Russell Lowell, the poet-diplomate, and of John Lowell, Jr., the founder of the Lowell Institute. [See *Lowell Institute*, *Massachusetts General Hospital*, and *West Church*.] Mr. Clapp continued as publisher for a while, subsequently retiring to the conduct of the "Saturday Evening Gazette" [see *Gazette, The Saturday Evening*], and Mr. Biglow went to New York, where he afterwards edited the "American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review." Mr. Hale conducted the "Advertiser" for forty years, and retained his nominal position as editor until his death in 1863. He early gave to the paper a leading position among the best and most influential of its contemporaries. From time to time it acquired the good will of a number of journals prominent in their day, and at length had absorbed every commercial and political journal published in Boston when it was established. Among its acquisitions were the "Independent Chronicle," dating from 1786, the "Boston Patriot," dating from 1809 (absorbing the "Independent Chronicle" in 1819), the "Columbian Centinel," the famous paper of Major Benjamin Russell from 1786 to 1828; the "New England Palladium," started as the "Massachusetts Mercury" in 1793; and the "Boston Gazette," the fourth newspaper in Boston bearing that name, started as the "Boston Price Current and Marine Intelligencer" in 1795, and for some years subsequently as "Russell's Gazette." The "Palladium" and the "Gazette" were acquired by the "Centinel" before the purchase of the latter by the "Advertiser," the former in 1830 and the latter in 1836, and when the "Centinel" was bought by Mr. Hale, they passed with it to his control. "The Weekly Messenger" was continued for a while as a sort of country edition of the "Advertiser," and then it finally lost its name in the "Weekly Advertiser." Mr. Hale made the "Advertiser" not only a leading commercial and political journal, but also a representative literary paper. "He was on close terms of friendship with Buckminster, Farrar, Ticknor, Prescott, Bancroft, Sparks, the Channings, Tudor, and the other founders of the 'North American Review,'" says Edward E. Hale, the widely known clergyman and writer, in a sketch of his father's work, — "with Palfrey and Greenwood and the other founders of the 'Christian Examiner,' of whose company he was one; of Allston, the older Dana, and most of their associates; and as younger men came up he was in the way of meeting them, and welcoming them to the guild of letters. Thus the early poems of Dr. Holmes are to be first looked for in the 'Advertiser' files; and there will be found early recognition, if not the first publication, of the earlier poems of Bryant." Mr. Hale's wife was the sister of Edward, Alexander, and John Everett, and, herself an accomplished scholar, "her ready pen furnished many of the translations from contemporary German authors now classical which may be found in old columns of the newspaper." Mr. Hale was a progressive publisher as well as a careful and accomplished editor. He was the first to introduce steam-power presses into New England, and he was among the earliest to introduce the editorial "leader" and editorial comments on current events, as a regular feature. It was under his administration, too, that the paper attained its well known local title of the "Respectable Daily." Mr. Hale died on February 9, 1863. Ten years before, he was relieved of much of the burden of the conduct of his paper by his sons, Nathan, Jr., Edward E., and Charles Hale. The latter succeeded him as responsible editor in about the year 1854, and continued in that capacity, also directing the business department as publisher, until 1864. In that year Charles Hale, receiving the appointment of consul-general to Egypt, disposed of the property to a company of gentlemen, who formed a copartnership under the firm name of Dunbar, Waters & Co. Mr. Charles F. Dunbar, of the new firm, who had been associate editor of the paper since 1861, then became chief editor, and Edwin F. Waters, also of the firm, the publisher. Mr. Dunbar continued as editor-in-chief until 1868, when, owing to impaired health, he retired, making a long tour in Europe. Subsequently he disposed of his interest in the paper to a

new corporation, which succeeded the firm of Dunbar, Waters & Co., and in 1870 he was chosen professor of political economy in Harvard College, which position he still holds. Under his charge the "Advertiser" gained substantially in breadth and strength. The next chief editor was the late Dalano A. Goddard, who, when appointed to the place in 1868, was occupying the position of active editor of the "Worcester Spy." Mr. Goddard conducted the paper with marked ability until his sudden and lamentable death on January 11, 1882. He was a reserved, shy man, but, as one of his associates has truly said, "his shyness and reserve disappeared in his treatment of all public questions as editor of a great newspaper." "He was a tireless worker . . . a man of great coolness of perception, and of remarkable breadth of view." Under his lead, the paper steadily advanced, and its several departments were expanded and increased. During his administration two important changes were made in its mechanical department. In 1872, immediately after the great fire, its already broad pages received an additional column, and it became the largest folio sheet in New England. Again, in 1881, on July 5, the Monday after President Garfield was shot, a change long contemplated was made, in its transformation into the quarto form. Mr. Goddard was succeeded as editor-in-chief by Edward Stanwood, long a leading editorial writer on the paper, and a prominent member of its staff, who had at times conducted it during Mr. Goddard's absences from his post. In November, 1883, Mr. Stanwood retired, and during the next eight months the paper was conducted by Edwin M. Bacon, the managing editor. In June, 1884, Mr. Dunbar, the former editor, was recalled to the editorial direction, and until December that year he was associated with the managing editor in the conduct of the paper. On January 1, 1885, Walter Allen, a former editorial writer on the staff, and for a long time the Washington correspondent, was chosen to the position of associate editor, Mr. Bacon continuing as associate and managing editor. Mr. Bacon retired from the paper at the close of January, 1886, and J. E. Chamberlin succeeded to the editorial direction of both the "Advertiser" and the "Evening Record," founded by the former in September, 1884, and withdrawing in May following was succeeded by W. E. Barrett. [See *Record, The Boston Evening.*] Mr. Waters retired in November, 1882, having previously disposed of his interest to new owners. He was succeeded by Edward P. Call as publisher, and the old corporation by "The Boston Advertiser Corporation," organized in the spring of 1882. In November, 1883, Mr. Call retired, and was succeeded by George H. Ellis. Mr. Ellis, retiring in January, 1886, was succeeded by E. B. Hayes. The "Advertiser" has for many years held a substantial circulation among the best and most cultivated classes of readers in Boston and New England, and exercised a wide influence notably as a representative commercial and business journal. In politics it is Republican In the national campaign of 1884 it was one of the several leading independent Republican papers, including the "New York Times," "New York Evening Post," and "Springfield Republican," which "bolted" the regular Republican nominations for President and Vice-President. The marble front "Advertiser" building is thoroughly fitted and equipped with every convenience and modern appliance, and at night is lighted by the electric light. It stands on historic ground, as did the former "Advertiser" building, on Court Street, at the corner of Franklin Avenue, occupying the site of the printing-office in which Franklin learned his trade. The present building stands on the site of the dwelling and shop of "John Campbell Esquire, Bookseller and Postmaster," who issued the "Boston News-Letter," the first newspaper successfully established in North America. [See *First Newspaper.*]

Aiding Discharged Convicts (The Massachusetts Society for). No. 35 Avon Street. Organized 1846; incorporated under its present name 1867. An organization offering a helping hand, when most needed, to those facing the world again after a term in prison. It aids the convict, upon his discharge, with temporary board, clothing, conveyance to friends, and tools with which to work, and finds employment for him. Among the founders of the society were Charles

Sumner, Samuel G. Howe, Walter Channing, and Edward E. Hale. The funds for its work are provided by yearly subscriptions, gifts, and legacies. It expends from $1,500 to $2,000 yearly. Its work is under the direction of a general agent.

Albany (The Boston and; Station and Railway). See *Boston and Albany.*

Algonquin Club (The). Club house No. 164 Marlborough Street, corner of Dartmouth, Back Bay district. Organized November, 1885; incorporated February, 1886. A social club, composed of bankers, merchants, lawyers, and active business men. It was organized with a large membership, which had reached 300 when the club house was opened on the first Saturday of January, 1886. The direction of its affairs is in the hands of an executive committee. The initiation fee to members is fixed at $100, and the annual dues at the same figure. The club house is luxuriously fitted and conveniently arranged. From the generous entrance hall, at the right is the main drawing-room, and at the left the dining-room, with lookout on both Marlborough and Dartmouth streets. On the second floor are a café, library, and card rooms; on the third are private dining-rooms for small parties; and on the fourth is a large billiard-room, containing billiard and pool tables. General A. P. Martin, ex-Mayor of Boston [see *Mayors of Boston*], was made the first president of the club. The name "Algonquin" is that of the family of Indians to which belonged the famous New England tribes of Pequots, Mohegans, and Narragansetts. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston.*]

Alleys were plentiful enough in old Boston; but of late years the name seems to have fallen into disrepute, and there is hardly a passage low enough in the scale of nomenclature to be called by this old-fashioned name. However mean, it is called a court, a place, or an avenue. Although the name is gone, however, the thing exists; and in few American cities are to be found so many Old World short cuts and narrow by-ways as those which intersect the crooked and winding streets of the older portions of the city. Only those, however, who know them should try them; for their apparent shortness is delusive, and, ending in a *cul-de-sac*, the uninformed pedestrian is too often compelled to retrace his steps. [See *Streets.*]

Almshouses. There are four city almshouses in charge of the Directors for Public Institutions [see *Public Institutions*], whose office is at No. 30 Pemberton Square. That for male paupers is on Rainsford Island in the harbor; that for women, chiefly aged and infirm, on the Austin Farm, West Roxbury District; one for women and children, on Deer Island, in the harbor; and one for adults, on the north side of Mystic River, near Malden Bridge, towards Charlestown Neck. Hospitals for the sick are connected with each of these. At Rainsford Island Almshouse full support is given to adult male paupers, wholly dependent, having a legal settlement. Those of the inmates who are able-bodied cut stone, which is sold to the city at market rates. There are two chaplains, one Protestant and the other Catholic. The average expense of each inmate is given as $2.00 per week. Monthly visits from near relatives and friends of the inmates are permitted. The Austin Farm Almshouse provides a permanent home for women only, as in the case of the Rainsford Island Almshouse, having a legal settlement. The cost of the support of each inmate here is given as $1.63 per week. The almshouse on Deer Island includes the pauper school for girls, and a nursery. Protestant and Catholic services are held here on Sundays. Average cost of each inmate, $2.00 per week. The Charlestown District Almshouse gives full support to the adult poor, free lodgings to "transients," and meals to over a thousand persons yearly. The average cost of each inmate is given at $2.30 per week. Near relatives and friends are admitted as visitors on any day, under proper conditions. Pauper and neglected children of both sexes are also admitted to the Marcella Street Home. [See *Marcella Street Home.*]

Allston. See *Brighton District*, and *Nomenclature of Streets.*

Ambulances. The ambulance service of the city is under the direction of the two large hospitals, — the Boston City, and the Massachusetts General. [See these.] On proper call, ambulances with medical officers are dispatched at

any hour of the day or night from either of these hospitals; the City Hospital generally covering the territory south of Dover and Berkeley streets, and the Massachusetts General that north of these streets. Ambulances are secured on application at any police station, or at No. 7 Pemberton Square, which are connected by telegraph or telephone with the hospitals. Cases are admitted to the Massachusetts General Hospital subject to the approval of the resident physician. The system is so complete, and the service so equipped, that prompt attention is secured, even in the greatest emergency. Each police station is provided with stretchers, available at any time day or night. During 1882 the police commissioners procured two additional ambulances for the use of the police department. They are located so as to be as near as possible to the central divisions where most frequently used.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (The). Athenæum Building, Beacon Street. With one exception, the oldest scientific society in America. It was founded in 1780: and among the objects that its founders had in view were the promotion and encouragement of a knowledge of the antiquities and the natural history of America; also the encouragement of medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and discoveries, astronomical, meteorological, and geographical observations, and improvements in agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce. The society stands to the United States in a relation similar to that held by the famous academies of France, England, and Germany to their respective countries. Among its foremost early members were James Bowdoin, John Adams, John Hancock, John Quincy Adams, Josiah Quincy, Nathaniel Bowditch, John T. Kirkland, and Samuel Dexter; and it has long counted in its membership the most learned and distinguished citizens. It has members in all sections of the country, and also a large number of honorary members in Europe. Its transactions are published, and have become of such magnitude and importance that they may without disadvantage be compared with those of many similar institutions of the Old World. The society has charge of the awarding of the Rumford medals, provided for by the trust founded by Count Rumford for the advancement of the knowledge of light and heat, and of their practical application. It possesses a valuable library, which includes many volumes of the reports of transactions, and papers of various learned societies of this and foreign countries with which it corresponds. The centennial anniversary of the society was celebrated in May, 1880, when a large number of delegates from kindred societies of Europe as well as America were present. One of the many noteworthy features of the occasion was an anniversary address by Robert C. Winthrop, delivered in the Old South Church. [See *Appendix A.*]

American Architect and Building News (The). A weekly illustrated journal, published by Ticknor & Company, No. 211 Tremont Street, one block south of the Common. It is edited with great care, intelligence, and thoroughness, and is the representative paper of the architects of the country. It was established in 1875. During 1882 the editors opened a registration for draughtsmen in search of situations, and architects in need of help are placed in communication with those whose apparent qualifications best meet the requirements stated in the application. A small fee is charged for each original registration, and for the situation secured. William Rotch Ware, a son of the late Rev. J. F. W. Ware, is the editor of the "American Architect," and it is owned by a stock company.

American Baptist Home Missionary Society. See *Tremont Temple Building.*

American Baptist Missionary Union. See *Tremont Temple Building.*

American Baptist Publication Society. See *Tremont Temple Building.*

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Headquarters, Congregational House, corner of Beacon and Somerset streets. This great, far-reaching enterprise originated with four young men, students at Williams College and Andover Seminary in 1810. As the story goes, Samuel J. Miles, whose mother had consecrated him from infancy to the cause of missions, and three companions were one day

walking in the fields near Williamstown, when a storm drove them to seek the shelter of a hay-stack. Here they spent the time in prayer that the way should be open for the gospel to be carried to the heathen. Soon after, they presented themselves to the General Association of Massachusetts then sitting at Bradford, and saying that they had a conviction that they were called of God to go in person to foreign lands, asked its counsel. After much discussion they were advised "to await the leadings of Providence in the hope that He would open the way." Then the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" was formed, and five commissioners were appointed. The five first missionaries were sent out in 1812 to Calcutta, with $1,200 at their disposal. From this small beginning it has become a vast machine, whose laborers are found in every part of the world. Within 75 years it has sent out and maintained over 700 men. It had in 1885, in all 22 missions, connected with each of which are several missionaries with separate fields of work, schools, and native helpers. Some are in the nominally Christian countries of Spain, Mexico, and Austria. Others are in the Turkish empire, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, eastern, southeastern, and western Africa, the Hawaiian Islands, and Micronesia. Six new missions have been established since 1880. There are 80 stations and over 700 out-stations under the supervision of the board. Its missionaries have founded hundreds of churches and thousands of schools, established a thoroughly trained ministry in many places, reduced many barbarous languages to writing, and translated the Bible into more than 20 different tongues. Among its many schools of different grades the board has 90 high schools, each of which can prepare natives to be teachers or preachers. The first secretary of the board was Rev. Dr. Samuel Worcester of Salem; then came Jeremiah Evarts (father of Senator William M. Evarts), who abandoned his legal practice to devote his entire time to the work of missions. Next followed Rev. Elias Cornelius, Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson, Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark, Rev. Dr. Edmund K. Alden, Rev. Dr. John O. Means, and Rev. Dr. Judson Smith (chosen in 1884). The board was organized, and has ever since worked under a Massachusetts charter. Its annual meetings are held in different cities. The third quarter centennial anniversary meeting was held in Boston in October, 1885.

American College and Education Society (The). No. 10 Congregational House. Formed in 1874 by the consolidation of the American Education Society, chartered in this State in 1816, and the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, which was formed in 1843. It has for its objects the promotion of Protestant theological education; and to this end it aids Western institutions of learning, and many young men, candidates for the ministry. It claims to be unsectarian, though its funds and students are drawn chiefly from Congregational sources. The whole number of young men aided between 1816 and 1885 is 7,076; and the number of institutions, between 1843, when the college society was formed, and 1885, 28, beginning with Western Reserve College, Ohio, and reaching to Whitman College, Washington Territory. Of these institutions all but eight have passed from the society's list and are self-supporting. The Western Education Society, organized in 1864, having its headquarters in Chicago, labors in the same field. [See *Congregational House.*]

American Congregational Association (The). The organization which established the Congregational House on the corner of Beacon and Somerset streets, and the Congregational Library occupying rooms in that building. It was organized in 1853, for the specific purpose of erecting a Congregational House in this city, "for the meetings of the body, the accommodation of its library, and for the furtherance of its general purposes;" and also "to found and perpetuate a library of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, and a collection of portraits and relics of the past; and to do whatever else, within the limits of its charter, shall serve to illustrate Congregational history, and promote the general interests of the Congregational churches." The association is composed of members of Congregational Trinitarian churches, each paying one dollar or more into its

treasury. It was first incorporated in 1854, as the Congregational Library Association, and authorized to hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding $150,000; in 1856 an act was secured authorizing it to hold $150,000 more in real estate, provided that this be invested in a building for its own purposes; in 1864 its name was changed to the present style, and it was given additional powers, being authorized "to do such acts as may promote the interest of Congregational churches, — by publishing works; by furnishing libraries and pecuniary aid to parishes, churches, and Sunday-schools; by promoting friendly intercourse and cooperation among Congregational ministers and churches, and with other denominations; and by collecting and disbursing funds for the above objects;" and in 1871 it was authorized to hold real and personal estate to the amount of $450,000 in addition to the $300,000 before authorized. The first building of the association was in Chauncy Street, and here the library was established. In 1867 it removed to rooms at No. 40 Winter Street; and in 1873 the present imposing and most conveniently situated estate, formerly the Somerset Club House [see *Somerset Club*], was secured; and this has since been the recognized Orthodox Congregational headquarters in Boston. [See *Appendix A*, and *Congregational House;* also, *Congregational Library.*]

American House (The). No. 56 Hanover Street, a short distance from Court Street. One of the best known and most commodious of the well-kept hotels in the city. It was first opened in 1835, and sixteen years later was entirely rebuilt, covering the territory previously occupied by the original hotel, Earl's and Merchant's Hotels, and the old Hanover House. On part of this ground formerly stood the dwelling-house of Gen. Warren. Since the rebuilding in 1851, numerous other improvements and additions have been made; and it is now one of the largest, as it has been long one of the best-managed, of Boston public-houses. It has a spacious entrance, with corridors, large public drawing-rooms, and all the modern improvements. It was the first hotel to introduce the passenger elevator, and it has been always abreast of the times in other respects. It is conducted on the American plan. It is largely patronized by business men, the shoe-and-leather trade especially making it its headquarters; and with Western and Southern merchants it has for years been a favorite resort. It has many comfortable and inviting family suites, which are always occupied during the winter season. Its prices are from $2.50 to $3.50 per day. For more than forty years this house has been under the management of the late Lewis Rice or his sons, who still conduct it. William Washburn was the architect from whose designs the house was rebuilt in 1851.

American Library Association (The). Rooms at No. 32 Hawley Street, in connection with the American Metric Bureau. Organized 1876. [See *American Metric Bureau.*] This association is composed of the leading librarians of the country, and aims to increase the number of readers, improve their methods, raise the standard of reading, and reduce its cost. The work is done through the free public libraries, and the association holds meetings annually in different cities, at which papers are read and discussions carried on upon matters relative to the organization and administration of libraries. The "Library Journal," an international monthly, devoted to the same objects, and the official publication of the libraries both of this country and of Great Britain, is the official organ of the Association. It is edited by Charles A. Cutter. The association grew out of the conference of American librarians held at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition.

American Metric Bureau (The). Rooms No. 32 Hawley Street. Established for the purpose of advancing the introduction of the metric system, or "international decimal system of weights and measures," into this country, and the diffusion of knowledge tending to facilitate its adoption, by the circulation of models, diagrams, and pamphlets explaining the system. It is an important educational society, and is composed of professors in colleges, teachers in high schools, superintendents of education, and many persons from all professions and from various lines of business. It has the largest collection extant of charts, books, apparatus, weights, and measures,

illustrating the metric system, and forming a metric museum of more than one thousand different articles, that are freely exhibited and explained to all interested. A secretary and three assistants have charge of the office, and give copies of explanatory pamphlets to all applicants, or mail them without charge. The Bureau is incorporated like the Bible Society, as a missionary society for educational purposes. It sent out the first year over a million pages, illustrating the system and explaining its advantages.

American Peace Society (The). Organized May, 1828. Headquarters in the Congregational House, Beacon and Somerset streets. This is an organization, as stated in its constitution, "founded on the principle that all war is contrary to the spirit of the Gospel," and having for its object "to illustrate the inconsistency of war with Christianity, to show its baleful influence on all the great interests of mankind, and to devise means for insuring universal and permanent peace." Persons of every Christian denomination "desirous of promoting peace on earth and good will towards men" are eligible to membership. Every annual subscriber of two dollars, every donor of five dollars, thereby becomes a regular member; and the chairman of each corresponding committee, officers, and delegates of every auxiliary contributing to the funds of the society, and every minister of the gospel who preaches once a year on the subject of peace, and takes up a collection in behalf of the cause, are entitled to the privileges of regular members. The payment of twenty dollars at one time constitutes any person a life-member, and fifty dollars a life-director. The society was originally formed as a national organization, to collect the energies of the several State societies then existing, not only in the New England States, but in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and North Carolina. With one exception, — namely, the Rhode Island Peace Society, — it has outlived all the peace societies existing at the time of its establishment. Its organization was largely due to the efforts of William Ladd, who has been called "the apostle of peace." He was the first secretary of the society, and was earnest, devoted, and indefatigable in the pursuit of his mission. Dr. George C. Beckwith was the second secretary; and he not only gathered funds for the society, but also edited the "Advocate of Peace" (the periodical publication of the society), attended to the preparation of its books and tracts, and presented the cause in many meetings. Under the late Rev. J. B. Miles, the next general secretary, succeeding Rev. Amasa Lord, who was secretary *pro tempore* for a year after the death of Dr. Beckwith, the society entered upon a new enterprise, in the promotion of international law, and a congress of nations. Dr. Miles visited Europe four times, and established the "Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations." He died in 1878. The Rev. H. C. Dunham succeeded him.

American and Boston Seamen's Friend Societies. Congregational House, Beacon and Somerset streets. The former organized in 1828 and incorporated in 1833, and the latter incorporated in 1829. Societies, sustained by Congregational churches, whose object is to befriend seamen in various ways. These, for years, worked independently, but in 1885 their relations were readjusted, and they became practically united, though maintaining distinct organizations. In the readjustment, a plan agreed upon in 1865, according to which the churches of Boston and vicinity were to be left unvisited by any representative of the national (the American) society, was changed, in so far that the seamen's cause shall be presented to these churches in its general as well as its local work. The new arrangement gives increased vigor to the efforts put forth for sailors in port. In the missionary work of the American Society, the chaplains, missionaries, and other workers to the number of 30 have labored on the Labrador coast, in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, the Sandwich and Madeira Islands, South America, and all along the coast of the United States. An important feature of this society is the loan library work. In one year (1884 – 85) it sent out 531 of these libraries, containing 9,320 volumes, and placed on vessels carrying 7,052 seamen. The whole number of libraries out in 1885 was 8,240, a total of 441,434 volumes. The Boston Society has a chapel at No. 175 Hanover Street, where services are held every Sunday, and temperance

and prayer meetings during the week. Captain S. S. Nickerson is chaplain here, as well as at Chelsea Hospital.

American Society of Hibernians. Established in 1857, incorporated in 1861. A protective society for the benefit of Irishmen. It gives $8 per week to members while ill, and a death benefit of $25; and worthy persons who are not entitled to benefits often receive donations, or funds raised by subscription. Those applying for admittance to the society as members must be of good moral character, good bodily health, and under forty years of age. Applications are to be made to the chairman of the visiting committee. [See *City Directory.*]

American Society for Psychical Research. Organized January, 1885. This is a national organization, with headquarters in Boston. It is fashioned after the English Psychical Society, and its object is to make investigations similar to those made by that association. All persons elected to the society become associates; from the associates 100 members are elected who alone have the right to vote; and from the associates are also elected the council of 21, including the officers. The study of thought transference, "mental images passing from one person to another without following any of the known channels of communication," was the first undertaking of the society. By arrangement between the two organizations the members and associates of this society are supplied gratuitously with the published proceedings of the English Society. The Boston meetings are usually held in the rooms of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. [See this; also *Appendix A.*]

American Unitarian Association. Unitarian Building, Beacon and Bowdoin streets. Established 1825; incorporated 1847. An organization which has done much towards establishing Unitarian educational institutions, helping new churches and fostering struggling ones, aiding theological students, and organizing and maintaining missionary work. It maintains a publishing agency, and publishes tracts and books for free distribution, as well as denominational works for sale. A ladies' commission connected with it publishes a catalogue of books for Sunday-school libraries and a list of general reading for young persons. Th association spends about $7,000 yearly i sustaining old societies and creating ne ones in large and growing towns East an West; at a yearly expense of about $16 000 it supports missionary churches i towns or cities where there are colleg or large preparatory schools; it expend over $5,000 yearly in distinctively hom missionary service, pays for preaching i regions of country and in places (notabl in the Southern States) where there is n expectation that a Unitarian society wi be immediately gathered; and aids th beneficiary funds of the theological schoo of the denomination, meantime raisin funds for enlarging their work. The a sociation possesses permanent trust fund amounting to $200,000, and derives fro the churches of the denomination an a nual income of about $45,000. [See *Ap pendix A*, and *Unitarianism and Unit rian (Congregational) Churches.*]

Amusements. Though as late a 1794 theatrical performances in Bosto were forbidden by law, under severe pe alties, the city early took the lead i music and the drama; and for a lon time it has had the name of being admi ably equipped with most of the amus ments of great cities. Theatres, at leas have not been lacking; and Boston ha for years been regarded by theatrical ma agers as one of the best fields to "work with good theatrical material and leadin "stars." The Boston Theatre compar in size with the larger theatres in Europ offering a stage on which any moder pieces may be effectively presented, an an auditorium with a seating capacit which compares favorably with that the largest theatres in the world. Small in size, but attractive in furnishings, an ample in accommodations and equi ments, are the Globe, the Museum, th Hollis Street, the Bijou, and the Parl There are also the Howard Athenæum down town, the leading "variety" th atre in the city; just beyond Boylst Street, on Washington, the World's M seum, another "variety" theatre; fa ther up town, on the corner of Washin ton and Dover Streets, the Windsor; a in the Roxbury District, the Dudl Street Opera House. There are al several "dime museums," includi the "World's." In consequence of t

change of late years in the mode of conducting theatrical enterprises, the Museum is the only theatre having a permanent stock company of the old-fashioned sort, all of the others being occupied for engagements of a longer or shorter term by "stars," travelling theatrical and operatic combinations, though the Boston Theatre has a company of its own, which it employs "on the road" the larger portion of the season, with attractions generally first brought out here. The Museum has always possessed an excellent dramatic company, equal to the presentation of all modern plays, and, of late years, of light opera as well. Among the musical attractions of the winter months there are always one or more seasons of Italian opera; and ranking high are the orchestral concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, established in the season of 1881–82; the oratorio performances of the Handel and Haydn Society; and the concerts of the Cecilia, the Boylston Club, the Apollo Club, the Euterpe, and other musical clubs, to which the tickets are distributed by the members, and are not for sale. [See sketches of each of these clubs, societies, and organizations for fuller information.] The various "conservatories" give frequent concerts by their pupils; and the legion of teachers and professional artists give their concerts from time to time, so that there is scarce an evening that does not offer an embarrassment of riches during the entire season, which lasts usually well into May. Even the announcements of the "lecture bureaus," which once were strictly lyceum lectures, have come to be concert series, with a few lectures by the celebrities of the hour interspersed between the concerts. Of lectures, however, there is no lack. The courses of the Lowell Institute [see *Lowell Institute*] always attract crowded audiences, as do also those delivered under the auspices of other organizations or committees. The trouble of the modern Bostonian is, now, not so much what shall he do to amuse himself, as what shall he choose out of the abundance of resources afforded him. In the summer season, suburban gardens, pleasantly arranged, and provided with "outdoor theatres" and other attractions, offer the Bostonian, and the amusement-seeker tarrying in the city, out-of-door amusement in many places. While in the Music Hall an indoor summer garden, with music every evening, except Sunday, by a fine orchestra was, as a regular feature of the summer seasons, established in the summer of 1885. The easily-reached seashore resorts — Nantasket Beach, Pemberton (Hull), the Point of Pines at the farther end of Revere Beach, and Nahant — vie with each other in variety of attractions, cheapness, and means of access. For those who fancy a quieter sort of enjoyment, the immediate districts of the city offer endless charming resorts for drive or walk, in pleasant rural villages, easily reached in half an hour or less by steam or street car; and while awaiting the parks that are to be [see *Public Parks System*), the suburbs of Boston offer its citizens one of the loveliest of parks within easy reach of all who choose. In the winter, when the weather permits, the roads leading from the city are alive with sleighs; and the fast horses may be seen to the best of advantage on the famous Brighton Road, which is a continuation of Beacon Street; while for the lovers of skating, the rarest fields are open in the frozen crystal surfaces of Jamacia Pond, Fresh Pond, Spy Pond, and other beautiful spots within easy reach of the city. Within its limits the *gamins* blacken the surface of the historical Frog Pond on the Common, and the pond in the Public Garden; and in some seasons rinks, covered, warmed, and lighted, receive those who desire shelter (and are willing to pay for it) from the nipping temperature of a New England winter. There are also "roller-skating" rinks, brilliantly illuminated at night by the electric light. The boys of Boston, too, who are as fond as the boys of the Revolutionary days of the coast on the Common, find it protected for them in good coasting-weather, by the "city fathers;" and when the coasting season is protracted, temporary bridges are sprung over the coasts for the accommodation of pedestrians along the paths. In the ball-playing season the grounds of the base-ball club attract multitudes of spectators interested in the so-called "national" game; and in summer time the banks of the Charles River are crowded with the throngs eager to view the animated contests between rival boat-clubs, and the no less exciting races between

single sculls and other small craft. [*See Drama in Boston, Music in Boston, Suburbs of Boston*, and *Summer Gardens.*]

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company (The). Armory, Faneuil Hall building. The oldest military organization in the country. It was chartered in March, 1638, as "The Military Company of Boston;" and Robert Keayne, one of the chief promoters of the new organization, was its first captain. It was not until 1657 that it became an artillery company, when it was recognized as such by the General Court. The title "Honorable" was assumed in 1700, first occurring in its records in September of that year, and had its origin in the fact that its captains and some of its earlier members had belonged to the Honorable Artillery Company of London. The further epithet of "Ancient" was added in 1739. The company was dispersed by the Revolution, and revived in 1780, when its name and privileges were confirmed by the Legislature. The anniversary of its organization, the first Monday of June, is still celebrated by an annual parade. A sermon is preached to the company; a fair dinner eaten in Faneuil Hall, and speeches listened to; and then follows the march to the Common, where the governor of the Commonwealth delivers to the newly elected officers their commissions (running for one year only), and the insignia of their offices. In the early days of the colony this company was the chief school in which the military art was learned, and names of many of its members may be found among those who took part in the early wars in which the colony was involved. Then, says Dr. Coleman, in a sermon preached to the company in 1738, "the natives trembled when they saw them train, and old as well as young stood still and reverenced them as they passed along in martial order." Though two hundred and forty years and more have changed all this, and the natives no longer tremble as it "trains," the organization in point of numbers, perhaps in effectiveness, and certainly in financial condition, has never made a more satisfactory showing than at the present time. For many years the company was largely made up of officers of other military organizations, who were privileged to wear the uniform of their respective corps; and thus the ranks presented a rather motley show when they "trained." Now, however, the most of the members wear a modern costume, and the color-guard the Continental uniform; and while they march fairly well, the local wits like to chaff in a good-humored way at their drill. The members still retain their ancient privilege of exemption from jury duty, a feature which is a strong influence with some joining its ranks. "Artillery Election Day" in June, and the "Fall Field-Day," are the great occasions with the company during the year, though it has other occasional parades and holidays. The "Election Sermon," referred to above, has been preached before the company annually since 1639, with the exception of five years during the Andros Government. The armory of the company is quite a museum. In December, 1881, on "Forefathers' Day," "the century box" of the company was sealed, not to be opened for fifty years, while a smaller box within it is to remain unopened for one hundred years. The box contains a long and valuable list of documents, newspapers, badges, photographs, and memorials. The manuscript matter amounts to nearly a thousand pages. Following is a complete list of the papers: Poem, John D. Long (then governor of the State); The Relation of Government to Education in the United States, Charles W. Eliot (president of Harvard College); The Religious Condition of Boston, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale; Recollections of Boston, Josiah Quincy; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Past and Present, Ben: Perley Poore; Manners and Customs, the Rev. Edward A. Horton; Art in Boston, Charles C. Perkins; Architecture, Henry Webster Hartwell; Army of the United States, Alanson Merwin Randol; Militia of Massachusetts, Abraham Hun Berry (then adjutant-general of the State); Boston Fire Department, Past and Present, John E. Fitzgerald (member of the fire commission of the city); Progress of New England Agriculture, Marshall Pinckney Wilder; Bar, Law, and Lawyers, Seth James Thomas; Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Morrill Wyman; Amusements, Charles H. Pattee; Secret Societies, John Lindsay Stevenson; Finance, War Debt, and Stocks, Henry P. Kidder; Commerce and Navigation,

Robert Bennet Forbes; Commerce, Ships, and Navigation, Alanson Wilder Beard (then collector of the port of Boston); Rise and Growth of the Clothing Trade, Isaac Fenno; Sketch of Rise and Progress of the Manufacture of Wool, George William Bond; Shoe and Leather Business, Gen. Augustus P. Martin; Fisheries and Fishing Interest, William A. Wilcox; Paper and Paper-Making, Byron Weston (then lieutenant-governor of the State); Report of the Committee on Box for 1980, Edward Wyman; Railroads and Railroad Interests, Albert A. Folsom (superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad). The inscription on the box is as follows: —

To the Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts for 1980-1981: —

The contents of this box have been collected in accordance with a vote of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, passed Sept. 13, 1880.

Sealed in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Dec. 22, 1881, not to be opened until Sept. 17, 1980. Committee, Col. Edward Wyman, Major Charles W. Stevens, Capt. John L. Stevenson, Capt. Albert A. Folsom, Lieut. George H. Allen. Commander 1881-1882, Capt. William H. Cundy.

The box was sealed with much ceremony at a public meeting in Faneuil Hall.

Andrew, Statue of Governor. Doric Hall, State House, Beacon Street. The marble statue standing in the northwest corner of the entrance hall of the State House, a place in which for many years the figure of Governor Andrew was a very familiar one. It represents the great "war governor" as he long will be remembered by all who knew him and saw him in those eventful days as he appeared, when, standing upon the lower steps of the State House on Beacon Street, he received the marching salute of the regiments of Massachusetts, and sent them to the front with ringing words of patriotism that did not a little to nerve their souls; or as he welcomed them home again when returning on furlough to recruit their decimated ranks, during the darker days of the Civil War; or when he received their tattered and battle-worn banners on the proud day when the victorious columns for the last time saluted him, the governor of their beloved State, and their honored commander-in-chief. The statue is the work of Thomas Ball, a native of Charlestown, but long resident in Florence, Italy; and was presented to the State, and unveiled, Feb. 14, 1871. It cost $10,000, and was paid for out of the balance remaining of the fund subscribed for the Edward Everett statue in the Public Garden [see *Everett Statue*], which largely exceeded the sum required for that work. It is regarded by many as an admirable likeness. The late George B. Woods, one of the most brilliant Boston journalists of his day, a close critic and a man of excellent judgment, said of this statue, in an essay on "Our Portrait Statues," "It is not only a faithful portraiture (always Mr. Ball's strong point), but there is something better than literal likeness about it — an incorporation into the marble of the noble nature of the man, which is the highest achievement of art. . . . Altogether the statue moves the spectator to hearty liking; and we feel sure that it will grow into the popular heart as it stands close by where the governor toiled and thought through five exhausting years, surrounded by the tattered flags of the thousands of Massachusetts boys, who, like him, gave their utmost effort for nationality and liberty, and many of whom, like him, sealed the sacrifice with death." [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Annexations. The territory of Boston was for many years limited to the peninsula on which the older portion of the city is built, and which was connected by the long and narrow neck with Roxbury. Then by the filling of flats, and still more by successive annexations, the outline of the city was extended and changed on every side. What is now known as South Boston was first annexed in 1804; Noddle's Island, now East Boston, acquired in 1830; the city of Roxbury, annexed in 1867; the town of Dorchester, in 1869; and the city of Charlestown and towns of Brighton and West Roxbury, in 1873. The territory annexed increased the area of the city by 20,803 acres; so that it is now 36.7 square miles, as against 783 acres, its original area. The increase by annexation in valuation is shown by the following figures: Roxbury, when it united with the city, reported a total valuation of $26,551,700; Dorchester, $20,315,700; Charlestown, $35,280,682; Brighton, $14,548,531;

West Roxbury, $22,148,600. The aggregate valuation of Boston and Roxbury in 1867, when the latter was annexed, was $471,497,800; in 1869, when Dorchester was added, $500,827,300; and in 1873, when the others were annexed, $705,818,213. The population added was about 107,380. Of this total, Roxbury brought about 40,000; Dorchester, 20,000; Charlestown, 32,040; Brighton exactly 5,978; and West Roxbury, 10,361. [See *Areas*, also *Valuation of Boston*, and *Population of Boston*.]

Antiquarian Club (The). See *Bostonian Society, The.*

Apartment-Houses, or Family Hotels. The mode of living in suites, after the French and Continental system of dwellings, has grown rapidly into favor in Boston. Among the large numbers of these houses now to be found within the city limits, there are many inviting in appearance, admirably arranged, well appointed, and attractively designed. The system gained its foothold in America by its introduction in Boston, and its popularity is well attested by the rapid increase of apartment-houses in New York and other cities. The first building of the "French flats" or "family hotel" class in this city was the Hotel Pelham, at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, built about the year 1863, by Dr. John H. Dix. It occupies the site of the residence of an old-time Bostonian, William Foster. At the widening of Tremont Street this building was raised up bodily, and moved about fifteen feet westward down Boylston Street, without disturbing the occupants, or in the least disarranging the interior. This feat of engineering occasioned much remark at the time (in the summer of 1860) as it was the first instance of the moving of such a large mass of masonry. Over on the opposite corner of Tremont and Boylston streets is the Hotel Boylston, another one of the earlier buildings originally erected as an apartment-house. This is owned by Charles Francis Adams, and on its site years ago was the mansion-house of President John Quincy Adams, in which Charles Francis Adams was born. The Boylston is, like the Pelham, thoroughly built in every particular, and arranged with an eye to the comfort and convenience of the occupants. In this building, as in several of the structures o this class of a later date, the kitchens ar at the top of the house. The greate portion of the costly apartment-house and many of the less pretentious, hav passenger elevators. Several of the newe houses, particularly those erected in th Back Bay district and on the avenues o the South End, are elegant structures equally beautiful in exterior and interio decorations; and in some of them th modern decorative artist has had an op portunity lavishly to display his art. Th rents of suites in apartment-houses rang from $400 and $500 to $3,000, and more and the suites vary in size and number o rooms, as they do in the elegance of thei finish and convenience, in proportion t the price. The price paid for the ren generally includes the steam-heat and th service of the janitor, who performs th heaviest drudgery. Among the finest o these houses are the Cluny and th Berkeley, on Boylston Street, Back Ba district; the Hamilton, the Agassiz, an Kensington, on Commonwealth Avenue the Huntington and the Oxford, on Hun tington Avenue; the Bristol, opposit Trinity Church; the Tudor, on the corne of Beacon and Joy streets; the Edin burgh, Hoffman, Berwick, Lafayette and others on Columbus Avenue; and th St. Cloud, No. 565 Tremont Street, Sout End. In the Roxbury and Dorcheste districts are several which command hig prices, and are almost always fully occu pied. Of the most prominent in the for mer are the Warren, Dartmouth, Com fort, and Eliot; and in the latter, th Dorchester, on Hancock Street. "Dow town," in the city proper, are severa buildings which have long been, in part arranged for dwellers in suites; and de lightful and most convenient quarters ar found in them. Noteworthy among thes are the Coolidge House, on Bowdoi Square; and the Albion, on the corne of Beacon and Tremont streets. In th old West End, on the slope of Beaco Hill, during recent years, several spa cious dwellings have also been rearrange and enlarged for apartments. Amon the newest of these are the houses o Mt. Vernon Street, at the northeast an southwest corners of West Cedar Street.

Appalachian Mountain Clu Club-room No. 9 Park Street (in th

old Ticknor house). Organized January, 1876; reorganized and incorporated, April, 1878. An association whose objects are to explore the mountains of New England and the adjacent regions, both for scientific and artistic purposes, and in general to cultivate an interest in geographical studies. Its members make frequent expeditions to these mountains, strike out new paths, establish camps, construct and publish accurate maps, and collect all available information concerning the mountain regions. It also collects and makes available the results of scattered observations of all kinds, which, though of little value each by itself, is of great use when brought together. The club holds field-meetings during the summer season, incidentally organizing expeditions to accessible points of interest, and in the winter meets monthly, for the transaction of business, and the presentation and discussion of papers. It also holds an annual social reception in Boston during the winter. The papers read at its monthly meetings are published in the form of an occasional magazine, entitled "Appalachia;" and it is accumulating a useful and valuable library for the use of its members. The club has about 700 members scattered throughout the country, but for the most part residing in or near Boston, and several honorary members. Membership is secured by election by ballot, an affirmative vote of two thirds of the members present and voting being necessary. The nominations must first be made in writing, by at least two members, and forwarded to the council, whose approval is necessary. The admission fee is $3, and the annual assessment $3; no assessment other than the admission fee being required of a member during six months succeeding his election. A person can become a life-member on the payment of $30. He is thereafter exempt from the payment of fees or assessments of any kind. The government of the club is vested in a president and vice-president, recording and corresponding secretaries, treasurer, and five councillors; these officers constituting the council. The five councillors are chosen to represent, severally, the departments of Natural History, Topography, Art, Exploration, and Improvements. The annual meeting occurs in January. The club-room is on the fourth floor of the old Ticknor mansion-house. It is arranged with an eye to comfort and convenience. Over the open fire-place hangs a large picture of the icy spire of the Matterhorn. Along the walls at the right are the well-filled library shelves, and a large case of maps and plans stands beside the window, from which is a noble view of the city and the Blue Hills beyond. [See *Appendix C.*]

Apollo Club (The). Club-room No. 152 Tremont Street. Organized 1871; incorporated 1873. A musical organization composed of male voices exclusively, and devoted to the singing of part-songs and choruses composed for such voices. It was started by a few leading singers in church choirs in the city. It has from 70 to 80 active singing members and 500 associate or subscribing members, who for an annual assessment receive tickets to all the concerts by the club. These are given at intervals during the season each year: they are not public, and no tickets are sold, but admission is by tickets issued to the members of the club. The concerts are of a high order of excellence, and are always crowded, admission to them being eagerly sought. The club has on a few occasions sung in a semi-public manner, by request of the authorities of the State or of the city; as at the funeral of Charles Sumner, the centennial celebration of Bunker Hill, and the State reception to President Hayes in 1877. Some of the finest vocalists of the neighborhood have been included among its active members, and many of the best citizens among its associates. It has had from the start Mr. B. J. Lang as its conductor, to whom its success is largely to be attributed. The late Judge John Phelps Putnam was for many years its president; and in the ceremonies at his funeral in January, 1882, the club took part. While the number of its active members varies from year to year, the number of associate members is fixed, the limit of 500 having been set at the formation of the club. [See *Appendix C*, and *Music in Boston.*]

Archæological Institute of America (The). Organized 1879. An association of scholars and others interested in archæology, formed for the purpose of "promoting and directing archæ-

ological investigation and research by the sending-out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of the reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by other means which may from time to time appear desirable." It consists of life-members contributing at one time not less than $100 to its funds, of annual members contributing not less than $10, and of honorary members. Its government is vested in an executive committee, consisting of the president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and five ordinary members, all excepting the secretary and treasurer chosen by the ballots of the life and annual members. The secretary and treasurer are chosen by the president, vice-president, and five ordinary members elected to the executive committee. The executive committee have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment. The Institute has fostered expeditions for exploration in Yucatan, Mexico, New Mexico, and in the Old World to Assos. Valuable discoveries have been made by its agents. Under its direction an American school of classical studies has been established in Athens through the coöperation of the leading universities and colleges of the country. The annual meetings of the Institute are held in Boston, on the third Saturday in May; and special meetings are held at the call of the executive committee. [See *Appendix A.*]

Architectural School. See *Institute of Technology, The Massachusetts.*

Architecture and Architects. Boston was the first city in America to pay attention to its architectural appearance; and it has the reputation of being architecturally the handsomest in the country. Although there is much to criticise in the way of individual features, the total effect is one of substantial construction and finished appearance. In the Colonial period, slight attention was given to architectural effect, although the method of building now and then afforded some picturesqueness of line and form. In the Provincial period, the fine mansions and public buildings were constructed after English models. King's Chapel was built from designs by Peter Harrison, an English architect. The pioneer Boston architect was Charles Bulfinch, born in 1763. His first work was the monumental column on Beacon Hill, which was destroyed with the cutting down of the summit. In 1793 he designed the first theatre in Boston; and on the medal struck and given him in honor of the event is a copy of the front elevation, which shows that in external appearance no theatre in Boston has since approached the Federal Street structure in dignity or beauty. Bulfinch also designed the same year the "Tontine" buildings on Franklin Place, now Franklin Street, — the first attempt here to build houses in blocks. He next designed the State House, followed by many other public and private buildings, including the old Catholic Cathedral, New North and New South Churches, Boylston Market, Massachusetts General Hospital, and the insane asylum at South Boston. He was appointed by President Monroe architect of the Capitol at Washington, and held the office for twelve years. He died in 1844. Next to Bulfinch came Solomon Willard, born at Petersham, Mass., in 1783. His principal works were St. Paul's Church, on Tremont Street (in conjunction with Alexander Parris), the Court House, and the Bunker Hill Monument. Parris built the Quincy Market. The architectural styles here have followed closely the prevailing ones of the same periods in Europe. Thus, early in this century, there was a Greek revival, the principal monuments of which are St. Paul's Church, the Court House, Quincy Market, the Tremont House, and the Custom House, beside the absurd suburban houses with wooden Doric columns. Then followed a Gothic period, about 1835, beginning with the Masonic Temple (afterwards the United States Court House and subsequently, in 1885, reconstructed for business purposes) and the old Trinity Church, as leading examples. Next came the "French-roof" style, giving hundreds of wooden country-houses a bald and boxy look. The first French-roof building in this country was probably the Deacon House, on Washington, Concord, and Worcester streets, built about 1850. In 1850 there were built also two good examples of Italian Renaissance, — the Boston Museum and the Boston Athenæum. With the increase

of foreign travel, the influence of foreign models was strongly felt in a great variety of styles, each of which had its devotees, — Northern Gothic, Southern Gothic, Romanesque, and Renaissance. French Renaissance became especially popular, and is the style of many business and public buildings, including the City Hall, Horticultural Hall, and the Post Office; while Gothic has remained the favorite for churches. A peculiarity of Boston architecture is the richness and variety of the building material. The keynote of the city is red brick, which has lately become popular again; but beside, there is an abundance of light, dark, and red granite; a variety of marble; brown, yellow, and buff sandstone; Roxbury pudding-stone, and other materials. Granite is peculiarly a Boston stone, and the finest example of its right use was the Beacon Hill reservoir, demolished in 1882–83, pronounced by a high authority, Mr. C. A. Cummings, as "perhaps the noblest piece of architecture in the city." Other imposing granite structures are the massive granite blocks on Commercial Street, and at the foot of State Street. The finest architectural opportunities in latter years have been the rebuilding of the business section of "the burnt district," laid low by fire in 1872, where much fine architecture was destroyed; and the building up of the Back Bay district, with its public buildings and palatial dwellings. In the "burnt district," the modern Gothic, which had shortly before come into vogue, and the Renaissance were the popular styles. Notable examples of the modern Gothic in Boston are the Museum of Fine Arts — the first example of the extensive use of terra-cotta in Boston — and the Boston and Providence Railroad Station. The modern Gothic was superseded by the Queen Anne (so called), best adapted to picturesque and comfortable dwellings. This in turn gave way to the Romanesque, the next to become the favorite. The domestic architecture of the Back Bay district is a notable feature of the city, and the finest example of an entire street of beautiful dwellings designed in harmony is afforded by Arlington Street opposite the Public Garden. Commonwealth Avenue offers a grand opportunity for architectural effects, which have been taken advantage of in many cases, notably in the house of Mr. Oliver Ames, in a rich, but quiet French Renaissance, at the northeast corner of West Chester Park, and that of Mr. John F. Andrew, in the plain and dignified "Old Boston" style, at the northeast corner of Fairfield Street. Parts of the avenue are disfigured by collections of narrow, slice-like dwellings. Two notable dwellings, also, in the long line on the water side of Beacon Street are the Higginson and Whittier houses, Nos. 274 and 270, adjoining and in harmonizing styles, though by different architects, H. H. Richardson of Boston, and McKim, Mead & White of New York. The most modern apartment-houses, — a style which Boston was the first city in the country to adopt, — by reason of their great height and generally considerable breadth, offer good opportunities for architectural effect. [See *Apartment-Houses.*] Among leading architects of Boston are Cummings & Sears (architects of New Old South, Sears Building, Montgomery Building), Ware & Van Brunt (now Van Brunt & Howe), (First Church, Harvard Memorial Hall, Union Railway Station in Worcester, new Harvard Medical School, Stone Hall at Wellesley College, Protestant Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge), Peabody & Stearns (Boston and Providence Railroad Station, New York Mutual Life Insurance Building, Hotel Brunswick), N. J. Bradlee (New England Mutual Life Insurance Building), Gridley J. F. Bryant (formerly Bryant & Gilman, and Bryant & Rogers) (City Hall, Horticultural Hall, Merchants' Bank), Sturgis & Brigham (Museum of Fine Arts and Young Men's Christian Association), George A. Clough, formerly city architect (Latin and English High School Building), S. J. F. Thayer (The Tudor and Hotel Thorndike). The late H. H. Richardson was the architect of Trinity and Brattle Square Churches, the Woburn Public Library, North Easton Public Library, and Ames Memorial Hall in the same place, and Sever Hall in Cambridge. To these and other highly talented architects are also due many of our finest business structures and dwellings. With the Institute of Technology there is connected a fine department of architecture, — the first school established

in the United States for its systematic instruction. [See *Institute of Technology.*]

Area of Boston. The town of Boston was originally a pear-shaped peninsula, connected by a narrow neck of land with the town of Roxbury. "It hung to the mainland at Roxbury," says one writer, "by a slender stem, or neck, of a mile in length, so low and narrow between tide-washed flats that it was often submerged." In its extreme length it was less than two miles, and its greatest breadth was a little more than one. Now its original 783 acres have been expanded by the reclamation of the broad, oozy salt marshes, the estuaries, coverts, and bays, once stretching wide on its southern and northern bounds, to 1,820 acres of solid land, and where the area was the narrowest it is now the widest; and by the absorption of what are now South Boston and East Boston, and the annexation of the old cities of Roxbury and Charlestown, and the towns of Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton [see *Annexations*], its area has increased to 23,661 acres (36.7 square miles), — more than thirty times as great as the original expanse. The area of the districts is as follows: South Boston (once Dorchester Neck), acquired in 1804, 1,002 acres; East Boston (formerly Noddle's Island), acquired in 1830, 836 acres; Roxbury, annexed in 1867, 2,700 acres; Dorchester, the same year, 5,614; Charlestown, in 1873, 580; Brighton, the same year, 2,277; West Roxbury, the same year, 7,848; Breed's Island, in the harbor, over which Boston's authority also extends, contains 785 acres; and Deer Island, 184. The number of feet of marsh-land flats within the present city limits is 123,268,652. The extreme length of the city, from north to south, is 11 miles, and the breadth from east to west, 9 miles. The distance across the business section of the city, from the harbor to Charles River, is a mile and a quarter.

Aristides "the Just," Statue of. This stands at the north end of the inclosure running through the centre of Louisburg Square, which extends from Mount Vernon to Pinckney streets, and was laid out on the site of Blackstone's garden. [See *Blackstone.*] It is of Italian marble and workmanship, and was imported by the late Joseph Iasigi, long a prominent Boston merchant, and given by him to the city. It was erected in December, 1849. [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Arlington Club. A singing-club of male voices, with associate members, organized in 1879, after the pattern of the Apollo and Boylston clubs. [See these.] It gives concerts during the musical season, generally in the Tremont Temple or in the Meionnon, at each of which its own singers are assisted by one or more professional artists. The music sung is of the high standard which is maintained by the other leading singing-clubs of the city, organized primarily for the cultivation of the art of music, and the elevation of the public taste. William J. Winch, No. 149 A Tremont Street, is the conductor of the club. [See *Appendix C*, and *Music in Boston.*]

Arlington Street Church. (Congregational Unitarian.) Corner of Arlington and Boylston streets, known as the Arlington Street Church. The place of worship of the society long known as the Federal Street Church, of which the celebrated Rev. William Ellery Channing, D. D., the centenary of whose birth was widely observed in 1881, was for many years pastor. The structure is of freestone, of the English style of the time of Sir Christopher Wren, and was the first church built in the "Back Bay district." The architectural design reminds one forcibly of many of the London churches. A fine chime of bells (too seldom heard) hangs in the tower. The Boylston Street side of the building is adorned by thick masses of American ivy. Arthur Gilman was the architect. The society, when formed in 1727, was Presbyterian. A barn on Long Lane (now Federal Street) was its first place of worship. In 1744 a modest church-building replaced the barn; and in 1809 a brick church was built in place of the wooden building; and this in turn was taken down in 1859, when it had become isolated in the midst of the business quarters of the city, and the present church was erected and occupied. In the first church-building, the sessions of the state convention at which the Constitution of the United States was ratified, in 1788, were held. The Presbyterian form of government was changed by the society for the Congregational form in 1786, and W. E. Channing struck the liberal tone. When he was invited to become the pas-

tor of the church, he was a licentiate of the Cambridge Association. He had also received a call from the then large and prosperous Brattle Square Church; but diffident as to his abilities, and not sure of his health, he chose the smaller society. When he was licensed to preach, it was supposed that he would enlist on the side of Orthodoxy; but he was even then an Arian, and, when the famous Unitarian controversy started, became one of the foremost speakers and writers on the Unitarian side. He was the pastor of this church from June 1, 1803, to the time of his death, Oct. 2, 1842, and during that period made the Federal Street pulpit famous, and established his great reputation, not only as a preacher and writer, but as an accomplished scholar. He was succeeded by Ezra Stiles Gannett, D. D., who had been the associate pastor since 1824. Dr. Gannett's service continued until his tragic death, Aug. 12, 1871, in the dreadful accident on the Eastern Railroad known as the "Revere disaster." Dr. Gannett early established his reputation as a man of profound scholarship, and as a writer and editor, as well as a preacher. He was interested in many philanthropic works. At the time of his death he was seventy years of age. His successor was the late Rev. John F. W. Ware, who came to Boston from Baltimore. He resigned in 1870 on account of ill health. He died on Feb. 26, 1881. From the time of Mr. Ware's resignation to 1882, the church was without a settled pastor. In June, that year, the Rev. Brooke Herford of Chicago was called; and he accepted the invitation, his pastorate beginning in the autumn, when he was installed in September with very simple services. Mr. Herford is an Englishman, born in Manchester in 1830. He began his career in this country in 1875, when he succeeded Robert Laird Collier as pastor of the Church of the Messiah in Chicago. [See *Appendix B*, and *Unitarianism and Unitarian (Congregational) Churches.*]

Armstrong Transfer System (The), for the prompt and convenient transportation of passengers and baggage to and from railway stations, hotels, and dwellings, long in operation in New York, was introduced in Boston in the spring of 1882. A central office, established in the Rogers Building, No. 211 Washington Street, nearly opposite the head of State Street, is connected by telephone and private wire with other offices of the company at the railway stations, hotels, and different sections of the city, and also with the general telephonic system of the city. On inward bound trains and incoming steamboats, orders are taken for the transfer of baggage; and passengers giving them receive their "claim-checks" before the station or landing is reached, so that all confusion is avoided. By the consolidation of all the baggage deliveries into one company, uniform rates were secured. [See *Hacks and Hackney Carriages.*]

Army and Navy Monument. This stands on the highest point of the Common, long known as "Flagstaff Hill," or Monument Hill as it is now called. The memorial was originated by an order of the City Council, March 8, 1866. The design of the late Martin Milmore (died July, 1883) was accepted from those offered in competition, and a contract was made with him for $75,000. The corner-stone was laid September 18, 1871, on which occasion there was a great parade; and the work was completed and dedicated September 17, 1877. On the latter occasion there was a memorable demonstration. In the street procession were over 25,000 men, including the militia of the State, the veterans of the Grand Army, leading generals of the civil war, the state and city officials, and members of civic societies; also large numbers of school children; an oration was pronounced by the then attorney-general of the United States, Major-Gen. Charles Devens, one of the most conspicuous officers from Massachusetts who served during the war, and now one of the associate justices on the supreme bench of Massachusetts; and among the many people of distinction attending the ceremonies were the President of the United States and members of his cabinet. The monument is of granite, a decorated Doric column, crowned by a bronze ideal statue of the Genius of America. The base is of four projecting pedestals, supporting bronze statues representing the Soldier, the Sailor, History, and Peace. Between these are bronze bas-reliefs, 5 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 6 inches in width, representing the Departure of the Regiment,

the Sanitary Commission, a Naval Action, and the Return from the War and Surrender of the Battle-flags to the governor. All these reliefs give portraits of well-known citizens represented as taking part in these scenes. The Departure of the Regiment introduces portraits of Gov. Andrew, Archbishop Williams, A. H. Vinton, D. D., Phillips Brooks, D. D., Wendell Phillips, Henry W. Longfellow, and others. These figures are represented as standing on the State House steps; while with the troops marching by are Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. Reed, Col. Cass, Col. Shaw, and Gen. Charles Russell Lowell. The relief symbolizing the work of the Sanitary Commission has two parts; one showing the prominent members of the commission from Boston in consultation, the other representing the work in the field. Portraits are given of Gov. Alexander H. Rice, James Russell Lowell, Ezra S. Gannett, D. D., E. R. Mudge, George Ticknor, Marshall P. Wilder, Col. W. W. Clapp, the Rev. Edward E. Hale, and several ladies. The Return from the War is the most elaborate relief. It represents a regiment drawn up in front of the State House. On the steps are Gov. Andrew, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Henry Wilson, Gov. Claflin, Mayor Shurtleff, Judge Putnam, Charles Sumner, and others. Gens. Banks, Devens, Bartlett, and Underwood are on horseback. The relief commemorating the achievements of the navy is also in two parts. One showing a group of eleven figures represents the departure of sailors from home, and the other is a view of a naval engagement. At the base of the shaft itself are four figures, representing the North, South, East, and West. Sculptured wreaths surround the shaft at irregular intervals. The capstone is a circular block of granite, 2 feet 11 inches high, and 5 feet in diameter; and on it the statue of the Genius of America stands. This represents a female figure dressed in a flowing robe, over which is a loose tunic bound with a girdle at the waist. A heavy mantle, clasped at the throat, is thrown back over the shoulder, and falls the full length of the figure behind. On the head is a crown with thirteen stars. In the right hand, which rests upon the hilt of an unsheathed sword, are two laurel wreaths. The left hand holds a banner draped about a staff, which reaches to a height of six feet above the head. The face fronts towards the south, and the head is slightly bowed. The monument bears the following inscription, written by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard College: —

"To the men of Boston who died for their country on land and sea, in the war which kept the Union whole, destroyed slavery, and maintained the constitution, the grateful city has built this monument, that their example may speak to coming generations."

The shaft is of white Maine granite, and reaches a height of over 70 feet. The foundation is of solid masonry, cruciform, built up from a depth of 16 feet to the ground level. On this is a platform of stone covering an area 38 feet square, and reached by three steps. From this platform rises the plinth, nine feet high, with its projecting pedestals; on the plinth rests the pedestal proper, 14 feet 3 inches high, terminating in a surbase; and from the latter rises the shaft. The bronzes were all cast at Chicopee, Mass. Bartlett the sculptor, in his papers on "Civic Monuments in New England," calls this monument "the most pretentious in its scheme of any war memorial in New England." Of its several bronze statues Bartlett says, "The Sailor especially is started for a fine, vigorous, manly figure. It has more in it, and more possibility, than all the rest of the monument. As the beginning of a statue, it is the best in Boston. All of Milmore's statues have a nationality. It should be added that with few exceptions they are based upon an admirable sentiment. The two sitting figures entitled Peace and the Muse of History have a good deal of the sculpture element in them, and with a little more earnestness and study would have been excellent monumental figures. The Soldier is a representative of an endless number of aimless objects scattered over the country." Of the ideal statue of the Genius of America, he says, "A massive statue of a symbolic intention like the Genius of America, a subject grand enough for an entire monument, is out of place on a column, because it is too much of a mass, and has no movement, no harmonious continuation of the column. There are but few figures that compose well with the top of a column, and they

have an action necessitated by its nature. This statue is not one of them. In cases of this kind it is the architecture which must not only dominate, but suggest, the form of its termination." [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Arnold Arboretum. See *Bussey Institution.*

Art. The cultivation of the fine arts in Boston, notably of painting and sculpture, is extensive and wide-spread, growing and expanding year by year; and the city ranks as an art centre second to none in the country except New York. It possesses, in the Museum of Fine Arts, the finest and best-equipped institution of its kind on this side of the Atlantic; has several noteworthy public and private picture galleries, and many private collections of works of art; its clubs and societies devoted to art; its schools of art of various classes and grades; a State Normal Art School for the preparation of teachers of drawing, — the study of which, particularly industrial and mechanical drawing, is thoroughly pursued in the public schools; and a large number of resident artists, many of them of national reputation. It has frequent public art exhibitions, contributed to by non-resident and foreign as well as home painters; and the cultivated portion of the community gives much attention to the study and development of art in the city, constantly striving to elevate the public taste, and inspire the production of art work of the highest standard of excellence. The first attempt to establish a public art gallery was not made until 1826, when the Boston Athenæum opened an exhibition of antique casts; and the first regular public exhibition of painting and sculpture was opened the year following, in the rooms of the Athenæum. It was not until 1850 that the first free school of drawing was opened in the city, — that established in the Lowell Institute, for both sexes, and which was maintained with marked success for twenty-eight years. [See *Lowell Institute.*] And it was four years later that the first club of artists, out of which the present Art Club grew, was established. Now schools of drawing and painting, and of carving and modelling, are maintained in the Museum of Fine Arts; there are schools of painting on porcelain and of art needle-work connected with the Society of Decorative Art; a school of sculpture under the direction of T. H. Bartlett; and many art classes conducted by representative artists. [See *Art Dealers, Art Galleries, Art Club, Athenæum, Lowell Institute, Paint and Clay Club, Painters and Sculptors, Museum of Fine Arts, Normal Art School, School of Drawing and Painting, School of Design, School of Sculpture, Society of Decorative Art.*]

Art Club (The Boston). Club house Newbury and Dartmouth streets, Back Bay district. Organized 1854. This club was originally formed with a membership of twenty persons, nearly all of them professional artists. Until 1870 it had no settled abode, its social meetings being generally held in the studios of the artist members, by special invitation; and there was no fixed place for its exhibitions. In that year the membership was largely increased by the election of many persons interested in art, other than professional artists; a club house at No. 64 Boylston Street was leased for a term of years. An exhibition gallery was constructed in it, and the club's affairs were generally put upon a sound basis. In March of the following year the club was incorporated, and enlarged powers and privileges were thus secured. The club steadily increased, until it numbered 800 members, the limit of membership. The minority of the members are artists and professional men, and there has consequently been some friction between the elements composing it; but this has not affected its growth nor its development as a social art club. In February, 1880, a vigorous movement for a new club house was started; and, the required funds being subscribed by members, a lot of land was purchased on the southwest corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets; and the present club house was built thereon, from plans by William R. Emerson, at a cost, including the land, of about $80,000. The building is of a Romanesque style of architecture, and is constructed of brown stone and dark bricks. A striking feature is the hexagonal tower, starting from the second story of the principal corner, and reaching the height of nearly seventy feet. A heavy stone balcony, supported by a column with carved capital, projects from the tower at the

second story of the Newbury Street side; at its upper windows are graceful iron balconies, and the roof is covered with red tiles. In the gable of the Newbury Street front is a large semicircular window of stained glass, at either side of which is a terra-cotta design. Beneath this is the members' entrance, from a large stone porch, double carved columns supporting its roof, which is covered with tiles, and finished as a balcony surrounded by wrought-iron railing. At the Dartmouth Street front is the spacious public entrance, above which is a handsome arch of terra-cotta work. At either side of the gable in the centre of the front is a design in terra-cotta; and beneath the gable, and between two double windows on the second floor, is a large panel of the same material, all of Boston design and execution. The interior of the house is convenient, sumptuous, and inviting. The exhibition gallery, on the second floor, is 47 by 47 feet, and 18 feet high. The walls are tinted in Pompeian red; the floor is maple, and the room is lighted by a very large skylight. By the arrangement of the interior of the house, the gallery can be thrown open for public exhibitions without encroaching upon the rooms devoted exclusively to club purposes. There are three large parlors, with different decorations, but the colors so arranged as to blend and form a gradual change from dark to light shades. In one of them is a roomy fireplace, nine feet wide; the jambs of which are tiled, the facing of light Ohio sandstone. The oak arch above is very fine, the lower side of it being beaded, the broad shelf supported by huge brackets finely carved. There are also a finely decorated library, and lecture, lounging, billiard, and dining rooms. The objects of the club, as stated in its constitution, are "to advance the knowledge and love of art through the exhibition of its works of art, the acquisition of books and papers for the purpose of forming an art library, lectures upon subjects pertaining to art, and by other kindred means; and to promote social intercourse among its members." On the evening of the first Saturday in each month except July, August, and September, the regular business meeting of the club is held; and on these occasions a supper is served, and an informal exhibition of sketches, paintings, engravings, etchings, and other art contributions of members is opened, continuing for one week. The club has formed the nucleus of a valuable library of works on art, and books of reference. C. C. Perkins was the first president of the club under the new organization. He served until 1880, when he was succeeded by ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice; and in 1881 Mr. Rice was succeeded by George P. Denny, who died in 1885. Oliver Ames succeeded him. The new club house was opened and dedicated in the spring of 1882. [See *Appendix C.*]

Artists. See *Painters and Sculptors.*

Art Galleries. The most extensive of the art galleries of the city are those of the Museum of Fine Arts on the corner of Dartmouth Street and St. James Avenue, Back Bay district. These are opened every day, except Sundays and Mondays, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until sunset. On Sundays and Mondays the museum is open to visitors only in the afternoon. Saturdays and Sundays are free days: on other days an admission price of twenty-five cents is asked. [For the character and extent of the exhibitions here, see the paragraph on *Museum of Fine Arts.*] Next in importance is the gallery of the Boston Art Club, in the club house on the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets, Back Bay district. What is known as the yearly general exhibition, opened in the spring, is a display of oil-paintings, largely by American artists, though it is not confined to any nationality; and it remains open for a month. Admittance is free, secured by tickets distributed by members of the club. There is also a yearly exhibition of water-colors, and black-and-whites. During the other portions of the year, there are frequent informal exhibitions in this gallery, and occasional loan exhibitions; so that almost always, except in midsummer, there is something worth seeing in the Art Club gallery. [See *Art Club.*] The St. Botolph Club exhibition gallery, in the club house on Boylston Street [see *St. Botolph Club*], is not so accessible to the general public as that of the Art Club. Admittance is secured by cards from members; but these are given out less freely than are Art Club tickets. A spring exhibition is generally

given here; and there are frequent special exhibitions of works of artist members of the club, or of artists and members of clubs devoted to the cultivation and encouragement of art in other cities. The Paint and Clay Club has a gallery in its club-rooms, No. 419 Washington Street, but as it is not large enough to accommodate a large collection of pictures, the club has of late years held its annual exhibition in other galleries. Admittance is by ticket, for which a fee is charged. [See *Paint and Clay Club.*] The Studio Building gallery, on Tremont Street, corner of Bromfield, is leased to artists or dealers for special exhibitions. Here were exhibited the paintings and other art work of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, the French actress, during her Boston engagement in the winter and spring of 1880–81. In the art auction-rooms of Leonard & Co., No. 48 Bromfield Street, near Tremont, are frequent free exhibitions of sale collections; and in the galleries of art dealers — Messrs. Williams & Everett, Boylston Street, Doll & Richards, 2 Park Street; Noyes & Blakeslee, 127 Tremont Street; J. Eastman Chase, 7 Hamilton Place; A. A. Childs & Co., 352 Washington Street; and John A. Lowell & Co., 70 Kilby Street — are almost always to be seen fine collections of paintings in oils and water-colors, black-and-whites, etc. [See *Art Stores.*] There are fine collections of interesting pictures in the Boston Museum, and of historical portraits both in Faneuil Hall and the State House. [See *Boston Museum*, *Faneuil Hall*, and *State House.*] In the season of industrial and mechanical fairs, extensive art exhibitions are open in the galleries of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association permanent building on Huntington Avenue, Back Bay district. [See *Charitable Mechanic Association.*] There are forty paintings and a large number of sculptures in the Athenæum [see *Athenæum*], and in the Art Room of the Public Library [see *Public Library*] is Copley's fine historical painting of "Charles I. demanding the Five Impeached Members."

Art Museum. See *Museum of Fine Arts.*

Art Schools. See *Cowles Art School; Juglaris Art School; New England Conservatory of Music; Normal Art School; School of Drawing and Sculpture;* and *School of Modelling.*

Art Stores. There are many establishments in Boston which come under this classification. Some are for the sale of paintings and the finest engravings; others for bronzes; others for decorated ware; and others for various articles of *vertu*, artists' materials, etc. At several of these are pleasantly arranged picture galleries, which are, during the season, hung with paintings and sketches, sometimes by local artists and sometimes by foreign, or the two combined, exhibited for sale. These local galleries are a favorite resort of art lovers, some of them on the watch for good bargains, and some only desirous to keep the run of what is new and good, to see what every one who would be in "good tone" in Boston is expected to see and talk about. Auction sales of the works that have accumulated on the easels of the local artists, and special collections of home and foreign work, are often held in these places. The leading art firms devoted mainly to the sale of paintings, and the finer black-and-white works, such as engravings and etchings, are Williams & Everett, Boylston Street, opposite the Public Garden; Doll & Richards, 2 Park Street; Noyes & Blakeslee, 127 Tremont Street; J. Eastman Chase, 7 Hamilton Place; A. A. Childs & Co., 352 Washington Street; Walker, Kimball & Co., 9 Park Street, old Ticknor mansion-house; John A. Lowell & Co., 70 Kilby Street; and J. F. Cabot & Brother, 80 Sudbury Street. The first four mentioned have the largest galleries. The oldest of these establishments are those of Williams & Everett, and Doll & Richards. The former was the pioneer art concern in Boston. It was established in 1810, on Cornhill, under the firm name of Doggett & Williams; and the present style of name was assumed in 1853. It was the first firm to offer French pictures to Boston buyers, and the earliest to establish direct relations with European and American artists abroad. Now all the leading art firms of the city deal in foreign as well as domestic productions, have their agencies in European capitals, and representatives of each leading concern make frequent trips abroad, where they see the work in the artists' studios, and make large purchases for the Boston and

American market direct from the artists themselves. The several exhibition galleries of the art stores are fitted in artistic style, and are generally arranged upon the most approved fashion, especially as to the lighting, in order to display the work on their walls to the best advantage; and visitors possessing the "artistic sense" are seldom offended by ill-arranged or distasteful surroundings. Doll & Richards, the second oldest firm, also do an extensive business. The senior proprietor, now deceased, was in his day regarded as an authority on art and the value of paintings. The specialty of John A. Lowell & Co. is steel-engravings; and they have in recent years made great advances in that branch of art, carrying it to a high degree of excellence, and popularizing it, improving thereby the style and character of business cards as well as other classes of popular work. The exhibition gallery of this firm, opened in the winter of 1881–82, is for the display not only of work in steel-engraving, but of oil-paintings and water-colors. The leading exhibition gallery of bric-à-brac and ornamental work in pottery, porcelain, and glass is in the establishment of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, on the corner of Federal and Franklin streets; occupying the site of the old Boston, or Federal Street Theatre as it was more commonly called. [See *Drama in Boston.*] These art rooms are at the top of the great building, and are accessible by elevator. The larger room is ornamented with framed plaques, vases, and screens of Japanese embroidery, an attractive setting for the decorated ware exhibited; and there is an adjoining room fitted as a modern dining-room, where all that belongs to the service of the table, in the newest and most advanced styles of this branch of decorative art, — domestic as well as imported work, — are admirably displayed. In the store of the Society of Decorative Art, on Park Square [see *Decorative Art, The Boston Society of*], there is always an interesting exhibition of needlework, art embroidery, decorated porcelain and pottery, and wood-carving; and in the salesrooms of the Household Art Company, on Boylston Street, next to the Hotel Pelham, is an exhibition of Low tiles and plastic sketches, and a most inviting variety of specimens of modern art in household furniture and decorations. There are a large number of establishments for the sale of bronzes and artistic work of all kinds; and of late years some of the larger firms of jewellers have entered somewhat into the picture-trade, and occasionally show some fine paintings, the work of modern artists. Decorated tiles are shown by the Boston Terra-Cotta Company, at No. 394 Federal Street. Paul A. Garey's establishment in Province Court is headquarters for plaster casts of all kinds, including reproductions of antique and modern statuettes, statues, busts, and bas-reliefs.

Associated Charities (The). Organized in 1879, and incorporated in December, 1881, under the general benevolent incorporation act, for these purposes: "(1) To secure and promote the coöperation and concurrent and united action of all charitable agencies in the most effective and economical manner; (2) to prevent pauperism; (3) to relieve distress; (4) to detect imposture; (5) to promote sanitary reform, health, and thrift; (6) to secure the best welfare of the children of the poor; (7) to collect and disseminate information useful for the people on all these subjects; (8) to aid in all lawful ways and measures any of these objects." At the central office, located in the Charity Bureau [see *Charity Bureau*] on Chardon Street, a registry for applicants for charitable aid is kept, with a record of what is given to and what is known of them; this information is disclosed only for the benefit of the persons registered, or to detect imposition. Individuals or societies reporting to the central office the name of any person applying to them for relief receive prompt report of aid, if any, that may have already been given to the same person, and are thereby enabled to determine more wisely what relief, if any, to continue. The city is divided into fourteen districts; and in each of these districts conferences are established, composed of officers and visitors of all charitable organizations and churches working in the district, and a few other persons who are elected. The duty of each conference is to investigate each application for aid in its district; to study how applicants for relief can be raised into independence, and to make them self-supporting whenever possible;

to obtain aid from the appropriate sources for such applicants as investigation proves are unable to earn support; to organize a corps of volunteer visitors, a few cases only assigned to each visitor; and to hold weekly meetings for the discussion and distribution of cases. Each of these conferences has its special agent, — sometimes a man, sometimes a woman, — who is in constant communication with the central office. The visitors are volunteers, who undertake to look after one or more families in the ward with which they are connected. They consent to work under direction, and attempt to teach the poor how to help themselves to an honest living. There are nearly eight hundred visitors of this sort who give their services to the personal education of the poor of the city. The general supervision of the registration, of the district conferences, of the duties of volunteer visitors, of the funds, and of measures for the attainment of the objects of the society, is in the hands of a central board of directors. The mayor of the city, the ministers of the churches, the state superintendents of in-door and out-door poor, the inspector of state charities, the overseers of the poor, the directors for the public institutions, the police commissioners, the superintendent and captains of police, the trustees of the city hospital, the board of health of the city, and the city physician are *ex-officio* members of the society. Of the 200 managers of the 14 conferences 107 are women. The visitors had under their charge in 1885, 6,581 families; and 10,748 families were registered at the central office. The Associated Charities also forward movements calculated to help the poor to better help themselves; noteworthy among these are the improvement of the homes of the poor, their adequate supervision, industrial education, and the arrangements for the savings of the people who have begun to lay by something. [See *Appendix A*, and *Charitable and Benevolent Societies.*]

Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts. See *Promotion of the Fine Arts, Association for.*

Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. Organized January, 1882. An association of woman graduates of colleges for the purpose of uniting the alumnæ of the different institutions for practical educational work, and for advancing the cause of the higher education of women. It was originally organized by sixty-three woman graduates, representing Vassar, Oberlin, Smith, and Wellesley colleges, the University of Michigan, and the Wisconsin, Cornell, and Boston universities. The membership in 1885 was 432. Regular meetings are held in this city, in March, May, and October, at which papers are read and discussed, and plans for furthering the work of the association are considered and acted upon. Any woman who has received a degree in arts, philosophy, or literature, from any college, university, or scientific school, is eligible to membership. The annual meeting is held in January. Branch associations have been organized in Washington, New York, and San Francisco. [See *Appendix A.*]

Asylums and Homes. Following is a list of the various asylums within the city limits, the most prominent of which will be found described in detail under their titles, elsewhere in this volume. The list below includes the several temporary homes for orphans and destitute children, and the permanent homes for the aged and infirm adults, which are supported by invested funds from private subscriptions, or by occasional contributions from the benevolent.

Adams Nervine Asylum. For persons of both sexes afflicted with nervous diseases. West Roxbury District, Centre Street.

Association for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children. Temporary home for both sexes. Returned to friends or placed at work or in families. Corner of Harrison Avenue and Concord Street.

Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers. For both sexes. Permanent homes in the country secured. Baldwin Place, North End.

Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys. For orphan boys. Thompson's Island. (A Unitarian institution.)

Boston Children's Friend Society. For destitute children of both sexes. Taught sewing, and homes or situations found. No. 48 Rutland Street.

Boston Female Asylum. For girls. Homes in families found for them. No. 1008 Washington Street.

Boston Industrial Temporary Home. For both sexes. Lodging and food supplied for work done, and situations procured. No. 17 Davis Street, corner of Harrison Avenue.

Channing Home. For poor invalids, women and children, chiefly those who are incurable. No. 30 McLean Street.

Charlestown Infant School and Children's Home Association. Temporary home for the destitute of both sexes. Returned to friends or adopted. Charlestown District, No. 36 Austin Street.

Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute in the City of Boston. For both sexes. Taught housekeeping and sewing, and places found in families. No. 277 Tremont Street.

Church Home for Orphans and Destitute Children. For both sexes. South Boston, corner of Broadway, N, and Fourth streets.

Consumptives' Home. For both sexes. Roxbury District; Grove Hall, corner of Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue.

Home for Aged Couples. No. 431 Shawmut Avenue.

Home for Aged Men. No. 133 West Springfield Street.

Home for Aged Women. No. 108 Revere Street.

Home for Aged Colored Women. No. 27 Myrtle Street.

Home for the Aged Poor. For both sexes. Roxbury District, Dudley Street, corner of Woodward Avenue.

House of the Angel Guardian. For orphan and deserted children, especially wayward boys. Roxbury District, No. 85 Vernon Street.

House of the Good Samaritan. For women and children, especially incurables. No. 6 McLean Street.

Marcella Street Home. For boys, sentenced and pauper. Roxbury District, Marcella Street. (City Institution.)

Mariners' House. Free to distressed seamen. No. 11 North Square.

Massachusetts Infant Asylum. For deserted and destitute infants. Jamaica Plain District, Curtin Street.

Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth. For both sexes. South Boston, No. 723 East Eighth Street.

Miss Burnap's Home for Aged and Friendless. For aged Protestant women. No. 3 Anthony Place.

Mount Hope Home for Fallen Women, and Summer Home for Children. Supported and managed by the Boston North End Mission. West Roxbury District, Bourne Street.

Nickerson Home for Children. For both sexes, mostly half-orphans or those having intemperate fathers. No. 14 Tyler Street.

Perkins Institution, and Massachusetts School for the Blind. For both sexes. South Boston, No. 553 East Broadway.

Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women. Roxbury District, Burton Avenue, off Copeland Street.

Scots' Temporary Home. No. 77 Camden Street.

Spinal Home. For both sexes. Roxbury District; Grove Hall, corner of Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue. (A home attached for children of patients.)

St. Joseph's Home for Sick and Destitute Servant Girls. Temporary home. Nos. 41 and 45 East Brookline Street.

St. Luke's Home for Convalescents. For women and children. Roxbury District, No. 149 Roxbury Street.

St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Lying-in Hospital. For foundlings, orphans, and half-orphans. Connected with Carney Hospital. South Boston, Old Harbor Street.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. For orphans of both sexes. Shawmut Avenue, corner of Camden Street.

Temporary Home for the Destitute. For children of both sexes. No. 1 Pine Place.

Temporary Home for Working-Women. Board given for work done; women taught sewing, house and laundry work, and situations procured. No. 327 Tremont Street.

Winchester Home for Aged Women. For American women, residents of Charlestown District. Charlestown District, No. 10 Eden Street.

Athenæum (The Boston). Beacon Street, between Tremont and Park streets. It originated in a literary club formed among a rather remarkable set of young men in 1804, called the Anthology Club, which for a while edited and published the "Monthly Anthology," and in 1806 established a reading-room, and a year later obtained an act of incorporation under the present title of the Boston Athenæum. It was first located in the building long known as Scollay's Building, which stood, until its removal in 1873, in the middle of Court Street, — now known as Scollay Square, — at the junction of Pemberton Square, Tremont Street, Court Street, and Cornhill. From here, a short time after its establishment, the institution removed to a house on Tremont Street, occupying the present site of the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and from thence to the mansion-house of the late James Perkins, on Pearl Street, which he presented to the corporation. Here was its abiding-place for a long term of years; and here began the formation of its present valuable library and of its collection of paintings and other works of art. The library and gallery both rapidly increased, the former for many years taking rank as one of the best libraries of the country; while the annual exhibitions held in the picture gallery during a long period did more than anything else to foster in this community a knowledge and love of art. Many works of art became the permanent property of the Athenæum, either by gift or purchase, which, with the new works of local artists and pictures from private collections in the city and elsewhere, made attractive and noteworthy exhibitions. The library and gallery after a while outgrowing its Pearl Street quarters, in 1842 the estate on Beacon Street, on which the present Athenæum Building

stands, was purchased. The corner-stone was laid in 1847; and the edifice was completed in 1849, at a cost of about $200,000, from designs of Edward C. Cabot, architect. The building is 114 feet in length, ot irregular width, and 60 feet in height. The elevation is in the later style of Italian architecture, and resembles in the general arrangement some of the works of Palladio, although some of the details belong to a still later style. The material is of Paterson freestone, the texture of which is considerably harder than that of the freestone in general use; and the color is a light brown. The basement story is of solid masonry, supporting the first floor on groined arches of brick. To the left of one entering the spacious vestibule, from the street, is a room occupied by the American Academy of Arts [see this], and directly opposite the main entrance is the reading-room. Communicating with this, and with the vestibule as well, is a room containing works of fiction and the recent additions of books to the library. Here, too, is the delivery desk, and a staircase leads to a gallery overhead, where are to be found the bound volumes of periodical literature. The second story is devoted to the Library Hall, extending the whole length of the building, which is surrounded by an iron gallery accessible by spiral iron staircases. This hall is divided by an archway, one compartment displaying the books in cases lining the walls, and containing the librarian's desk; the other contains the books in alcoves. It is finished in the Italian style, with a decorated ceiling, and is the most agreeable library-room in the city, — quiet, light, retired, and yet easy of access. The third story, designed for and originally occupied by the gallery of paintings, is now also devoted to the purposes of the library, the paintings having been transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts. [See *Museum of Fine Arts.*] A few large paintings and statues, however, remain, which decorate the vestibule and lofty walls of the grand staircase. The institution in which Bostonians take a just pride is established on a firm and solid basis; its fund is upwards of $500,000, the income of which is used for the increase of the library, the purchase of works of art, and other purposes of the institution. The library has become large and valuable. About 4,000 volumes are annually added by purchase and otherwise to its shelves; and the annual circulation is about 50,000 volumes. Although the right to use the library is confined to the 1,040 shareholders and their families, — about 800 of whom pay the annual assessment that entitles them to take books from the building, — great liberality is shown to scholars and strangers, who are always welcomed with courtesy, and the library-shelves freely placed at their disposal. The library of George Washington, purchased by the corporation in 1848 at a cost of $5,000, is one of the many interesting collections which have come into the possession of the Athenæum. The librarian, Charles A. Cutter, who has occupied the position since 1870, is one of the foremost of American bibliographers. The catalogue, prepared under his direction, was completed in the winter of 1882, after twenty-five years of labor. It fills five large volumes, with an aggregate of over 3,400 pages. It catalogues the contents of the library on Jan. 1, 1872, then consisting of 92,000 volumes and 36,000 pamphlets, under a quarter of a million of separate entries, under the names of authors, titles, and some 6,000 subjects. These entries are all arranged in a single alphabet, so that one can find the works of any author under his name, or the title of a book under its first important word; and in addition all that the library contained at that time on any given subject. The contents of collected works, of the publications of learned societies, of government documents, etc., are not only printed in full, but are also distributed throughout the catalogue under their authors and subjects. To do this has cost an immense amount of labor; but it has opened to the student most valuable sources of knowledge, hitherto almost hermetically sealed. Thus the nineteen volumes of the American Association for the Advancement of Science fill eight closely-printed pages, while the contents of the various publications of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences fill eighteen pages. By this means not only are the separate works on astronomy designated under this heading, but the student finds that the publications of fourteen different societies have been carefully searched through for papers on this science, and noted here for his use. The minister will

find here twenty-two pages devoted to the various editions, translations, commentaries, and other works illustrative of the Bible, and twelve pages of theological works, together with references to forty-nine allied subjects. The historian of the United States has one hundred and nine pages of titles of books and documents published before 1872 to examine, if he would consult all the available material for our national history. There are eight pages of titles under the heading Harvard College alone, for one who wishes to read its annals or find out its methods of instruction. The real estate and other property of the Athenæum are valued at $500,000. [See *Appendix A.*]

Athens of America (The). An epithet applied to Boston for many years, often in irony it must be confessed; of which the origin seems to be in one of the letters of William Tudor, describing the city in 1819, in which he says, "This town is perhaps the most perfect and certainly the best-regulated democracy that ever existed. There is something so impossible in the immortal fame of Athens, that the very name makes everything modern shrink from comparison; but since the days of that glorious city I know of none that has approached so near in some points, distant as it may still be from that illustrious model."

Athletics. See *Base Ball*, *Boxing*, *Country Club*, and *Gymnasiums.*

Atlantic Bethel. See *Boston Seamen's Friend Society.*

Atlantic Monthly. Publication office, No. 4 Park Street. This leading literary magazine, established in 1857, with James Russell Lowell as the first editor, and Phillips, Sampson & Co. its first publishers, is edited by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., No. 4 Park Street, this city, and the Riverside Press, Cambridge. From the first it has had among its contributors the foremost writers of the time, among them Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Whipple, Trowbridge, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Louisa M. Alcott, Helen Hunt (Jackson), Nora Perry; the later novelists of note, such as James, Howells, "Charles Egbert Craddock;" and many of the younger writers of genius and growing fame. The first number appeared in Nov., 1857. Four volumes were issued by the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., when it was dissolved after the deaths successively of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Sampson, and the magazine passed into the hands of Ticknor & Fields. It was then, for several years, published by that firm and its several successors; coming under the direction of its present publishers when the firm of Houghton, Osgood & Co. was dissolved, and the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. was formed. Professor Lowell was succeeded by the late James T. Fields as editor; with whom, at a later period, William D. Howells was associated as assistant editor. Subsequently, in 1874, Mr. Howells became the chief editor; and he in turn was succeeded, in 1881, by Mr. Aldrich, the present editor. The editorial room of the Atlantic is in a quiet corner of the Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Boston rooms, on an upper floor, overlooking the old Granary Burying-Ground. The first numbers of the magazine contained those famous "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" papers, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, which were succeeded by his "Professor at the Breakfast-Table" papers. The high standard which was set for the Atlantic at the start has been successfully maintained through its career. The proprietors of the Atlantic have given occasional banquets in celebration of noteworthy events, at which a rare company of literary people have been brought together in a most agreeable manner. The seventieth anniversary of Whittier's birth was so celebrated at the Hotel Brunswick in 1877, and that of Holmes at the same hotel two years after.

Avenues. An avenue, in the Boston sense of the word, by no means implies a broad, long, and elegant thoroughfare; though there are several such avenues in the city, famed for their generous proportions and beauty. The Boston avenue, particularly in the old portions of the city and "down-town," is, as likely as not, very like the streets of Genoa, of which one can touch either side with outstretched hands, — a narrow passage meandering between back-yards and "areas," and passable only for foot-passengers. Such are City Hall Avenue, passing from School Street to Court Square;

Franklin Avenue, from Court Street to Brattle; Change Avenue, from State Street to Faneuil Hall Square; Court Avenue, from Washington Street to Court Square; Hanover Avenue, from Hanover Street to North; and a host of others, less known, however, and less frequented as thoroughfares. Those avenues corresponding to what is implied in the term are among the main arteries of the city, broad, well paved, well lighted; several of them finely built up with elegant dwellings, and others great business thoroughfares. Conspicuous among the former class are Commonwealth Avenue, from Arlington Street to West Chester Park Street [see *Back Bay District*]; and Columbus Avenue, from Park Square to Camden Street. In the resident portions of the city are also Warren Avenue, from Berkeley Street to Columbus Avenue; Shawmut Avenue, from Tremont to Roxbury Streets; and Blue Hill Avenue, from Dudley Street in the Roxbury District to the Milton line. The chief business avenues are Atlantic Avenue, one hundred feet wide, extending along the harbor-line at the head of the principal wharves, from the junction of Commercial Street and Eastern Avenue to Federal Street, and having in its centre a railroad track for the conveyance of heavy freight, and connecting the steam-railroads on the eastern side of the city; and Eastern Avenue, from the junction of Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue to the East Boston South Ferry. [See *Streets of the City.*]

B.

Back Bay District (The). Of all the made-land districts which form the greater part of the total area of the city proper, the "Back Bay" is the largest and the most important one. It is the modern "Court End" of the city, and is now generally spoken of as the "New West End." [See *West End.*] At the beginning of the present century the aspect of the Back Bay was similar to that of Dorchester Bay to-day; being at flood-tide a beautiful sheet of water, spreading out from the city, with the Brookline hills rising beyond, much as the Blue Hills are seen from South Boston, with no bridge, dam, or causeway barring the view of rural Cambridge nestling amid its elms at the foot of Mount Auburn, between the West Boston and Brighton bridges. The entering wedge for the great change was the chartering of the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, in 1814. Its purpose was twofold, — the utilization of the water-power of the great basin made by dams thrown across it, and the use of these dams as causeways for communication between Boston and Roxbury and the western suburbs. The "Mill-Dam," now lower Beacon Street; the "Cross-Dam," or Parker Street; and the causeway now known as Western Avenue (formerly Brookline Avenue, and earlier known as the old Punch Bowl road) were thrown across the Bay, shooting out like the first rays of crystals, to serve as the nucleus for the consolidation of the intervening mass. At this time the waters of the Bay lapped the margin of the present Washington Street at the Neck, and of the marsh since become the Public Garden. In 1821 the Mill-Dam was finished. In 1824 the business of the corporation was divided, when the Boston Water-Power Company was incorporated to use the water-power of the mill corporation. In 1832 the new company took possession of the mills and water-power, and the lands south of the Mill-Dam; the mill corporation retaining the roads and the lands north of the dam. The incorporation of the Boston and Worcester and Boston and Providence Railroad Companies in 1831, with lines across the Back Bay, and the concession to riparian owners of the right to fill their flats, so encroached upon the water-power as to hasten the conversion of the company into a land company. A large part of the city sewage flowing into the basin also rendered its filling necessary on sanitary grounds; and thus in 1849 began the famous outcry against the "Back Bay nuisance," which only ceased when the last steps for its abatement were taken by the beginning of the Park Improvement in 1876. [See *Public Parks System.*]

The Commonwealth had the right to the flats below the line of riparian ownership; and in 1849 a land commission was appointed to deal with the subject of creating new land here. A comprehensive plan was reported in 1852. The territory north of the Mill-Dam was to be filled by the mill corporation. The Commonwealth took possession of that north of an east and west line drawn from near the present Boston and Providence Railroad Station; and the Water-Power Company all south of that line. It was a short-sighted policy which permitted the building over of the territory between Beacon Street and Charles River, as that street might have been placed on the line of a beautiful embankment. Three times a proposition made, to give to the city 500,000 feet of land on condition that it should fill the land, never allow it to be built on, and add the territory to the Public Garden, was rejected. The plan of the Back Bay improvement was the work of the late Arthur Gilman, one of the eminent architects of the country, as well as a famous wit and *bon-vivant*. The work of filling the land was begun energetically in 1857, and at the close of the year 1885 only a small area in the neighborhood of the Park Improvement was left unfilled. All the adjacent filled land, as far as the Providence Railroad, including Columbus Avenue, is now territorially identified with the South End; the term "Back-Bay lands" being applied only to those outside of the Providence Railroad.

The Back Bay of to-day is characterized by broad, handsome streets, and the magnificence or peculiarity of its architecture, both in its public buildings and private dwellings. Commonwealth Avenue, the main thoroughfare, running from Arlington Street and the Public Garden, to a junction with Beacon Street, at the point where Western Avenue and Brighton Avenue branch from Beacon Street, is 200 feet wide, with a park in the centre, and the distance 240 feet from house to house. An extension of Commonwealth Avenue is Massachusetts Avenue, beginning in Brighton Avenue and extending to the main gateway at the eastern end of Chestnut Hill Reservoir. It is also 200 feet wide. Another fine avenue in this district, beginning at Copley Square, is Huntington Avenue. The streets parallel with Arlington Street are named in alphabetical order, and a trisyllabic alternating with a dissyllabic word. Among the noteworthy buildings on the Back Bay are the Art Museum; the buildings of the Natural History Society, Institute of Technology, Young Men's Christian Association, Harvard Medical School, Art Club, Chauncy Hall and Prince Schools; the exhibition building of the Charitable Mechanic Association; the hotels Brunswick and Vendome; several elaborate apartment-houses; and a number of church structures, ranking among the finest in the country. Among the splendid dwellings, particular attention is called to the houses of John P. Phillips, corner of Berkeley and Marlborough streets; Henry L. Higginson and Gen. C. A. Whittier, adjoining each other, Nos. 274 and 270 Beacon Street; Fred L. Ames, north side of Commonwealth Avenue; Oliver Ames, north corner of Commonwealth Avenue and West Chester Park; and the residence of the rector of Trinity Church, on Clarendon Street. [See *Architecture and Architects.*] The Back Bay is one of the most valuable parts of the city. The real estate and personal property valuation of ward 11, which is mostly on the Back Bay, for 1885 was more than 94,000,000, out of a total for the city of $685,000,000. In 1857 the Commonwealth owned on the Back Bay 4,723,998 feet; and its net profits on the sale of its land up to 1885 were $3,335,603.37, with 33,243 feet remaining unsold, valued at not less than $130,000. The average price per foot of all the Back Bay lands sold up to 1885 was $2.1722.

Back Bay Park Improvement. See *Public Parks System.*

Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers. See *Asylums and Homes*, and *Charitable and Benevolent Societies.*

Banks. The history of the Boston banks begins with 1686, when the first bank in America was established here. It loaned money on real and personal estate and imperishable merchandise, and it had a brief career. The second American bank was also opened in this city in 1714. This latter issued $400,000 of scrip, called "merchants' notes;" and it is related that it sustained a good credit.

during its career, which was likewise short. In 1740 the "Land Bank" was organized by several hundred persons, to afford relief at a time of scarcity of specie; and the "Specie Bank" was in operation at the same time. In 1782 a branch of the Bank of North America, a Philadelphia institution, was incorporated; and this was the model after which many banks were subsequently organized in the commercial cities of the country. In 1784 the Massachusetts Bank, which still exists, was established; and in 1792 the Union was chartered, the State in its corporate capacity subscribing one third of its capital stock of $1,200,000; and thereafter the state subscription was an ordinary feature of the bank charters, until about 1812, when the state stock in these institutions was sold, and the custom abandoned. In 1792 also, a branch of the United States Bank was opened in Boston. In 1810 the New England Bank was chartered; and in 1811 the State Bank, designed to be the financial agent of the Commonwealth, and which is still in existence, now under the name of the State National Bank. In 1818 the Suffolk Bank was chartered. Through this, the famous "Suffolk Bank system," for the redemption of bank-notes issued by institutions outside of Boston, — which was called "foreign money," — was introduced. This system was put into systematic operation in 1824, at a time when the town was flooded with country bank bills. All the Boston banks, with the exception of the New England, which had been in sharp competition with the Suffolk in the "foreign money" business, entered into an arrangement by which the Suffolk became their agent to collect the bills of outside banks coming into the city, and provide for their redemption. The bills of country banks making fixed deposits with it, or deposits sufficient to meet their bills, were redeemed, and others sent home for redemption. The Suffolk, as agent of the "associated banks," received and credited the "foreign money" taken by these banks; and all expenses attending the business, as well as the losses sustained on the "foreign money" not redeemed, were borne by the institutions in proportion to the amount received on deposit by each. There was much opposition by outside banks to this arrangement; but it was continued, and the "Suffolk Bank system" was maintained until 1858, when the Bank of Mutual Redemption was established for the special purpose of acting as the agent of the New England banks generally in the redemption of their bills. At the time of the financial distress in 1837, there were 34 banks in the city. All of these suspended specie payments, but not until after the New York banks had suspended. Several failed, and their charters were annulled by the legislature; but the older banks, those chartered before 1825, passed through the crisis without permanent injury. In 1856 the Clearing House [see *Clearing House*] was established, first by 29 banks, three others being soon after admitted. The exchanges in that year amounted to about $1,000,000,000. The crisis of 1857 was passed through more successfully than that of 1837, the banks being generally in better condition. Only one failed. There was a general suspension of specie payments in the autumn of that year, but all resumed in December following. Upon the passage of the national banking law, the Boston banks promptly changed; the Safety Fund being the pioneer, becoming the First National Bank of Boston. There were in 1886, 59 national banks in Boston, representing a capital stock paid in of $52,250,000. A number of trust companies also do a general banking business, but issue no circulation; and there are several private banking-firms. [See *Appendix D*, for a list of banks and trust companies.] Concerning the stability of the banks of Boston, the late Henry P. Kidder and Francis H. Peabody, in their paper in the "Memorial History of Boston," bear this testimony: "The banks of Boston have been safe and strong at times when those of other cities have been weak. They have never led the way in a suspension of specie payments, nor have they ever been backward in resuming. Disasters among them have been rare, and seldom or never attended with serious consequences to sister institutions elsewhere, or to the commercial world. They have helped greatly in sustaining credit, both public and private; and reciprocal assistance has been rendered to them in the shape of strong public sentiment,

which was as free from unreasonable jealousy of their power as it was from toleration of dangerous tendencies in banking."

Baptist Bethel. See *Bethel Churches.*

Baptist Charitable Society (The Massachusetts), incorporated 1821. It aids, by semi-annual payments of money, widows and children of Baptist ministers who have died while pastors within the State. About thirty families are assisted yearly. Application for aid must be made to the secretary, Mission Rooms, Tremont Temple; and must be accompanied by recommendation from the pastor of the church to which the widow belongs.

Baptist Denomination and Churches. The Baptists of the early days found it very difficult to obtain a foothold in Boston. They suffered much persecution, and endured fines, whipping, imprisonment, and exile, in maintaining their faith: even the doors of their little first church were nailed up at one time (in March, 1680), by order of the governor and council of the Colony. Nevertheless they obstinately and fearlessly adhered to their "abominable" doctrine, as it was then called, and slowly grew in numbers and strength; in time receiving more toleration, as the Puritan spirit mellowed. The first Baptist church in the Colony was formed in Charlestown, in 1665, with nine members. It subsequently was transferred to Boston; and the first house of worship was erected in 1679, at the corner of Stillman and Salem streets. In time a larger meeting-house was built on the same site; and, 150 years after the building of the first house, a removal was made to the corner of Hanover and Union streets. Here the third and larger and more commodious meeting-house was built, in which the society worshipped for 25 years; removing in 1853 to Somerset Street, on Beacon Hill, when the fine church-building which, with its tall spire, was a familiar and striking landmark for so many years, was erected. This was finally removed and the Boston University building was built upon its site. [See *Boston University.*] In 1877 this first society united with the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, organized in 1856, which took its name and inherited its history. When these two churches were united, the Shawmut Avenue Church was located on Shawmut Avenue and Rutland Street; but in the winter of 1881–82 the society purchased the Brattle Square Church, on Commonwealth Avenue [see *Brattle Square Church*], and removal was subsequently made to this building, — the first church of its denomination to secure a location in the Back Bay district. The Second Baptist Church in Boston was formed in 1743, by former members of the First Church, who considered its pastor, at that time Rev. Jeremiah Condy, to be tainted with "Arminianism." The Second Church was well known as the Baldwin Place Church. A second house of worship was built here in 1811, and the society continued to occupy it until some time after many of the families connected with it had moved to other portions of the city. The society finally reluctantly decided to remove to the South End; and in 1865 its present church-building, on the corner of Warren Avenue and Canton Street, was completed and occupied; and the old one was disposed of to the "Home for Little Wanderers." [See *Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers.*] Until the present century was well advanced, the growth of the Baptist denomination was slow. Statistics published in 1784 gave but 201 Baptists within the city limits. Of the prominent Baptist churches of the present day, the Dudley Street, Roxbury District, was formed in 1821, the Clarendon Street, formerly the Federal Street, and afterwards the Rowe Street Church, in 1827; the Union Temple, in 1839; the Bowdoin Square, in 1840; and the Shawmut Avenue (now united with the First), in 1856. Long terms of service have been the rule with the pastors of the Baptist churches here. Rev. Samuel Stillman, D. D., one of the most famous of the early Baptist preachers, was pastor of the First Church for 42 years; and Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., was pastor of the same church for 40 years, — from 1837 to 1877, — when his pastorate was concluded only by his death. Among other prominent Baptist clergymen in Boston were Rev. Daniel Sharpe, who was pastor of the third church formed in Boston (afterward the Charles Street Church) from 1812, five years after its

organization, to 1853, a period of 41 years; Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., was pastor of the Second Church for 16 years, and then for 19 years pastor of the Rowe Street (now Clarendon Street) Church; and Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., who for five years previous to his occupation of the presidency of Brown University was pastor of the First Church. [See *Appendix B.*]

Baptist Social Union (The). An association of Baptist laymen "for the purpose of more intimate acquaintance between members of the different churches" of this denomination, "and for consideration of topics of common practical interest." It was formed in 1864, and steadily has increased in membership and usefulness in its chosen field, not only in strengthening the fellowship of the churches, but in stimulating them and systematizing their work. It meets monthly at the Baptist headquarters in the Tremont Temple building. [See *Appendix C*, and *Tremont Temple.*]

Bar Association. The city of Boston has always felt just pride in the character and ability of the bar of Suffolk County. The statutes of Massachusetts provide that none shall be admitted as attorneys at law except upon a rigid examination, or upon proof of membership of the bar of the highest court of a sister State. Besides these statutory safeguards, the interests and dignity of the profession are guarded by the voluntary association known as the "Bar Association of the City of Boston." This organization now numbers about 500 members, including nearly all the eminent practitioners of Suffolk County. It was formed in 1876–77; and its successive presidents have been Sidney Bartlett, Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, E. Rockwood Hoar, William Gaston, William G. Russell, and Causten Browne. The objects of the Association, as stated in the constitution, are, "to promote social intercourse among the members of the bar, to insure conformity to a high standard of professional duty, and to make the practice of the law efficient in the administration of justice." In the pursuit of these objects, the Association regard it their privilege and duty upon occasion to procure the expulsion from the bar of lawyers guilty of professional misconduct, and in all proper ways to sustain the pure and able administration of law. The Association is a voluntary and unofficial organization, but is recognized by the courts and the community as a valuable force in the preservation of the honor of the profession. Membership of the bar does not of itself confer membership in the Association, but applicants are voted upon at meetings of the Association; in which votes, negative ballots amounting in number to one fifth of those cast exclude a candidate. The theory of the Association is, to exclude no candidate upon personal or private grounds, but only for reasons which affect dishonorably his personal or professional character; and the effect of this discrimination has been quite salutary. The Association has during its existence until 1885 held stated and special meetings in the Supreme Judicial Court room in Boston, and has eaten an annual dinner in January which is recognized as perhaps the most noteworthy gathering of men of power and wit in the city. These occasions are regarded as private, their reserve being protected by professional etiquette; but at this board many of the wittiest men in the community have given utterance to their happiest efforts. The Association by resolutions adopted in 1885 somewhat enlarged its scope, and opened in the fall of that year an elegant reading-room and law library in one of the halls of the United States Government building in Post Office Square, which was offered for their use by the United States government in consideration that the use of the library should be extended to the judges and others in attendance upon the federal courts. It has also established various committees charged with public duties, such as revising and suggesting legislation to be enacted by the legislature, and generally of exerting a salutary influence and supervision over the judicial interests of the community.

Barricado (The), sometimes called the "Sea-Wall," or "Out-Wharves," was an ancient harbor defence, which was very nearly on the present line of Atlantic Avenue [see *Streets of the City*]. It connected the South Battery, which was on the spot where Rowe's wharf now is [see *Wharves*], with the North Battery, which was at the North End, opposite Charlestown. It was provided with openings to allow shipping

to pass within its line, and was calculated to mount heavy guns *en barbette*. It was erected by private enterprise in 1673. Proving to be unnecessary as a defence, and useless for commercial purposes, it fell into decay, and slowly disappeared through changes and improvements. It formed a line of about 2,200 feet in length, about 15 feet in height, and 20 feet in breadth at the top.

Base Ball Club (The Boston). Organized in 1871. Ball grounds, Walpole Street, leading from Tremont, South End. The famous "Red-Stocking" team of Cincinnati, which in 1869 and 1870 had made such a sensation in the athletic world, was the first nine engaged by the Boston Base Ball Club. Previous to this time, a few professional nines had been organized, and had laid the foundation for the national popularity of the game; but the "Red-Stockings" were unquestionably the pioneers in the League of Professional Base Ball Clubs formed in 1876, which has reduced the game to a business and well-nigh to a science. The Boston club adopted, and has always retained, the red stockings as the distinctive feature of its uniform; and for four successive seasons the nine won the championship. Financial backing was afforded by the organization of the Boston Base Ball Association. Headquarters were established under the management of the brothers Wright, Harry and George, members of the Boston team; Harry Wright being the manager, and George Wright the "short-stop," in which positions they have had few equals. Since then the Boston team has been several times reorganized. It has included among its members many of the best players in their respective positions to be found in the country; and though some seasons have proved pecuniarily unfortunate, and compelled the stockholders in the association to make up deficits, the latter has never been dissolved. The headquarters of the club and association are at No. 765 Washington Street. The annual meeting of the association occurs on the third Wednesday in December. The grounds of the club are spacious, and are provided with excellent accommodations for spectators and players.

Baths. Boston was the first city in the country to establish free public baths. They are now to be found in various quarters of the city. The bathing-houses are floating swimming-baths. They are open daily, from June 1 to Sept. 30: those for males, on week-days, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 5 A. M. to 9 A. M.; and those for females, on week-days from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 6 A. M. to 9 A. M. Boys and girls under fifteen years of age are not admitted to the bathing-houses after 7 o'clock P. M.; and all the baths are closed at 10 P. M. on week-days, and 9½ A. M. on Sundays. Following is a list of those at present established: —

For Men and Boys. — West Boston Bridge, foot of Cambridge Street; Craigie's Bridge, foot of Leverett Street; Charles River Bridge, near Causeway Street; East Boston Sectional Dock, 96 Border Street; Mount Washington Avenue Bridge, near Federal Street; South Boston, foot of L Street, Dorchester Bay; Dover Street Bridge, at South Pier; Maverick Street, Jeffries Point (East Boston); Chelsea Bridge (Charlestown), and Malden Bridge (Charlestown).

For Women and Girls. — Warren Bridge, near Causeway Street; East Boston Sectional Dock, 96 Border Street; South Boston, foot of Fifth Street; Dover Street, at South Pier; Commercial Point, Dorchester; Chelsea Bridge (Charlestown); Malden Bridge (Charlestown).

Turkish, Russian, and vapor baths can be had at several establishments in the city, the location of which can be found in the Boston Directory.

Batteries, The Old North and South. These ancient constructions were built, the first in 1646, and the second in 1666, under the direction of Major-Gen. John Leverett, afterwards elected in 1673 governor of the Colony, and "with the advice of the committee of militia in Boston." The North Battery was situated near the present Lewis Wharf; and the South Battery, more frequently called "the Sconce," at the foot of Fort Hill [see *Fort Hill*], near the present Rowe's Wharf. The first was erected to command the harbor and the mouth of the Charles. The South Battery was the larger and more important of the two. Both were carefully maintained until the war of the Revolution was ended, and traces of them were to be seen long after. The memory of the North Battery is perpetuated in the name of Battery Wharf.

Battle-Flags. In the Doric Hall of the State House, appropriately grouped around the statues of Washington and Andrew, are the tattered and stained

flags carried by the several regiments and batteries of Massachusetts in the war of the Rebellion. They are inclosed behind plate-glass, to preserve them from the action of the air, as well as from the mutilation of hunters for relics. Among the most conspicuous in the front are the colors of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry (of colored troops), which stormed the parapet at Fort Wagner. The color-bearer, Sergt. Carney, was seriously wounded in the breast, and fell upon his knees; but with one hand pressed upon his wound, with the other the brave fellow held the stars and stripes erect, and so, still on his knees, he bore them off the field. Yet bearing the flag, he was carried to the hospital; and as he entered, his wounded comrades, lying there, gave cheers for the flag and its bearer, who, almost fainting with the loss of blood, cried exultingly, "Boys, the old flag never touched the ground!" The surrender of the flags to Gov. Andrew on the 22d of Dec., 1865, was one of the most imposing and touching spectacles of that memorable time. The regiments paraded before the State House, and one after another gave their colors into the hands of the governor, who appeared on this occasion for the last time as "the Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The colors were first grouped around the pillars in Doric Hall, and were removed to the niches on the north side, and in the sides of the recess occupied by the Washington statue in 1866. Their arrangement is according to a plan of the late Alexander R. Esty, architect, in whose charge the matter was placed by the governor and council. They are 269 in number, — 194 of them of infantry regiments, and 75 of cavalry and artillery. The infantry flags are those in the Washington statue recess; the cavalry, in the northwest angle niche; and the artillery and battery flags in the northeastern niche. In the statue recess, the national colors are arranged in numerical order upon the lowest shelf on either side of the statue, with the state and other colors in the background.

Beacon (The), on Beacon Hill. The beacon, which gave the name to Beacon Hill [see *Beacon Hill*], was first established by order of the General Court in 1634. It was placed on the summit of the hill, the exact spot being just below the corner of the present Mount Vernon and Temple streets, at the southeast corner of the old reservoir. [See *Beacon Hill Reservoir.*] Its object was to alarm the country in case of invasion, or give notice of danger of any sort. The beacon was an iron skillet, filled with combustibles ready to be fired on occasion of alarm, and suspended from a crane of iron at the top of a tall mast, which could be ascended by treenails driven into it. The pole stood on cross-timbers placed upon a stone foundation, supported by braces. When fired, it could be seen for a great distance inland. It was provided that, when the beacon was seen fired, a general alarm should be given, and messengers sent by that town where the danger existed to all other towns within their jurisdiction. The first beacon fell from some cause unknown, and was rebuilt in 1768. In 1775 this was taken down by the British troops, and a small square fort erected in its stead; and after their retirement in 1776, it was placed by the town in its old position. In 1789 this beacon was blown down during a gale. Then, on its site, in 1790–91, was erected a monument of brick, 60 feet high and four in diameter, a plain Doric column of the Roman style, to the memory of those who fell at Bunker Hill, the first monument to commemorate that memorable battle. This, in turn, had to give way to modern improvements when, in 1811, the hill was cut down. The monument levelled, the tablets with their stirring and patriotic inscriptions were placed in the Doric Hall of the State House; and the gilded eagle with outspread wings, which surmounted it, placed in the House of Representatives above the chair of the speaker. [See *State House.*] The inscription on the east side of the monument read as follows: —

AMERICANS
WHILE . FROM . THIS . EMINENCE
SCENES . OF . LUXURIANT . FERTILITY
OF . FLOURISHING . COMMERCE
AND . THE . ABODES . OF . SOCIAL . HAPPINESS
MEET . YOUR . VIEW
FORGET . NOT . THOSE
WHO . BY . THEIR . EXERTIONS
HAVE . SECURED . TO . YOU
THESE . BLESSINGS.

That on the south side: —

TO . COMMEMORATE
THAT . TRAIN . OF . EVENTS
WHICH . LED
TO . THE . AMERICAN . REVOLUTION
AND . FINALLY . SECURED
LIBERTY . AND . INDEPENDENCE
TO . THE . UNITED . STATES
THIS . COLUMN . IS . ERECTED
BY . THE . VOLUNTARY . CONTRIBUTIONS
OF . THE . CITIZENS
OF . BOSTON
MDCCXL

On the west side: —

Stamp act passed 1765, repealed 1766.
Board of customs established 1767.
British troops fired on the inhabitants of Boston March 5, 1770.
Tea act passed 1773.
Tea destroyed in Boston Decem. 16.
Port of Boston shut and guarded June 1, 1774.
General Congress at Philadelphia Sept. 4.
Provincial congress at Concord Oct. 11.
Battle of Lexington April 19, 1775.
Battle of Bunker Hill June 17.
Washington took command of the army July 2.
Boston evacuated March 17, 1776.
Independence declared by Congress July 4, 1776.
Hancock President.

On the north side: —

Capture of Hessians at Trenton Dec. 26. 1776.
Capture of Hessians at Bennington Aug. 16, 1777.
Capture of British army at Saratoga Oct. 17.
Alliance with France Feb. 6, 1778.
Confederation of United States formed July 9.
Constitution of Massachusetts formed 1780.
Bowdoin President of Convention.
Capture of British army at York Oct. 19, 1781.
Preliminaries of Peace Nov. 30, 1782.
Definitive treaty of Peace Sept. 10, 1783.
Federal constitution formed Sept. 17, 1787, and ratified by the United States 1787 to 1790.
New Congress assembled at New York April 6, 1789.
Washington inaugurated President April 30.
Public debts funded Aug. 4, 1790.

The Hon. Thomas Dawes had the reputation of being the author of the above inscriptions.

Beacon (The). A weekly society and literary journal published every Saturday morning. It contains local society news, a variety of editorial matter, comment on current topics, excellent dramatic and musical criticisms and book reviews, a story, a sermon, correspondence, and miscellaneous matter of interest to home readers. Special features are a cartoon on the first page, and comic illustrations on the fourth. The Beacon was established in February, 1884, by the Beacon Publishing Company. Its publication office is at No. 295 Washington Street. C. W. Ernst is the editor, and a leading member of the staff is Howard M. Ticknor, one of the foremost among the musical critics of the city. The Beacon is handsomely printed on thick paper.

Beacon Hill was the highest of the three great hills of Boston when the town was first settled, the others being Copp's Hill and Fort Hill. [See *Copp's Hill* and *Fort Hill.*] Its summit presented three eminences, which gave to it its first name of "Treamount," and to the town, before it was named Boston, the designation of "Trimountaine," instead of the name of Shawmut, by which it was called by the Indians. These eminences were situated, one behind where the State House now stands, near Mount Vernon, Temple, and Hancock streets, and where the old Beacon stood [see *Beacon*], which was for a while called "Centry Hill;" another farther west called "Copley's Hill," and later, "Mount Vernon," from which the present Mount Vernon Street took its name; and the third, to the east of "Centry Hill," first known as "Cotton's Hill" and afterwards as "Pemberton's Hill," from which the present Pemberton Square took its name. [See *Streets of Boston.*] The westerly portion of the original Treamount stretched nearly to the present line of West Cedar Street, where it terminated in a high bluff, for some time known as "West Hill;" and its boundaries were from the head of the present Hanover Street on the east to the water near the present Charles Street on the west, and from Cambridge Street on the north to the Common on the south; and its loftiest eminence was 138 feet above the level of the sea. The easterly slope, the site of the present Tremont Row, was at first the fashionable side; and here, in the early days, were some of the finest mansion-houses in the town: but later Thomas Hancock, the uncle of Gov. Hancock, selecting the westerly slope for his stone mansion-house, erected in 1737 [see *Old Landmarks*], the fashion turned in that direction; and since that time this has been the side occupied by the stateliest residences, the other sides in time being, in large part, turned over to trade or to humbler dwellings. The site of the present State House was for a while the cow-pasture on the Hancock estate, and was bought by the town, and given conditionally to the State for the erection of a State House, the corner-

Beacon Hill Church — Bell in Hand.

stone of which was laid on the 4th of July, 1795. [See *State House.*] The great changes in the appearance of the hill began in 1811, when the town sold off a quantity of its public lands in order to raise money to reduce its debts, which were pressing heavily upon it. During the years following, the various eminences were removed, much of the soil having been used to raise the low land in the neighborhood of Charles Street at the foot of the hill, and to fill up other waste places; new streets were laid out, and the entire appearance of the ancient landmark was greatly changed. The "great digging" continued for about twelve years.

Beacon Hill Church. See "Works of Faith" in paragraph entitled *Grove Hall.*

Beacon Hill Reservoir. The massive, gloomy structure of granite, which so long stood on Derne Street, occupying the block between Temple and Hancock streets, was once an important part of the system of the Cochituate Water-Works. It was built in 1849, was about 200 feet square, covering 37,012 square feet of land, and was capable of containing 2,678,061 gallons of water. It was constructed for a distributing reservoir, and was the most costly structure of that class owned by the city. Its use was abandoned when connection of the Beacon Hill district of the city was made with the high-service works on Parker Hill, Roxbury District. [See *Water-Works.*] Its removal occupied some time and was finally completed in the spring of 1885.

Beacon Society (The). A dining club formed by a committee of thirteen citizens created in 1881 to consider the project of a world's fair. The scheme was ultimately abandoned, and this club was formed at the final meeting of the committee, held at the Hotel Vendome on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 25, 1882. A feature of this meeting was a dinner to which prominent business men who had contributed towards the expenses of the working-fund during the time that the project was under consideration were invited as guests. In an after-dinner speech, Mr. John C. Paige, one of the committee of thirteen, and its treasurer, proposed the organization of the new association or club, "the word 'Beacon' being adopted," he explained, "as an evidence of the intention of the society in its humble way to throw light upon all questions of importance to the advancement of the city of Boston." The proposition was warmly received and indorsed; and the society then and there organized, with Gen. A. P. Martin as president; Gen. James H. Wilson, vice-president; John C. Paige, secretary and treasurer. These officers subsequently organized an executive committee, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The original committee of thirteen form the nucleus of the association, and membership is limited to sixty. The society meets monthly — the fourth Saturday in each month, during the fall and winter seasons — at dinner at some one of the leading hotels, after the fashion observed by the other business and political clubs of the city. [See *Commercial Club, Merchants' Club,* and *Political Clubs.*] Any member is privileged to invite a friend to a club-dinner, for whose entertainment he is personally assessed. At these meetings the discussions take the direction indicated in the first article of the by-laws: viz., "the purpose of advancing the material, commercial, and social prosperity of Boston and of the members of the Beacon Society, and a free and unrestrained interchange of views upon all topics pertaining to its objects." The executive committee consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, to which is added a membership committee consisting of three other members of the society. [See *Appendix C.*]

Bell in Hand (The), in Williams Court (from Washington Street to Court Square), or "The Bell," as it is familiarly known by its frequenters, is the only surviving tavern of the English ale-house type in the city. It was founded in the latter part of the last century by one Wilson, who for many years held the office of town crier, and it was from this circumstance that the sign of the house — a bell in hand — was taken. The house has passed through but few hands, the proprietor in 1880 being the fourth in succession. Though the exigencies of a large daily newspaper in its immediate vicinity — the "Herald" — have rendered the neighborhood less inviting than of yore, the "Bell" is still well patronized by connoisseurs of malt beverages, by

whom the cheer of this house is held in high esteem.

Beer and Breweries. A large amount of beer is sold and consumed in Boston. The larger breweries are mostly situated in the Roxbury District. The first German brewery established here was doubtless that of Michael Ludwig, who began to brew small or table beer in a little wooden building on the corner of Washington and Plymouth (now Hunneman) streets, Roxbury District, in 1846. He ran his brewery for about a year, when he was bought out by Matthias Kramer and Charles Roessle (father of John Roessle, the prominent brewer of the present day). After a short continuance in the old place, the firm removed to Lowell (now Pynchon) Street, fitting up an old building on an island in what was known as "Smith's Pond," a small body of water fed by, and really a widening of, "Stony Brook," which still courses its way under the stables of the Metropolitan Railroad, and other buildings, occupying the site of the former pond, near the "Roxbury Crossing," where Tremont Street crosses the Boston and Providence Railroad. The old pond was formerly a prominent place, and furnished power for an old-fashioned sawmill, to which lumber was drawn from the surrounding towns. Kramer and Roessle continued making small beer here until January, 1848, when they shut down their brewery until the middle of April. Reopening, they hired a young but experienced brewer, just from Germany, whose name was Gottlieb F. Burkhardt; and they continued to brew table beer until autumn, when Burkhardt made the first lager beer ever brewed in this vicinity, bringing the yeast from Philadelphia. In December, 1849, Roessle bought out Kramer, the latter going into other business; and in place of Burkhardt, whose wages were considered by Roessle to be too high, another brewer was hired at a less price. Burkhardt thereupon formed a partnership with a man who had been a cooper in Kramer's employ; Burkhardt putting in as capital $250 which he had saved, and the other man agreeing to put in some 500 florins which he expected to get from Germany, but which never came. An old, low brick building, No. 62 Northampton Street, near Harrison Avenue, was hired by the new firm, and a copper kettle was ordered and delivered. When the remittance from Germany failed to arrive, the kettle could not be paid for; and the coppersmith had to take his choice of removing his property or trusting Burkhardt, who had terminated the partnership and was pushing the business alone. The coppersmith took the latter course, and never had reason to regret his choice. Mr. Burkhardt continued brewing small beer at this place until 1850, but in 1853 he began to brew lager beer also. In 1854 he bought land on the site of his present brewery, corner of Parker and Station streets, Roxbury District, and built vaults for the storage of lager beer there. In 1856 he sold out his place in Northampton Street to William Baker, who continued its use as a brewery. Meantime Charles Roessle, at the old wooden brewery on the island in "Smith's Pond," had begun brewing lager beer in 1851; and Joseph Hechenger had started a small beer brewery on what is now Texas Place, off Tremont Street, where subsequent to 1853 he also began to brew lager beer. H. and J. Pfaff began business in 1858, on Pynchon Street, near Cedar, Roxbury District, and have continued with rapidly growing business ever since. These were the pioneer lager beer breweries of Boston, whose number has increased until now a large area of country in the Roxbury District is covered with their solid brick buildings, yards, and vaults. (Jamaica Plain street cars pass directly by or in the neighborhood of the principal breweries in this district.) There are also large breweries in East and South Boston, and in the Charlestown District. Ale had been manufactured in Boston for many years, probably almost from the first settlement of the town; but the brewing of lager beer, dating back as it does less than 35 years, has shown a growth that is marvellous for a new industry. In 1869 Rueter & Alley began the manufacture of lager beer at the Highland Spring Brewery, on Terrace Street; and in four years' time their annual production had increased from 25,000 to 130,000 barrels. They employ from 60 to 70 men, and their buildings and yards cover a large tract of land. On March 7, 1872, the "Brewers' Asso-

ciation of New England" was formed, for the protection of the interests of the brewers, and their harmonious and united action on all matters of general importance; and almost all the brewers of the city are members of the organization. The Boston market is supplied only in comparatively small part by the home breweries. These find their largest trade in other sections of the country.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Boston lodge, No. 10; house No. 24 Hayward Place. A secret benevolent organization, incorporated in 1879; its membership at first confined chiefly to actors, but now including persons from all professions. It gives assistance to members ill or out of employment, according to the discretion of a relief committee charged with this duty; also $100, when needed, for the burial of a member. The initiation fee is $50, and the yearly assessment, $6. It is a national organization, and has lodges in different cities. The Boston lodge was organized among the first, in 1878. As the theatrical element is still predominant, the lodges located in the cities secure annual "benefits" at leading theatres. There is within the organization an "Elks' Mutual Benefit Association," a coöperative life insurance organization. At the death of a member, each of the surviving members pays $1, the amount being given to the heirs of the deceased. The house of the Boston lodge is an inviting place. The exterior is of brick with terra-cotta trimmings. The second floor is leased by the Elks Club, an organization entirely distinct from the lodge, but composed of its members. The rear room contains the café and lunch tables. The walls are hung with numerous pictures, including many portraits of actors. The third floor is the banquet-room, and it is so arranged that it can be used for meeting purposes. The lodge-room, which occupies the upper floor, is handsomely furnished in cherry and green leather. [See *Appendix C.*]

Benevolent Fraternity of Churches (The). An organization established and sustained by Unitarian churches, though not sectarian in its work, whose aim is to teach industry among the poor, to warn against indiscriminate giving, and to make the poor self-supporting. Its field is large, and its work is admirably done. It was established in 1834 by the following churches: Brattle Square, New North, King's Chapel, the Second Church, Federal Street, New South, Hollis Street, Purchase Street, and South Congregational. The same churches or their successors, which still exist, sustain it now. The originator of the plan and one of the leading spirits in organizing the fraternity was the late Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D. D., then of the Federal Street Church, now known as the Arlington Street Church. [See *Arlington Street Church.*] In 1839 it was incorporated. It supports five chapels: the Bulfinch Place Chapel; the New South Free Church, corner of Tremont and Camden Streets; the Parmenter Street Chapel, Parmenter Street, near Hanover; the Morgan Chapel, corner of Shawmut Avenue and Indiana Place; and Unity Chapel, Washington Village, Dorchester Street, near Dorchester Avenue. There are regular Sunday worship and school sessions at each, and visiting at the homes of the poor, by ministers and assistants, in the different districts in the city. At the Parmenter Street Chapel and the New South Free Church are sewing-schools; and the girls who are instructed at these are given the garments made. The mission work of Morgan Chapel is under the combined patronage of the Methodist and Unitarian denominations. Delegates from the churches sustaining the Fraternity appoint monthly visiting committees to the chapels. The first minister-at-large for the Fraternity was Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, who began his work among the poor of Boston in 1826, and continued it faithfully and zealously until his death. The ministry has charge of four hundred families scattered over every ward in the city, Chelsea, Somerville, and Cambridge. [See *Appendix A.*]

Benevolent Societies. See *Charitable and Benevolent Societies.*

Berkeley School. See *Private Schools.*

Berkeley Street Church (Congregational Trinitarian), junction of Warren Avenue with Tremont, Dover, and Berkeley streets. This is the successor of the "Pine Street Church," built in 1827, in which year the church was formed by a colony from other churches. The

"Pine Street Church" long stood on the corner of Washington and Pine streets. The present is the second church-building of the society. It was first occupied in April, 1862, and at that time the present name of the church was assumed. The building is believed to be the largest Protestant house of worship in New England. It is a plain, well-arranged structure. On Sept. 30, 1877, the semi-centennial anniversary of the church was celebrated; and in the summer of the following year a debt which had oppressed the church from its origin was cancelled. In the list of its pastors are some of the most illustrious names in the Boston ministry. Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., was the first pastor. Other pastors were Rev. Messrs. John Brown, D. D., 1821–31; Amos A. Phelps, 1831–34; Artemas Boies, 1834–40; Austin Phelps, 1842–48; Henry M. Dexter, D. D., 1849–67 (editor of the "Congregationalist"); William Burnet Wright, 1867. [See *Appendix B*, and *Congregationalism (Trinitarian) and Congregational Churches.*]

Bethel Churches. The Baptist Bethel, corner of Hanover and North Bennet streets, North End. Founded 1850. A church for seamen, maintaining a mariner's exchange, a Sunday-school, and a temperance organization. It is sustained by the Boston Baptist Bethel Society, founded in 1845, and composed of delegates from Baptist churches in the city; and by the Ladies' Bethel Society, founded in 1846. The Bethel was organized in a hall at the corner of Lewis and Commercial streets. The building on Hanover Street was purchased in 1864. It was formerly the First Universalist Meeting-house. [See *Universalism and Universalist Churches.*] Rev. Phineas Stowe was the first pastor of the Baptist Bethel. He served for nearly 20 years, until his death on Nov. 13, 1868. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry A. Cooke, who began his work in October, 1869, and continued until July, 1885, when he retired on account of ill health. The widely known "Father Taylor's" Bethel, in North Square, built in 1833 by the Boston Port Society [see *Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society*], was sold in June, 1884, to the Italian Catholics. [See *Italians, The, and their Churches.*] "Father" (Rev. Edward T.) Taylor was an eloquent Methodist, the "mariner's preacher" from 1829 until his death in 1871. He was one of nature's orators, and was a born minister to seafaring men. His hand and voice were ready for every good work, and he made this little church, years ago, famous. Rev. S. E. Breen was pastor of this Bethel during the last three years of its existence.

Bicycling and Bicycle Clubs. Since the introduction of the bicycle in 1877, the growth of bicycling in Boston has been steady and sure; and the wheel occupies a prominent place among the vehicles used for pleasure, on the street and the fine suburban roads. There is scarcely a profession that is not represented by wheelmen. There are a number of bicycle clubs in various parts of the city. The oldest of these is the *Boston Club*, organized Feb. 11, 1878, by 14 gentlemen, and which in 1886 numbered 200 members, 80 of whom are associate members. The entire membership of the club is limited to 310. The combining of its active bicycling interest with social features has aided largely in bringing it to its present prosperous condition. It had for its first president C. E. Pratt, ex-president of the Common Council and a well-known lawyer; and its officers are generally representative professional and business men. The entrance fee is $10 for associate, and $5 for active members. The dues are $10 a year for associate, and $3 a quarter for active members. Any gentleman is eligible for associate membership; but no person can be an active member unless he is an amateur wheelman in good standing, and an associate member of the club at least one month previous to being proposed. Any member in good standing can become a life-member on the payment of $150, which exempts him from all dues and assessments. The regular business meetings of the club are held on the first Wednesday in each month; and at least once a year all the members are expected to participate in an excursion on the wheel, of two or more days' duration. Once a year there is a race of not less than twenty miles for the championship of the club, and a gold trophy, which, when it is won by one competitor three times, becomes his private property. In

addition to the above, each of the riders up to three who covers the distance within an hour and a half receives a silver medal suitably inscribed. The club uniform is dark green throughout, and consists of a parole jacket, knee-breeches, stockings, and cap. The colors are silver and green. The club house is on Boylston Street, at No. 87. It is well arranged, and invitingly furnished. A café is maintained for the use of the members. The *Massachusetts Bicycle Club* is second only to the Boston Club. It has 326 members, all of whom are active. It admits no associate members. Its officers and members comprise many prominent citizens, who are enthusiastic wheelmen. Every candidate for membership must be recommended by two members of the club, but five black balls reject. An admission fee of $10 is required; and the assessments are $3 per quarter, payable in advance. An annual meeting is held on the first Tuesday in February, when officers are elected; and a general meeting of the club is held on the first Tuesday of each month. The club as a whole is a member of the League of American Wheelmen, the annual dues to which are paid from the treasury. The uniform is dark blue throughout. The club house, at No. 152 Newbury Street, is a fine Gothic structure, built in 1884. It is the only bicycle club house in New England built expressly for that purpose; and stands alone both in the finish of the exterior and the pleasing combination of beauty and use within. On the first floor is a large wheel-room, running back 90 feet, the whole length of the building, and an adjoining place conveniently arranged for washing wheels. On the second floor is the locker-room, and connecting with it by sliding-doors the club parlor, which is 30 by 24 feet. On the third floor is the gymnasium, the main bath-room, with shower-bath, douche, and hose with sprinkler. In the basement there is a bowling-alley, admirably equipped, and with the elements of comfort and attractiveness that form so characteristic a feature of the whole club house. There are other bicycle clubs in Dorchester, South Boston, East Boston, and in the suburbs, all having an active and rapidly increasing membership. The regular bicycle season opens formally on Fast Day, and does not close until the ground is covered with snow. Even this does not dampen the ardor of some of the more enthusiastic wheelmen, and riders are seen occasionally working their way down town to their places of business through a deep snow. There is a weekly journal, "The Bicycling World," devoted exclusively to bicycling. There is scarcely an athletic exhibition given in which fast and trick riding does not form a prominent feature; and the in-door bicycle races during the winter seasons attract large gatherings. [See *Appendix C.*]

Bijou Theatre (The Boston), Washington Street, just beyond the Boston Theatre. It is built on the site of the Gaiety Theatre, which was formed from the old Melodeon, and had a successful career of several years, beginning Oct. 15, 1878, and closing with the season of 1881–82. The Bijou was projected by Fred. Vokes, of the famous Vokes family, and the late George H. Tyler, formerly of the Park Theatre; but before the completion of the playhouse Mr. Vokes retired, and Mr. Tyler continued alone for a while, ultimately joining in the organization of the "Bijou Theatre Company," which was duly incorporated in November, 1882, with a capital stock of $50,000, in shares of $100 each. The incorporators were T. Nelson Hastings, Edward H. Hastings, and George H. Tyler. In February, 1883, Mr. Tyler disposed of his interest to the Hastings brothers, who continued as proprietors. The arrangement of the auditorium of the theatre is unique, the plan contemplating a playhouse in which every seat commands a fair view of the stage, with an interior attractive to the eye and elegant in its appointments. The seating capacity is for 900. There are 550 seats on the main floor, which is at a pitch of five feet, and the remainder are in the horseshoe-shaped balcony, with the exception of 16 in the boxes. Each seat is of comfortable width, — 20 inches, — with closely woven cane bottoms set on springs, plush backs and arm-frames. The stage is without flies or wings; the scenery being let down from the sides and rear, and each curtain or flat supplied with compensation balances. The proscenium arch is of the horseshoe form. There are no footlights; but around the proscenium arch, on the stage side, is a circle of incandes-

cent electric lights. The stage is 55 × 29 feet 8 inches, with an opening of 36 feet, and a height in front of 65 feet. The drop-curtain is of a rich velvet, of flax in a silvery blue, with a simple band of *appliqué*. The two dainty boxes are removed entirely from the stage. The interior walls of the theatre are metallized and decorated in warm color of a coppery hue, in some respects after the Egyptian pattern. There are five figure compositions, which meet the eye of the spectator as he sits facing the stage. These were painted by Francis Lathrop of New York, the painter of the flower-friezes of Trinity Church [see *Trinity Church*], and George W. Maynard, a young artist of this city. Mr. Lathrop's designs occupy the two spaces above the curving sides of the proscenium arch, and a long frieze still higher. At the right a reclining female figure of heroic dimensions represents "Study." Attending her is a small "cherubic character" holding an open book, who represents the prompter. At the left another female figure represents "Declamation," with an attendant playing upon pipes to represent the orchestra. The design for the frieze is from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and depicts the fairies dancing about Titania, and waving garlands of poppies while they sing her to sleep. Mr. Maynard's two designs occupy the two wall-spaces over the ends of the balcony. Each consists of three aerial female figures. "Morning, Entrance, and Music" are on the left, and "Night, Exit, and Dance" on the right. The ceiling is covered with a raised plaster pattern of what is called "Arabic interlace," colored to correspond with the general scheme. The dome, 43 feet high, is also metallized with decorations harmonizing with those of the walls, and with the Egyptian tone of the entire theatre. From its centre a large three-pointed star, of Egyptian-Moresque design, depends, with a chandelier at each point, and in the centre of the star, the main chandelier. There is a large circle of burners around the dome, to be used when the burning of gas, instead of the electric light, is desired. There are no inside doors to the theatre, but, in their place, heavy damask curtains, and these, as well as the carpets on the floor, are also of Egyptian design. The entrance to the theatre is not the least of its attractions. On the street is a large, decorated vestibule, from which spacious flights of stairs lead to the foyer and auditorium. Bridges connect the theatre-building proper, which is in the rear of the Washington Street front, with the entrance-building, both on the orchestra and balcony floors; so that the means of exit are ample in every particular. The main exit from the stage is had by the way of Mason Street; and additional exits are provided for from the balcony to the stage exit, for use in an emergency. There are 13 exits in all, two of which are from the stalls. Above the vestibule, on the Washington Street front, opening from the landing at the head of the entrance stairways, is the apartment which serves as the foyer for the theatre, and a picture gallery as well. Under the stairs leading from the foyer to the balcony is a handsome tile fireplace. Special attention in the design and construction of the building is given to ventilation, and precautions against fire. The arched dome takes the place of the ordinary ceiling; and each alternate section is made of open-work for the passage of air. As a precaution against fire, the entire flooring under both stage and auditorium is underlaid with a heavy coating of cement. The stage ceiling has ten large skylights, which render it easy to uncover nearly the whole surface. There is also an automatic sensitive sprinkler on the stage, an iron sprinkler-pipe around the face of the proscenium, and fire hose and buckets in different parts of the house. The main exit from the auditorium is 15 feet wide. On the floor above is one of similar width. The house is designed for light operas and dramatic performances. The season opened on Dec. 11, 1882, with the first performance in Boston of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe." Mr. Tyler was the first manager. For the early winter season of 1885 the house was leased and managed by Ad. Neuendorff, who established it as an opera-house for the production of light and comic operas, similar to the Opera Comique of Paris. Towards the close of December, 1885, Messrs. Miles & Barton of the Bijou Opera House of New York leased the house for a term of five years and made light opera and comedy its features. The architect of the

theatre was G. H. Wetherell, of the firm of Bradlee & Co.

"Black Sea (The)," was the name many years ago applied to a court, or alley, running off North Street, towards the water, near Richmond Street. It was so called because in this court congregated most of the negro denizens of the quarter, the general population of this locality being white. Of late years the term "Black Sea" has lost its specific and taken on a more generic meaning, and has been applied without much discrimination to the swarming and not over-savory district lying about North, Richmond, Fleet, Hanover, Prince, and Salem streets. But a few years ago, comparatively, these streets, particularly North (more anciently Ann Street), were almost wholly devoted to sailors' boarding-houses and to dance-halls and other dens of iniquity. Every ground-floor, and many a cellar, was a bar-room and dancing-floor combined; and Jack was pretty sure to part with most of his hard-earned cash, and to mortgage his advance-money heavily, before he escaped the fascinations of "the street." Down North Street, every door stood invitingly open; sounds of revelry and music issued from within; and floods of light streamed over the brightness of the bar and the brilliant attire and meretricious charms of the painted sirens along the walls. More recently, wholesale business, especially in the iron, furniture, and salt-meat lines, has encroached upon the gaudy *divas* of North Street, and driven them farther and farther down toward the water. At present but few of the old-fashioned dance-halls exist, and the "Black Sea" is no longer the show place for visitors who wish to see the seamy side of Boston. Portland, Merrimac, and Friend streets have succeeded to much of the peculiar fame; and a good deal of the wickedness of the ancient Ann Street and the "Black Sea" has overflowed into "the Whaling Ground," as that section was formerly known. But now Portland Street has been widened, Merrimac Street lighted with electricity, and trade has usurped almost the whole length of all these streets. The dance-houses are few and far between; not every door opens into a rum-shop, and the former denizens have scattered hither and thither. The North End must yield the palm for wickedness to the South Cove, and to parts of East and South Boston. [See *South Cove.*] Part of this gratifying decadence is due to the causes already noted, — the increase of trade, and the city's agency in opening and lighting these dark purlieus. But another prime cause is the decay of our merchant marine, and especially the substitution of steam for the old sailing vessels. So few sailors, comparatively, now come ashore here from long cruises, with large sums of money burning their pockets out, that the harpies who naturally used to prey upon them have been driven elsewhere for lack of game.

Blackstone (or Blaxton). The Rev. William Blackstone (or Blaxton, as sometimes spelled), a retired Episcopal clergyman, was the first Englishman resident of Boston, which, at the time he built his cottage on the side of one of its hills, was called by the Indians "Shawmut," signifying in their language "living fountains." It was at his solicitation largely that Gov. Winthrop's colony removed to the peninsula from Charlestown, where it had first planted itself. "He came and acquainted the governor of an excellent spring there, withal inviting him and soliciting him thither." Mr. Blackstone's cottage was on the slope of the present Beacon Hill, near Pinckney and West Cedar streets; east of it was his garden; and the spring, which was the earliest inducement that led the fathers of the town hither, was not far from the centre of the grass-plat in the present inclosure of Louisburg Square. About four years after the removal of the colonists to the peninsula, Blackstone, being ill at ease among his Puritan neighbors, sold out all his interest in it to them, with the exception of six acres where his house stood; and with the money received bought some cows and other things, and moved farther into the wilderness, establishing a new home, which he called "Study Hill," not far from Providence, R. I., on the banks of the picturesque river which is now known as the Blackstone, named after him. Here he died, May 26, 1675. He was buried on the outskirts of the village of Lonsdale, R. I., in an open field beside a brook. No monument marks his grave. He was evidently a man of some learning,

and had a considerable library. He was, moreover, of an independent spirit; and it is related that he said, when he determined to move away, "I came from England because I did not like the Lord Bishops, but I cannot join with you because I would not be under the Lords Brethren." The price for which he disposed of the peninsula was £30; and the money was raised by a rate, each householder paying six shillings.

Blackstone Square. South End, on the west side of Washington Street, opposite Franklin Square [see *Franklin Square*]; bounded by Washington, West Brookline, and West Newton streets, and Shawmut Avenue. The square is not now inclosed, the fence having been removed. The place is beautified by trees; has a fountain, which, when in operation, pleasant summer afternoons, is a refreshing feature; and is provided with a few seats for loungers. This square is a favorite resort for children and nurse girls. It contains about two and a third acres. It was laid out in 1849.

Blind Asylum. See *Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind.*

Board of Marine Underwriters (The Boston). Merchants' Exchange Building, State Street. Organized in 1850; its object being "to obtain such benefit as may be derived from consultations on measures of general interest, and from concerted action where such action is likely to promote the interests of its members." Its membership comprises the Boston Insurance Companies doing a marine business. It has agents in all parts of the world, from whom it receives valuable information regarding vessels in trouble. Its inspectors inspect and rate all vessels arriving in port. It also makes the tariff of charges for marine insurance.

Board of Trade. Merchants' Exchange Building, State Street. Established in 1854. An organization of merchants and business men. It was established at a time when the commercial interests of the city were at a low ebb [see *Commerce of Boston*], with the hope of concentrating its business energies and advancing enterprises to improve its commercial position. During the early years of its existence the organization accomplished much in various directions. It was largely due to its persistency and well-directed efforts that the union of the Worcester and Western Railroads was brought about [see *Boston and Albany Railroad*]; that improved transportation facilities were secured and with better rates and advantages for the city. It helped along coastwise steamship enterprises, and has from time to time fostered many large undertakings. Its membership has included a large number of representative Boston business men, and it has always maintained an important position in the community. From 1873 to 1885, until the organization of the Chamber of Commerce [see this], when its work practically ended, it conducted the Merchants' Exchange.

Boating and Boat Clubs. Boating has for years held a prominent place among Bostonians as a manly and invigorating sport. Its votaries are to be found among the best classes of citizens; and it receives substantial encouragement from the city government, which, on the Fourth of July annually, offers prizes to be competed for on the Charles River, by clubs in this vicinity. There are several of these clubs in Boston. The principal one is the *Union Boat Club*, which was organized May 26, 1851, and is the oldest, with one exception, in the United States. It has a membership of 160. It is exclusively an amateur association; no member being allowed to enter into negotiation to row a race for a stated sum of money, nor can the funds of the club be appropriated for prizes. An entrance fee of $10 is charged; and an annual assessment of $25 is levied on all active members of less than five years' continuous membership; $20 for more than five, and less than ten; $15 for more than ten, and less than fifteen; $10 for more than fifteen, and less than twenty; and $5 for more than twenty years' continuous membership. Two negative votes exclude a candidate from membership, and no candidate once rejected can be again proposed within six months. The annual meeting of the club is held on the second Monday of November, and the spring meeting on the first Monday of April. The club house is an attractive and commodious structure, situated on the Charles River, at the foot of Chestnut Street. It

is admirably adapted for the uses to which it is put, having been specially designed for the club. Besides two large rooms used exclusively for the storage of boats, the club house contains an invitingly furnished parlor, smoking, bath, and meeting rooms, all on an extensive scale, a gymnasium, and a locker for every member. A balcony, extending the whole front of the building, commands a view of the entire Charles River course, so that the boats at the two mile turn can be seen as they round the stake-boat. On the roofs seats have been provided for 600 persons, from the letting of which a good revenue is obtained. None but members and guests, or visitors introduced by members, are admitted to the club house; but the privileges of the house may be extended to residents of Boston and vicinity as often as twice a month. The house was built in 1870. The "navy," to which additions are constantly being made, consists of eight-oar barges and shells, six and four oared light laps, a number of double and single sculls (heavy and light), a racing canoe, and many other boats of scarcely less importance. The club uniform is navy blue and white; and the ensign is of a dark blue field, with the letters "U. B. C." in white. *The Shawmut Rowing Club*, organized in 1869, has its headquarters in its boat house at the Dover Street bridge. The number of members is limited at 60. An entrance fee of $15 is charged, and there is a monthly assessment of 50 cents. Membership is open alike to amateurs and professionals, and a two thirds vote of members present elects. Meetings are held on the first Monday of the month; and once a year races are given for the championship of the club, open to seniors and juniors. The club colors are blue and white. The boat house is 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The lower story is used for the storage of boats, and the upper for meeting and dressing rooms, and lockers, of which there is one for each member. The club has about 40 boats, consisting of six-oars, four-oars, pairs, and singles. Its practice is done in the South Bay and Harbor. The *West End Boat Club* (headquarters on the Charles River, near the East Cambridge bridge) has been in existence for several years, and in that time it has turned out some good oarsmen. George H. Hosmer is a member of the club, and Hanlon and the Ward brothers are frequently its guests. It has 25 members, and is open to professionals as well as amateurs. The entrance fee is $5, with monthly dues of $1. Two black balls reject. Its meetings are held on the first Monday of the month; and regattas are held during the season, and gold and silver medals are offered as prizes, to be competed for by members only. The club colors are white and blue. The Charles River course is used for the purpose of practice. The boat house floats on spars, and is the only one of its kind in New England. It is 65 feet long, 35 feet wide, and about 22 feet high. It has twelve dressing-rooms, bath-rooms, and lavatories. The fleet of the club consists of two six-oared shells, eight or nine single-scull shells, five open working boats, three paired-oared shells, two double-sculled shells, two whitehalls, and three four-oared working-boats. The club-rooms are at the corner of Leverett and Brighton streets. The *Crescent Boat Club* was organized in 1884. Its boat house is on Beacon Street near the foot of Brighton Avenue, and is one of the handsomest in the city. The foremost member is Daniel J. Murphy, who won the single scull championship in the regatta of the National Association in Boston, Aug. 12 and 13, 1885. It has about 100 members. The *Central Boat Club* was first organized by the Casey brothers, two of whom were members of the famous Casey-Gookin crew, in 1878. Two seasons after, when the Caseys had become professionals, it was dissolved. It was reorganized in January, 1884, by a number of the amateur boatmen of South Boston. Its boat house is on Federal Street, near Federal Street bridge. It has about 50 members. There are also several other clubs of less importance, one being the *Dolphin Boat Club*, situated near the foot of Chestnut Street; and one or two North End clubs, that disband after the rowing season has passed.

Boffin's Bower. Rooms No. 1031 Washington Street. Established in 1870 by Miss Jennie Collins, to assist working-girls, and lend them a helping hand in time of distress, hardship, or temptation. It is one of the most original and useful

charities, an organized helper to those who often greatly need help. Shelter is given in the pleasant rooms of the Bower; food is supplied, relief afforded in small sums of money, clothing furnished, employment found, legal advice secured in cases of trouble, pardons for unfortunate criminals secured, and good influences brought to bear upon the erring and wayward. A noteworthy feature is the every-day dinner throughout the winter months, given to those willing to work. There is a reading-room connected with the Bower, supplied with newspapers and books; and women are allowed to bring their work here. The institution is supported by voluntary contributions; and Miss Collins is indefatigable in securing support and coöperation in her work, and in increasing the usefulness of her kindly enterprise.

Bookstores. The bookstores of Boston have for many years been favorite gathering-places for literary and professional men. For a long time the "Old Corner Bookstore," on the corner of Washington and School streets, which has become widely known by numerous references in modern books [see *Old Corner Bookstore*], was the principal authors' meeting-place in the city, where one was likely to see the prominent *littérateurs* of the day, — Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne, Holmes, Whittier, Emerson, and others of wide fame in the world of American letters: but of late years the literary meeting-places have multiplied, as have the literary people; and Boston writers find all the leading bookstores agreeable places for frequent visits. Some of them have "authors' rooms," comfortably arranged, and supplied with conveniences which are appreciated by the craft. The book-rooms of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., No. 4 Park Street, a series of most attractive and tastefully arranged rooms, lined with shelves of books, and with tables in place of counters, having the appearance more of a finely equipped library than a place of business, are a favorite resort of literary characters. So also are the bookstores of Clark & Carruth, on the east side of Washington Street, just above the Transcript office; Lee & Shepard, on Milk Street; Cleaves, Macdonald & Co., 131 Tremont Street; Estes & Lauriat, No. 301 Washington Street, opposite the Old South; the store of Ticknor & Co., on Tremont, just above Boylston; the finely equipped rooms of Roberts Brothers, in the rich yellow-front building on Somerset Street a few doors from Beacon; as well as the "Old Corner Bookstore," which, under the conduct of Cupples, Upham & Co., admirably holds its old fragrant reputation. The long-established store of Little, Brown & Co., on Washington Street, attracts the members of the legal profession and those looking for the finest English editions of standard works: while clergymen are drawn to the several denominational bookstores, — that of the Universalists, on Bromfield Street; the Congregationalists, in the Congregational House, on Beacon Street, corner of Somerset Street; the Baptists, in Tremont Temple; and the Methodists, on Bromfield Street. Of antiquarian bookstores there is a goodly number, where many a rare old volume may be picked up by the curious scholar, and where a stock may be found which would have fascinated a Charles Lamb or a Johnson, as powerfully as the old London book-stalls, which had such a potent charm for book-hunters. Such is "Burnham's," in the basement under the Old South Church, where by the aid of gas-light one threads his way through winding passages lined with old books and literary odds and ends of every sort. Others are to be found, mainly at the upper end of Cornhill and in Brattle Street. On the sidewalk edges, and backed against the shop-fronts, shelves of miscellaneous books are daily displayed by these old-book shop-keepers, with tags stating the low price at which the volumes are offered; serving the twofold purpose of advertising their places, and inviting the curious book-buyer to the greater treasures within. The Boston book-trade is a very important branch of the city's business; and there are many firms concerned in the manufacture and publishing of every sort, educational and miscellaneous, on the largest scale; and Boston books are found in every part of the country, while the market for them increases with every advancing step of civilization westward. [See *Publishers*.]

Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys (The). The asylum was formed in 1814, and the

farm school in 1832, eighteen years after; and in 1835, the two were united in the existing institution, and established on Thompson's Island. Here the school has an estate of 140 acres, with broad spaces of water around it, fine views of sea and land, city and country, and a pure, free air. The object of this institution, as its name implies, is to provide relief, instruction, and employment for indigent boys. The care of the boys is comprehensive. In fact it covers almost everything, — their lessons at the desk, their habits at the table and in the dormitory, their work and play, their labors in the field and at the oar; and there can be no question that the boys have as safe, healthful, and advantageous a home as can be found for them. The working of the school has proved most satisfactory. Few institutions can point to a larger proportion of intelligent and honorable graduates. There are usually more than 100 boys in the school; the average age is about 13.

Boston City Hospital. See *City Hospital.*

Boston and Albany Station and Line. Occupying the block bounded by Kneeland, Lincoln, and Utica streets. Like the other modern railway stations in the city, this is convenient in its arrangements for passengers, as well as for the prompt dispatch of trains without confusion, and its general appearance is attractive. It was completed in September, 1881. The front is chiefly of pressed brick, with heavy granite trimmings. The entrance is through two large porticos on Kneeland Street. The "head-house," 118½ by 140 feet, contains a vestibule 42 by 120 feet, and 42 feet high, amply lighted in the daytime by a skylight covering the whole inner court, and at night by the electric light. On one side is the ladies' waiting-room, 35 by 75 feet, comfortably and handsomely furnished, and provided with three large fireplaces fifteen feet in height, built of McGregor freestone, — a recognition of the æsthetic tendencies of the times. There are ample toilet-rooms also connected with the ladies' room; and the ticket-office has a window opening into it, with a counter at which ladies can buy tickets without inconvenience or suffering the jostling of the crowd always pressing at the main window. On the opposite side of the large vestibule is the gentlemen's waiting-room, 35 by 38 feet; and by its side is the news-stand, and Armstrong's dining-room, a model of convenience and elegance. The second story is used for the company's offices. A mezzanine story contains the treasurer's vault, rooms for station-master and porters, and a laundry and culinary department. The third story is used by numerous clerks of the company. The train-house opens directly from the vestibule. It is 444 feet long, and 118½ feet wide. Its tracks are numbered from 1 to 6 inclusive, each with capacity of from four to seven cars. On the sides of the tracks are inward and outward baggage-rooms, and accommodations for passengers coming and going in hacks and other vehicles. The train-house and the passenger-rooms are all lighted by electricity. The Boston and Albany succeeded the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and now forms one continuous line to the Hudson River, so long desired and contemplated at the very beginning of the railroad system conceived by Boston men. The present corporation was chartered in 1809, upon the consolidation of the Worcester and Western Railroads, with all their branches and leased lines; the Western road having been opened from Worcester to the Connecticut River eight years after the opening of the Worcester road, and two years later to the state line. The length of the main line of the Boston and Albany is 201.65 miles, and double-tracked throughout; and the total length of line owned, leased, and operated is 323.06 miles. It now owns and operates the Grand Junction Railroad, and its extensive wharves at East Boston, the completion of which did not at the time realize the expectation of its projectors, and for some years was practically abandoned. This line has been connected with the main line of the Boston and Albany, and a deep-water connection thus secured. Ample facilities are afforded for unloading freight steamers, and moving large numbers of immigrants in a speedy and comfortable manner; avoiding the confusion and danger of a passage through the city, and protecting them from sharpers. The Boston and Albany also owns and operates a substantial grain-elevator at East Boston,

with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels; and another at the corner of Chandler and Berkeley streets in the city proper, with a capacity of about 500,000 bushels. The object of the latter is to supply and accommodate city trade. The car-shops of the road are at Allston in the Brighton District. Up to 1882 the State owned a large portion of the stock of the road; but that year its interest was disposed of to the corporation, an enabling act having been passed by the legislature. [See *Railroads.*]

Boston and Fitchburg Station and Line. Causeway Street, corner of Beverly Street. This is a massive structure of undressed granite, with four towers, two at each end. It was built in 1847, five years after the completion of the road, the terminus of which had previously been in Charlestown. In a great hall in the upper part of the building, the Jenny Lind concerts (managed by Barnum) were given, in October, 1850, to overflowing audiences; 4,000 people obtaining admittance to each concert, while many more besieged the entrances, unable to get in. Jenny Lind received $1,000 for each concert, and the profits of the season were immense. The station is well arranged. In place of the old hall are offices of the railroad officials. The Fitchburg Railroad Company was chartered on March 18, 1842. The road was opened for travel, first to Waltham, on Dec. 20, 1843; next to Concord, on June 17, 1844; and to Fitchburg on March 5, 1845. It now operates a continuous line to the Hoosac Tunnel. The Vermont and Massachusetts road, a part of the present line, extending from Fitchburg to Greenfield, is operated by the Fitchburg, under a lease for 999 years, beginning Jan. 1, 1874; and the Troy and Greenfield, from Greenfield to North Adams, is operated by it under contract with the State, for a term of seven years, beginning in 1880, the State paying the Fitchburg Railroad Company the actual cost of operation. During the year 1878, extensive improvements were begun at this end of the road, properly to accommodate the great volume of freight business resulting from the road's direct connection with the tunnel, and the completion of the Boston. Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway, largely owned by Boston capital, and connecting with the Erie system. The Hoosac Tunnel Dock and Elevator Company, also to provide increased terminal facilities in connection with this line, was incorporated in 1879. [See *Terminal Facilities.*] The line of the main road of the Fitchburg, extending from Boston to Fitchburg, is 49.60 miles; and that of the Vermont and Massachusetts, practically a continuation of the main line, from Fitchburg to Greenfield, is 56 miles. The total length of road owned, leased, and operated by the Fitchburg is 189 miles. [See *Railroads.*]

Boston and Lowell and Concord Station and Line. The passenger-station of these practically united roads, on Causeway Street, is built upon a generous plan, to accommodate a large and steadily increasing traffic, this road having extensive connections, and being a terminus of one of the great trunk lines. The building is 700 feet long, and has a front on Causeway Street of 205 feet. The head-house is imposing in both exterior and interior. In the centre is a lofty hall, of generous proportions, marble paved, and finished in hard wood. Out of this open the various waiting-rooms, the baggage-room, bundle-room, the restaurant, barber-shop, and ticket-office. The ladies' waiting-room is large and well furnished, and extends along almost the entire front of the building. The upper stories are occupied by the business offices of the several officials of the line having headquarters in this city. The train-house is broad, spacious, and long; and its great arch has a clear span of 120 feet. It has six tracks, and room for more as the need is manifested. The station is built of face-brick, with trimmings of Nova Scotia freestone. It is flanked by two massive towers, the westerly one being much taller than the other. The outward appearance of the structure and its convenience were greatly improved in 1878, by the addition of two broad entrances in the front. E. A. P. Newcomb was the architect. The arrangement for the convenience of passengers coming to the station and going from it in carriages is admirable. The Boston and Lowell road was chartered in 1831, and was one of the earliest to be built. It is now part of a system connecting with the leading railroads of New Hampshire, the Central

Vermont, and the Grand Trunk, and forming a continuous line to Montreal and other parts of Canada and the West. In 1857 the Boston and Lowell formed a combination with the Nashua and Lowell for the joint operation of the main roads and their branches. On this basis the length of line directly operated by the company was 133 miles. At the close of 1878 this combination came to an end. For a while the two roads were operated independently; but in October, 1880, the Nashua road was leased by the Lowell for 99 years; and in 1882 the Boston and Lowell and the Concord roads were practically united. The combined roads have a terminus at tide-water on the Mystic River. The Boston and Lowell also operates the Massachusetts Central. [See *Railroads;* also *Terminal Facilities.*]

Boston and Maine Stations and Lines. Passenger station of Western Division, Haymarket Square at the foot of Washington Street; station of Eastern Division, Causeway Street, next to that of the Boston and Lowell. The Western Division of this road is the old Boston and Maine and its connections, and the Eastern Division is the old Eastern Railroad and its connections. In 1883 the Eastern was leased to the Boston and Maine, under an agreement entered into on Dec. 22 that year, but dating from the first of October preceding, to run for 54 years. [See "Poor's Manual of Railroads" for 1855, for terms of agreement.] The passenger station of the Western Division is an old-style building, plain and unpretentious; but it is roomy, convenient, and comfortable, and answers the purpose of the road and its patrons. In late years it has been extended, and its interior rearranged to good advantage. The waiting-rooms open from the long platform by the side of the tracks; and on the floor above are the offices of the railway officials. The Western Division, or old Boston and Maine Railroad, was formed by the consolidation of the Boston and Portland Railroad, chartered in Massachusetts in 1833; the Boston and Maine, chartered in New Hampshire in 1835; and the Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, chartered in Maine in 1836. This consolidation was effected Jan. 1, 1842; and was opened to the junction with the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth, at South Berwick, Me., in 1843. The latter road up to 1871 was leased to and operated by the Boston and Maine and the Eastern roads jointly, but in 1873 the Boston and Maine was opened direct to Portland. The main line from Boston to Portland is 115 miles long; and in addition 83 miles of branches and leased lines are operated. The main line passes through a thickly settled portion of New England, including 42 cities, towns, and villages, many of them devoted to manufacturing interests. The road does a large White Mountain business in summer, by its connections at Lake Winnepesaukee and Portland. The passenger station of the Eastern Division is a brick building with a central tower, upon which is a clock which can be seen from several approaches. The interior of the building, though somewhat crowded, is well arranged for the prompt dispatch of trains. The waiting-rooms are at the front, and the train-house at the rear. The station was built in 1883 replacing a former one destroyed by fire. The main line of the Eastern Division, or old Eastern Railroad, runs from Boston to Portland, and from Conway Junction to North Conway, N. H., connecting there with the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad running through the heart of the White Mountains. The main line is 180 miles in all, and its branches cover 102 miles. The length of the line in Massachusetts is 120.79 miles; in New Hampshire 107.63; and in Maine 53.55. It is closely connected with the Maine Central system in Maine, and thus controls traffic with the Maritime Provinces. The main line in Massachusetts passes along the North Shore, and, with its branches, touches the most noteworthy of the summer resorts of that region. The Gloucester Branch, from Beverly, through Beverly Farms, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Magnolia, and Gloucester to Rockport, is one of the best branches of the Division, and does an immense summer business. The Eastern Railroad Company was chartered April 14, 1836, to build a road from East Boston to the New Hampshire line. This was completed on Nov. 9, 1840. Later it was extended, and other lines acquired. For many years the Company enjoyed great prosperity, but from 1873 to 1876 it

passed through many hardships. From 1876 its affairs steadily improved, and the final agreement, by which it leased its property to the Boston and Maine, was regarded as an advantageous move by large holders of interests in it. [See *Railroads.*]

Boston and Providence Station and Line. The passenger station of the Boston and Providence Railroad, on Columbus Avenue, a few steps from Park Square, is one of the finest and most beautiful, in design and architecture, in the country. Indeed, it is one of the "show buildings" of the Back Bay district, on the outer edge of which it stands. It is, moreover, one of the most convenient in its arrangement, and comfortable in its appointments. It is one of the longest passenger-stations in the world, measuring 850 feet from end to end. The portion assigned to the accommodation of passengers, the "head-house," has a lofty central hall, one of the most effective features of the building. From this open large and well-equipped waiting-rooms, dining-rooms, a barber-shop, and wash-rooms, all finely finished, and furnished on a generous scale. An index of stations and distances, with maps of the country passed through by the road and its connections, is painted upon the walls of the passenger-rooms. On the second floor are the offices of the company, which are approached from a gallery running around the central hall, and a second dining-room, or café. The train-house is at the farther end of the central hall. This is 600 feet long, and 130 feet wide. Its great iron trusses cover five tracks and three platforms. The entrance of this building forms a fine feature of the façade. The lofty and finely proportioned tower at the Columbus Avenue corner has a large clock, which is illuminated at night. The cost of the station was $800,000. It stands on or near historic ground, for from about this point the British soldiers embarked in April, 1775, for their disastrous raid on Lexington and Concord. Peabody & Stearns were the architects. The Boston and Providence line was the second opened from Boston; and it to-day maintains the distinction which it has long enjoyed, of being one of the most completely appointed railroads in the country. The road proper, from Boston to Providence, is 44 miles; and the branches and leased lines are 23½ miles in length. The road runs many trains daily, with ease and safety, almost invariably making perfect time. The Boston and Providence is an important part of the all-rail "Shore-line route" to New York, *via* Providence, New London, and New Haven; the terminal stations being the two finest in the country. It also connects with the Stonington line of Sound steamers for New York. [See *Railroads.*]

Boston Baptist Bethel. See *Bethel Churches.*

Boston Base Ball Club. See *Base Ball Club, The Boston.*

Boston Bicycle Club. See *Bicycling and Bicycle Clubs.*

Boston Boys and General Gage. The story of the Boston boys in the stirring early Revolution days, and their spirited interview with Gen. Gage, to whom they complained of the British soldiers for destroying their coast on the Common, and declared that they would bear it no longer, is familiar to every Boston schoolboy; and the supposed unquestioned historic incident has been embalmed in song and story, and also made the subject of a large painting by Henry Bacon, a widely known Boston artist resident in Paris, which is hung in the rooms of the Merchants' Association on Bedford Street. [See *Merchants' Association.*] Thus runs the legend: "In Boston the troops made themselves still more unpopular. There was soon a quarrel between them and the boys, for the soldiers used to beat down the snow-hills that the boys had heaped up on the Common. After appealing in vain to the captain, the boys finally went to Gov. Gage, and complained. 'What!' he said, 'have your fathers been teaching you rebellion, and sent you here to exhibit it?' 'Nobody sent us, sir,' said one of the boys. 'We have never injured nor insulted your troops; but they have trodden down our snow-hills, and broken the ice on our skating-ground. We complained; and they called us young rebels, and told us to help ourselves if we could. We told the captains of this, and they laughed at us. Yesterday our works were destroyed the third time, and we will bear it no longer.' The governor said with surprise to one of his officers, 'The very children here

draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe. — You may go, my brave boys; and be assured, if my troops trouble you again, they shall be punished.' " [From Higginson's "Young Folks' History of the United States."] So much for the story. The cold facts, as discovered by a closer examination of the history of those days, are as follows: "The coast was not on the Common; it was not destroyed by the British soldiers; the boys did not call on Gen. Gage at the Province House; and he did not know of the matter until told of it, after all was over, by the officer on whom they did call. Rev. Dr. Hale, who, at the dinner of the Latin School Association in 1877, first pointed out the inaccuracy of the picture, told the story as it had been told to him thirty years before by one of the boys. The coast was from near the corner of Beacon and Somerset streets, down the hill to the foot of School Street. The boys of the Latin School used to bring their sleds to school, and after school coast down the street. In a house opposite the school, near the present site of the City Hall, lived the British general, Haldimand, the colonel of Gage's own regiment. His servant spread ashes on the coast; and the boys of the Latin School appointed a committee from the first class to see the general, and complain of the servant. He received them kindly; said he had trouble enough with the Boston men, and would not have any with the boys, and sent a servant out to brush off the coast. Afterwards he mentioned the visit to Gen. Gage; who made in reply a remark sufficiently resembling that which he is reported to have made to the boys, to render it possible that it was the foundation of the common tale." [From the "Latin School Register," and now accepted as the correct version.]

Boston Canoe Club. See *Canoe Club, The Boston.*

Boston Chamber of Commerce. See *Chamber of Commerce, The Boston.*

Boston Chess Club. See *Chess Club, The Boston.*

Boston Children's Aid Society. Incorporated 1865. Apply to general agent, Rufus R. Cook, No. 36 Woodbine street, Roxbury. Rescues vagrant, destitute, and exposed children of tender age from moral ruin; cares for them at its "Home for Boys at Pine Farm," West Newton; and good homes in private families are eventually found for them. At the farm there are generally about 25 boys, from ten to thirteen years of age. The average period of time which the boys remain at Pine Farm is about a year and a half. During this time they attend the School, where they are taught the common branches, work on the farm, and receive instruction in the use of carpenter's tools, and a few of them work in the printing-office in the school-house building at the Farm. Girls are placed in private homes; and, when necessary, board is paid for them from the Shaw Fund for Girls. The general agent gives bail in city courts for boys who are most in need, and who he thinks will be most benefited by the reformatory influences of the Farm, or can be improved, under supervision, in their own homes. He has an assistant, a woman, who visits children in the city jail daily, loans them books, and acquaints herself with their history, homes, and families. She also visits children at their homes, after their discharge from jail. Visitors at the Farm are always welcome.

Boston Children's Friend Society. Home at No. 48 Rutland Street. Established 1833; incorporated 1834. Provides for the support of indigent children who are either fully surrendered to it, or received as temporary boarders. Common-school branches are taught them, and the girls are taught to sew. Some of the children are adopted; others are indentured, when about the age of 14, in proper families, but remain under the guardianship of the society until they attain majority; and others remain in the institution until they are 18. Boys over 7 years old are not retained. For a while the society maintained a summer home at Milton, but this was at length given up, and instead, during the summer months, a few of the children are sent to board or visit a week or two in the country, and various excursions away from the city are arranged. The society originated in the personal labors of a Mrs. Burns, a woman of moderate means, who for a long time received, in her own modest home at the North End, a number of poor children, and cared for them.

Boston (formerly Banks) Club. See *Political Clubs.*

Boston Cooking School. See *Cooking School.*

Boston College. Harrison Avenue, next adjoining the Church of the Immaculate Conception. A Roman Catholic college, founded in 1860 by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and conducted by them. Its dedication occurred on Sept. 17, 1860. In 1863 it was incorporated with power "to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by colleges in the Commonwealth, except medical degrees." The value of its buildings and grounds is estimated at about $200,000. The college course is long and thorough, and classical studies occupy a prominent place in it. The corps of professors numbers 16, and there are other instructors. The Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., was long its president. The Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, S. J., succeeded him in 1881, when Father Fulton assumed the charge of a college in Georgetown, D. C. The students have several societies. The "Sodality of the Immaculate Conception," under the patronage of St. Stanislaus Kostka, is intended as a means to incite the students to greater piety, "and especially to devotion to the Blessed Virgin." The "Sodality of the Holy Angels" has for its object the fostering of piety among the younger students. The "Society of St. Cecilia" supplies the music at the daily mass, and gives its aid when needed at celebrations, either of the college or of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. There is also a debating society, and the "Boston College Battalion." The institution holds a leading position among those of its class.

Boston Conservatory of Music. No. 154 Tremont Street. Established in 1867. This has been one of the most successful of the systematically conducted and thorough schools of the country. The director is Julius Eichberg, one of the highest rank of musicians, who, before he came to this country, was a pupil of Rietz, and afterward a professor of violin playing in the Conservatoire of Geneva; and during his long residence in Boston has held a foremost position as a violinist, a teacher, and a composer. For seven years he was director of music in the Boston Museum; and since 1867 he has been superintendent of music in the Boston Public Schools, a position created for him. While at the Museum he became known as the first composer in America of English operas; his "Doctor of Alcantara," composed in 1862, was the most popular of his several compositions of this class. The teaching of the conservatory is by classes, which are never allowed to be large in number. Instruction is given in all the practical and theoretical branches of music, but the most noteworthy work is that done in the teaching of the violin. It is the testimony of Mr. Louis C. Elson, in his elaborate article on "Musical Boston," published in the summer of 1882 in "Music and the Drama," that Mr. Eichberg has formed more artists than any violinist in the country, and that many of his pupils are among the best of America's concert and orchestral performers. The violin school of the conservatory is large; and among the pupils are many ladies and young girls, who are coming to study the violin as an accomplishment almost as necessary to a "finished" musical education as the piano. Chamber concerts are at intervals provided for the benefit of the pupils of the conservatory.

Boston Deaf Mute Society. Headquarters, Boylston Hall, Boylston Market Building. Established in 1877. Gives pecuniary relief to the deserving and needy deaf mutes; though its primary objects are to furnish religious instruction, and promote the social and intellectual interests of these unfortunates.

Boston Dispensary. See *Dispensaries.*

Boston Female Asylum. No. 1008 Washington Street. Established 1800; incorporated 1803. Receives destitute girls between three and ten, preference being given to orphans, though others are sometimes admitted; teaches them common-school branches, sewing, and domestic service; places them in families by indenture until 18, a few being always retained during their minority to serve in the asylum. Full surrender of a child is required on admission; but a child may be returned, or otherwise provided for, within three months, if discovered to be an improper subject. No child under 12 placed out, except by adoption, when consent of the guardian must be obtained. The asylum is under the direction of a board of lady

managers. Public admitted Thursdays. [See *Asylums and Homes.*]

Boston Fish Bureau. See *Fish Bureau.*

Boston Flower and Fruit Missions. See *Flower* and *Fruit Missions.*

Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. See *Fruit and Produce Exchange.*

Boston Highlands. See *Roxbury District.*

Boston Home for Incurables. See *Home for Incurables, The Boston.*

Boston Industrial Temporary Home. No. 17 Davis Street, corner of Harrison Avenue. Established 1874; incorporated 1877. Affords temporary lodging, and furnishes food to worthy and destitute persons of both sexes, who are willing to work and comply with the rules of the institution. Kindling wood is prepared, sold, and delivered; coal sold by the basket or ton; laundry work, machine stitching, and plain sewing done; male and female help supplied for work outside the Home by the day or hour, and permanent situations sometimes filled. Entertainments are furnished for the inmates; and they are encouraged to habits of industry, frugality, and temperance. Tickets sold to the public, 8 for $1, to be given to those soliciting alms; each entitles the bearer to meals and lodgings in payment for work. About 20,000 persons are annually helped, at an expenditure of about $8,000.

Boston Library (The). No. 18 Boylston Place, in the rooms of the Boston Library Society. A proprietary library, one of the oldest in the city. It has about 25,000 volumes. It was incorporated as early as 1794. The society owns property valued at $33,812.75; of which $21,500 is in real estate, and the remainder stocks and bonds. The library is a very valuable one, and of practical service to those who enjoy its use.

Boston Light, called the "Outer Light," stands at the entrance of Boston Harbor, on the Little Brewster (or Beacon Island), one of the group of rocky islands named after the family of William Brewster, the ruling elder of the First Church of New Plymouth. It is a second class revolving white light, visible 16 miles at sea. The light was first established in 1715, improved from time to time, and in 1776 was destroyed by the British ships as they passed out of the harbor after the evacuation of the town. The present lighthouse was erected in 1783. It is of stone, and is 98 feet above the sea level. It has since been several times enlarged and refitted. The tower can be seen a great distance even by day. A heavy fog-horn is also placed here to warn approaching vessels in the foggy weather which often prevails. [See *Harbor, The Boston.*]

Boston Lying-in Hospital. See *Lying-in Hospital, Boston.*

Boston Marine Society. No. 13 Merchants' Exchange Building. Established in 1742; incorporated 1754. For the benefit of present or past masters of vessels, and their families. Relieves unfortunate and aged members of at least two years' standing; and, on the decease of a member, his widow (so long as she remains so), his minor children, and, in extreme cases, older children. Should a member die within two years after joining, leaving a destitute widow or children, whatever moneys he has paid in may be remitted to them, and they have no further claim on the society. Funeral expenses of a member, to the amount of $50, are paid when needed, and trustees have the power to grant relief not exceeding $50 in any one case. Entrance fee, $25; entrance fee for honorary members, $50; annual assessments, $3; life-members, $10 to $45.

Boston Masonic Mutual Benefit Association. No. 30 Masonic Temple, Tremont Street, corner of Boylston. Incorporated 1879. Gives as many dollars as there are members to the family of a deceased member, or to a person specially assigned by him. Admission fee for master mason under 50, in good standing and health, $3 or more according to age. Each member assessed $1.10 whenever a death occurs.

Boston Massacre. See *Massacre, The Boston.*

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. See *Medical and Surgical Journal, The Boston.*

Boston Memorial Association (The). Incorporated 1880. An organization empowered to receive in trust bequests and legacies for the improvement and beautifying of the city, and for per-

petuation in substantial and enduring form the memorials of distinguished citizens. Its object, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is to "promote the ornamentation of the city of Boston, to protect its memorials, to aid in the preservation and improvement of its public grounds, and to erect works of art within the limits of the city." The membership, exclusive of life-members, is limited to 150; and a membership fee of $5, with annual dues of $5 after the first year, are the terms; while $50 is the fee for a life-member. The first president, chosen Jan. 19, 1880, was Alexander H. Rice, ex-governor of the Commonwealth; and he was succeeded in 1882 by Martin P. Kennard. The officers of the association are chosen at the annual meeting in November. The administration of its trust funds are in their hands. Among the members of this association are many leading citizens who have the interests of the city at heart. [See *Appendix A.*]

Boston Methodist Book Depository. See *Methodist Book Depository, The Boston.*

Boston Methodist Social Union. See *Methodist Social Union, The Boston.*

Boston Missionary and Church-Extension Society, etc. See *Missionary and Church-Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, The Boston.*

Boston Museum. On Tremont Street, between Court and School Streets. The oldest of the existing theatres in the city, its history dating back to 1841. The original Museum occupied the spot where the Horticultural Building now stands, and was opened in June, 1841. It was first called "The Boston Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts;" and the performances, which were subordinate to the exhibition of curiosities and paintings, consisted of light musical entertainments. In the old building the celebrated Boston contralto, the late Adelaide Phillips, became first known to the stage in juvenile parts, and as a *danseuse;* and here the first regular dramatic company was established, in 1843. The success of the undertaking was so decided, that the present building was erected in 1846, at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million. The opening performance here was given on Nov. 2 of that year. William Warren, the famous veteran comedian, became connected with the Museum in 1847, and made his first acquaintance with the Boston public — which has so long regarded him with pride and affection as its chief favorite — on the 23d of August that year, as *Billy Lackaday*, in "Sweethearts and Wives." Mrs. J. R. Vincent, who has been long an established favorite in Boston, and has achieved a noteworthy list of successes in leading old-women's parts in the highest comedy, made her first appearance May 10, 1852, and has since been connected with the stock-company. Miss Annie Clarke, long the leading lady, whose reputation is so firmly fixed with Boston audiences, began her career on this stage in 1861; and Charles Barron, long the leading man, first became a member of the company in 1868. The first stage-manager was W. H. Smith. After 16 years' service, he was succeeded by E. F. Keach as general manager, who had for many years been the leading man of the company. Mr. Keach managed from 1859 until his death, Jan. 31, 1864; when the sole management was assumed by R. M. Field, who has since conducted the theatre with signal success and exceptional ability. The Museum is owned by Moses Kimball, who established it in 1841. It is a four-story building, presenting a handsome granite front, ornamented with three rows of large gas-jets with heavy globes, which, when lighted at night, admirably advertise the playhouse. It covers 20,000 square feet of land, extending from Tremont Street through to Court Square, upon which there is an exit. H. Billings was the architect. The auditorium has been reconstructed four times, — in 1868, 1872, 1876, and 1880. The last was a most extensive reconstruction, the interior being practically rebuilt. It is now one of the most elegant theatres in the city in appearance, decoration, and furnishings. Every modern improvement which has proved efficient and advantageous has been introduced, and an improved system of ventilation has been adopted. The latter is peculiar in its arrangement. Fresh air is admitted through 3 inlets, each 3 feet square, into the floor of the auditorium, where it is cooled in summer by passing over ice, and warmed in winter by passing over steam-radiators. Thence it passes through many minute

orifices, so as to prevent any perceptible currents of air being felt by the audience. The vitiated air is removed from the building by means of an exhaust-fan, operated by a powerful gas-engine, through 16 galvanized iron pipes, 2 feet in diameter, 8 of them leading from under the balconies, and 8 from the colonnade under the main ceiling of the auditorium. The ceiling over the second balcony also has 5 ventilating registers, each 3 feet in diameter; and there is a ventilating dome over the second balcony staircase, 8 feet in diameter. The ventilating apparatus is designed to supply 50,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute to the 1,500 persons whom the auditorium seats; the whole system making a complete change in the air of the house every four minutes. By the latest arrangement of the house, there are orchestra and proscenium chairs, a parquet circle, a double balcony, and six private boxes. The stage is ample; and the conveniences behind the scenes, including the actors' and actresses' dressing-rooms, are complete. The theatre is built with great care; and the exits and entrances are spacious and convenient, so that the safety of the audience is assured as well as their comfort and enjoyment. All the partitions are fire-proof; a heavy iron fire-proof curtain separates the stage from the auditorium; and the entire proscenium wall is built of fire-proof blocks. The finish of the interior is elegant and tasteful; and the decoration of the ceiling and of the curtain-opening and proscenium-arch is especially noticeable for its design and execution. This work is by a Boston artist, I. M. Gaugengigl. For years the Museum proper, with its curiosities, was the leading attraction, and the theatre was called the "lecture-room;" and long after its establishment and recognition as one of the leading playhouses of the city, it was patronized by many people who were not in the habit of attending theatres or theatrical performances generally. The noble hall through which the visitor now entering by the southern entrance, nearest to School Street, passes on his way to the auditorium, was long known as the "Grand Hall of Cabinets;" and its statuary, paintings, and glass cases of curiosities from all parts of the world, used to be the wonder and delight of throngs of sight-seers. In the highest gallery was the famous collection of wax figures, single and in groups, which used to strike terror to the hearts of the younger spectators, and were realistic to the highest degree. For years the "Feejee Mermaid," alluded to by P. T. Barnum in his Autobiography, was here exhibited, and thousands of other curious things. The collection of paintings, which is still maintained, with many of the most valuable curiosities, includes Sully's "Washington crossing the Delaware," and portraits by Copley, Stuart, West, and other painters of earlier days. A noteworthy theatrical event was the celebration at the Museum on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1882, of the 70th year of Mr. Warren, the veteran comedian, and the 50th anniversary of his entrance upon the stage. There were two performances, one in the afternoon, and the other in the evening, attended by the finest of Boston audiences. A feature of the event was the public exhibition of a portrait of Mr. Warren by Frederick P. Vinton, ordered by a number of the admirers of the actor, to be ultimately placed in the Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Warren also received many gifts, and a "loving cup" from several of his professional friends. Another notable event in the history of the Boston Museum was the two Saturday performances given April 25, 1885, in honor of Mrs. Vincent's fifty years' service on the stage. On both occasions the house was packed from pit to dome by an audience of exceptional refinement and distinction. It was a gratifying and deserving culmination to a life full of earnest and honest endeavor. Miss Clarke formally retired as leading lady March 27, 1886. [See *Drama in Boston.*]

Boston Natural History Society. See *Natural History Society.*

Boston Neck. See *Neck, Boston.*

Boston North End Diet Kitchen. No. 34 Lynde Street. Established 1874. Gives nourishing food daily to applicants bringing orders from dispensary physicians, and sells diets at cost to those able to purchase them. From 40,000 to 50,000 diets given out annually. Operations limited to the district bounded by the water, Central Wharf, Milk, Washington, Winter, Tremont, Boylston, and Arlington streets, Commonwealth Av-

ceme, and Parker Street; including the North and West End. The rooms are open daily from 11 to 1. [See *Diet Kitchen.*]

Boston North End Mission. No. 201 North Street. Established 1865; incorporated 1870. Gives relief of all kinds to the worthy poor. Conducts an industrial school for women, teaching sewing, and selling garments made to the pupils for five or ten cents each, or for housework in the mission; a girls' industrial school, also teaching sewing; a nursery and kindergarten school for children of hard-working women, receiving children for the day or permanently, the mothers, unless out of work or ill, paying a small board for them; a reading-room for unemployed men, open daily; and the Mount Hope home for fallen women, and summer home for children, on Bourne Street, Forest Hills, where laundry work, sewing, gardening, and domestic service are taught. [See *Industrial Schools.*]

Boston Orchestral Club (The). Organized October, 1884. A club on the plan of the London orchestras, — the Royal Amateur Orchestral and others, — for the purpose of giving amateur and professional students the opportunity of playing concerted works with full orchestra. It consists of active and associciate members comprising both ladies and gentlemen. The number of active members is limited at 100, and of associate at 300. Members of both classes are elected by the executive committee, composed of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and the four directors, and this committee has general control of the club. The annual subscription for active members is fixed at $12 for amateurs and $5 for professionals, and that for associate members at $12. The latter are entitled to three tickets for each of the three concerts given each season by the club. A musical committee of five, appointed by the executive committee, selects the music, and arranges for the concerts. The conductor is a member of this committee *ex officio.* Bernhardt Listemann is the conductor. The club has a large membership, and its success has been marked from the start. The credit for its organization belongs to Percival Gassett, the secretary and librarian. [See *Appendix C.*]

Boston Pier is the name formerly given at times to Long Wharf. It was thus described in 1719 by Daniel Neal: "At the bottom of the bay is a noble Pier, 1,800 or 2,000 feet long, with a row of warehouses on the north side for the use of merchants. The pier runs so far into the Bay that ships of the greatest burthen may unload without the help of boats or lighters. From the head of the pier you go up the chief street of the town, at the upper end of which is the Town House or Exchange [the present Old State House], a fine piece of building containing beside the walk for the merchants, the council chamber, the house of Commons, and another spacious room for the sessions of the Court of Justice." This description of the pier held good until a large part of the dock was filled over 25 years ago, and the present State Street block of granite buildings was built in the place where ships formerly lay. [See *Wharves.*]

Boston Pilots' Relief Association. No. 41 Lewis Wharf. Incorporated in 1866, to help destitute members and their families. The members are acting pilots of this port. The admission fee is $25, and there is a quarterly assessment of $1. Help is extended at the discretion of a committee of relief; and a condition is, that the recipient must be temperate.

Boston Police Relief Association. Headquarters, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Established in 1871; incorporated 1876. During sickness of a member, $1 a day is paid for not over 180 consecutive days, beginning after the fourth day of sickness; $1,000 on the death of a member (provided he has been connected with the association and the force at least five years, unless he has been retired after slighter service in consequence of injuries received in the discharge of duty), to such person or persons as he designates previous to his death, and $500 to a member on the death of his wife. Police officers of good moral character, and able to do active police duty, are eligible to membership. The admission fee is $10, and there is a semi-annual assessment of $3. A chief source of revenue is an annual police ball. There are visiting committees of three for each station, and the work of relief is thor-

oughly organized. About 150 are aided annually. [See *Police Service.*]

Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society. Headquarters, Mariners' House, No. 11 North Square. Incorporated in 1867. Aims to improve the general condition of seamen and their families, aid the deserving poor among them, promote the education of the children of sailors, and relieve the sick and disabled. It also helps needy sailors, giving them board and clothing, assists them to voyages; maintains the Mariners' House as a free home to the shipwrecked and distressed [see *Mariners' House*]; and pays the salaries of a missionary and assistants, who have full power to do such work as seems best to them. In the autumn of 1884 a mariners' church organization was formed by its missionary, in Shiel Hall, No. 287 Hanover Street, and the World's Tabernacle established.

Boston Port Bill. See *Port Bill.*

Boston Post-Office Mutual Relief Association. Headquarters, Post-office. Incorporated in 1878. Aids members in case of sickness, accident, or other temporary disability necessitating absence from duty beyond 30 days, by paying each one so afflicted $2 per week, not exceeding ten weeks in any one sickness, etc., and 20 weeks in any one year. A death benefit of $2 from each member is paid to the heirs of a deceased member. Employees of the post-office only are eligible to membership. The admission fee is $1; assessments 25c. per month, and $2 at the death of any member. A committee of visitation investigates cases for relief.

Boston Provident Association. Central office, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Established in 1851; incorporated in 1854. Extends temporary aid of various kinds to the deserving poor all over the city proper, and South and East Boston, through a general agent and sectional visitors. It also performs some such work as is undertaken by the Associated Charities [see *Associated Charities*], in seeking to direct the unfortunate and dependent directly to the societies and charitable organizations, to meet special wants, and afford specific relief. Orders for food, fuel, shoes, clothing, bedding, and furniture are given at the general office, at the Charitable Building, to those who are found or believed to be deserving, and in actual need; orders for such goods are also given by the sectional visitors at the homes of the poor; rent is paid when payment is necessary to save a family from being ejected; transportation is sometimes paid by the general agent; laborers are furnished with employment at the Provident Wood Yard on Broadway extension bridge, South Boston, from which the wood prepared for kindlings and firewood is sold; sewing is given to women, in special cases designated by private individuals who furnish the money, and the clothing made by them is distributed through the association. The association gives seasonable advice; seeks to promote frequent intercourse with the poor, to suppress street beggary, and to give every assistance to those who try to help themselves. It aids about 5,000 families annually, expending about $20,000. An annual payment of $1 or more constitutes membership. [See *Appendix A.*]

Boston Press Rifle Association. See *Rifle and Gun Clubs.*

Boston Public Latin School. See *Latin School.*

Boston Public Latin School for Girls. See *Latin School for Girls.*

Boston Public Schools. See *Public Schools.*

Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad. A breezy little road, narrow gauge, running from East Boston to Lynn, along the crest of Revere Beach. It is connected with the city proper by a ferry starting from Atlantic Avenue, at the foot of High Street. The magnificent beach, more familiarly known to old citizens as Chelsea Beach, is dotted at short intervals with hotels, several of which have gained such reputation that, during the summer season, thousands are attracted to them daily. The chief of these are at the "Point of Pines," and are of modern build, calculated to afford entertainment for guests in great numbers, on the scale of the great summer resort for transient excursionists at Nantasket Beach. Trains run hourly on the Revere Beach Road; and the cars are attractive and comfortable, especially the summer so-called "observation cars." The three feet gauge is admirably adapted for the purposes of the road. The

Boston, Winthrop, and Point Shirley road connects with the main line at Winthrop Junction, and runs thence to the watering-place of Ocean Spray, in the town of Winthrop.

Boston Scientific Society. See *Scientific Society, The Boston.*

Boston Seamen's Friend Society. See *American and Boston Seamen's Friend Society.*

Boston Sewing Circle. Charity Building, Chardon Street. Incorporated 1861. An association to furnish cut-out garments to private individuals and societies, by whom they are given to the poor women in their neighborhoods and districts to make, the ladies themselves paying for the sewing. The clothing is distributed among the ladies who cut for the circle. About 10,000 garments are cut out and distributed annually.

Boston Society of Civil Engineers. See *Civil Engineers, Boston Society of.*

Boston Society of Decorative Art. See *Decorative Art, Boston Society of.*

Boston Stone. Going out of Hanover Street into Marshall Street, one may observe, near the ground, a round stone about two feet in diameter, embedded in the wall, and on the stone which supports it the inscription, "Boston Stone, 1737." This curious object, now an old landmark, was originally a paint mill, and was imported from England in 1700. It is hollow, and of conical form. For some time after more modern machines had superseded it as a paint mill, the stone was used as a starting point for surveyors. Its name was probably suggested by the famous "London Stone."

Boston Tea Party. See "*Tea Party.*"

Boston Theatre. Washington, near West Street. One of the largest and finest theatres in the country. Unlike great theatres abroad, it has no showy exterior, being buried from sight behind the shops on the street, and approached by a long broad passageway from the Washington Street opening. Within, it is grand in its proportions and appointments. The lobbies are spacious, the staircases broad and elegant, and every convenience for the comfort of the audience is abundantly supplied. The shapely auditorium, 90 feet in diameter and 54 in height, decorated tastefully in quiet colors, has seats for 3,000 persons. There are three large balconies, known respectively as the dress-circle, the family-circle, and the gallery; and proscenium boxes on either side of the stage. The stage is unusually large, and is fitted and furnished with every modern appliance for the production of spectacular plays, and scenic effects on a large scale. It is 67 feet deep from the curtain, and 85 from the extreme front, or the foot-lights; and the height to the fly-floor is 66 feet. The curtain opening is about 48 feet in width by 41 in height. The walls separating the stage from the auditorium are brick, and the curtain opening has a safety screen of iron network, the machinery for operating it being so arranged that it can be worked from either side of the curtain-wall. Over the stage is a clock with movable dials. Below the stage there is a depth of about 30 feet. From the parquet lobby are convenient rooms, including the "grand promenade saloon," an apartment 46 by 26 feet in dimensions, and 26 feet high, for the use of the audiences between the acts. It is seldom used nowadays, though its doors always stand invitingly open. The stairway leading to the dress-circle lobby is of solid oak, and separates, on a broad landing, into two branches, each 9 feet in width. It is a remarkably graceful piece of workmanship, and adds greatly to the general effect of this part of the building. There is a rear entrance to the theatre on Mason Street, which is used mostly by patrons coming to and leaving the theatre in carriages. On Mason Street is also the stage door. The large green-room is on a level with the stage. Adjoining it, and on the floor above, on either side of the stage, are "star" and other dressing-rooms, the manager's, and property-rooms; and the stage wardrobe-room and property store-room are on an upper floor. Below the stage is the usual apartment for the orchestra, dressing-rooms for supernumeraries, and a great variety of stage and other machinery. E. C. Cabot was the architect of the building. The "Boston" was built during the year 1854 by a stock company. It opened on the 11th of September of that year, under the management of the late Thomas

Barry. Wyzeman Marshall succeeded Mr. Barry as manager; and for some time the management was in the hands of Junius Brutus Booth. In time the ownership of the theatre passed out of the hands of the company establishing it, and was largely acquired by Messrs. Benjamin W. Thayer and Orlando Tompkins. After the death of Mr. Thayer, Mr. Tompkins associated with himself Mr. Noble H. Hill, who had been a leading stockholder. On the death of Mr. Tompkins the theatre came into the hands of Messrs. Hill and Eugene Tompkins, son of the late leading proprietor, Mr. Tompkins acting as general manager. Mr. Hill died in January, 1880, and Mr. Tompkins succeeded to the sole direction of the property. The most famous actors and singers of the last 25 or 30 years have appeared on the Boston stage. It is a favorite theatre with "stars," and can always furnish a satisfactory supporting company of its own. Some of the most elaborate spectacular plays have been presented here, with superior stage effects; and it is admirably equipped for the grand opera, one or more seasons of which is given each year by the great companies performing in the country. Grand balls are also given here on great occasions. Among memorable ones in the past were those in honor of the Prince of Wales and of the Russian Prince Alexis; and that in aid of the Sanitary Commission during the war. The Boston Theatre management usually maintains one or more large companies "on the road;" presenting in all the large cities of the country noteworthy productions which have, as a general thing, been first brought out on its own boards here. [See *Drama in Boston.*]

Boston Title Company (The), incorporated under the general laws of the State in 1881, has made a complete record of every piece of property in the city, with an abstract showing the various hands through which the property has passed, and its present ownership. In a commodious fire-proof building off Dartmouth Street, a large force of clerks is engaged in transcribing into volumes the preliminary labors of other clerks at the Registry of Deeds, which reach the former in the form of slips, containing a perfect description of each piece of real estate, with a memorandum of incumbrances and other information required by conveyancers in the examination of titles. The starting-point in the enterprise was the preparation of plans of all the estates in the city, so arranged in blocks that the history of any one of them can be traced readily from a sufficiently remote time to its present ownership, so as to leave no question as to the person in whom the title rests. A single estate is subjected to the examination of seven different persons before it is finally recorded in the books; and the system of checks is such that any inaccuracy must be discovered. The company is responsible for any defect in a title taken from its books, and guaranties to indemnify the purchaser to the extent of the valuation which was placed on the property at the time the fee for the examination and the record was paid; the rates charged being graduated according to valuation. The late Dwight Foster was president of the company during the first few years of its existence. Col. Arnold A. Rand is its manager. The guaranty, or insurance feature of the enterprise, has been organized under the provisions of an act of the legislature, and this department is known as the Boston Title Insurance Company.

Boston Training-School for Nurses. See *Training-Schools for Nurses.*

Boston University. General building, Somerset Street, near Beacon. This institution for the liberal education of both sexes was incorporated in 1869; and its development has been surprisingly rapid. The first to suggest its establishment was the late Lee Claflin, father of the Hon. William Claflin, ex-governor of the State, and for several terms representative in Congress from the eighth district of Massachusetts. Lee Claflin, Jacob Sleeper, and Isaac Rich were the original corporators in the Act of 1869, giving the necessary authority for the founding of the institution. The departments in its organization were classified as follows: (1) the Preparatory Departments; (2) the Colleges; (3) the Professional Schools; (4) the School of all Sciences. The board of government was vested in trustees, consisting of the president, *ex officio*, and five classes of trustees, each elected for a term of five years; a univer-

sity council, consisting of the president and deans of the departments, was provided for; and a university senate, composed of the council, with the regular professors, was made the governing faculty of the School of all Sciences. In 1871 the trustees of the Boston Theological Seminary, by an enabling Act from the Legislature, conveyed that school to the trustees of the university, together with all the property and trusts belonging to it; the same year the College of Music and the School of Law were established; and in the autumn of 1873 the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Oratory, and the School of Medicine were opened. The College of Agriculture is represented by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, organized in 1867, and located at Amherst, this State. In January, 1882, the university came into possession of a large bequest from the estate of the late Isaac Rich, one of its founders as stated above, who died on the 2d of January, 1872. By his will he left his entire estate to the university, after the payment of certain other bequests and claims, but provided that the property should not pass to the university for a period of ten years. As appraised at the time, the estate was valued at over $1,700,000; and the other bequests and claims, the payment of which was provided for in the will, amounted to about $700,000. The property consisted mostly of real estate in city business blocks, and securities. The former was seriously affected by the great fire of 1872 [see *Great Fire of* 1872, *The*], and the latter were depreciated in value by the long-continued business depression of 1870–78. The trustees in charge of the property, however, so carefully managed it, and so improved the real estate, that they were enabled to pay over to the university, upon the expiration of the allotted period, about $800,000, which, together with the assets of the institution at the time, makes a fund in its favor of over $1,000,000. Soon after the reception of the Rich bequest, the trustees of the university established in the academic department, or College of Liberal Arts, 64 free scholarships, known as "The Isaac Rich Scholarships," for the benefit of deserving and needy students, and divided equally between the sexes. No honorary degrees are conferred by the university. Below are sketches of the different colleges and schools comprising the university.

THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY. This was projected in 1839, and opened in 1847. The regular course is for three years, and embraces exegetical, historical, systematic, and practical theology. Frequent lectures on these subjects are given, with a regular weekly missionary lecture by the professor of systematic theology. During the course, opportunity for home missionary labor in connection with the Boston City Missionary Society [see *City Missionary Society*] is afforded. A select course of reading is required; courses in German and Spanish are provided for students preparing for labor among the peoples speaking these languages; and extra courses in Arabic, Syriac, Talmudic, Hebrew, and Samaritan, for those who desire to study them. Instruction in music and vocal culture, and a course of medical lectures, are also provided for those preparing for missionary service. The Egyptological collection of antiquities, and the missionary cabinet of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions [see *American Board*, etc.,] are accessible to students of this school. Exercises in extempore speaking and debate are provided weekly; and opportunities for practice in ministerial labor are afforded in supplying vacant pulpits in the neighborhood, and in pursuing the calls of the city missions. The annual charges for tuition are $50, expenses $10. Pecuniary aid is extended when required in the shape of a remittance of the tuition fee, loans from different educational societies or the school-loan fund, and scholarships established by friends of the school. Graduates who have taken their first degree in arts are eligible to the degree of bachelor of divinity. The school is located at No. 12 Somerset Street.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC. Organized in 1872, and designed to furnish advantages for general musical culture, and to fit students for responsible positions as teachers. Candidates for admission must possess a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of music, and a correct ear, and must be able to pass a satisfactory examination in the department they may desire to enter. The regular courses include one for vocalists, one for pianists, one for organists, and one for orchestral performers. All these include the study of musical theory, and the history and æsthetics of music. Lectures and concerts are given at various times, the students performing whenever appointed. The musical course usually occupies about three years, at the end of which the university diploma is awarded to graduates. Those who have specially distinguished themselves will, if graduates of any college of arts, receive the degree of bachelor of music. The college year is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each. The charges for tuition for pianoforte, organ, or voice, including composition and lectures, are, in class of four, $200 per year; class of three, $250; class of two, $350. Private tuition and special courses at special rates. The college is in the building formerly occupied as the St. James Hotel. [See *New England Conservatory of Music.*]

THE SCHOOL OF LAW. Organized in 1872. The method of instruction includes the regular oral

text-book exposition and recitation, free and written lectures, reviews, examinations, exercises in draughting contracts, conveyances, pleadings, indictments, and other legal papers, the criticism of briefs, and arguments in moot-courts, courses of reading, etc. Lectures and practical instruction in elocution and forensic oratory are also given throughout the course. The course is for three years, and the final examinations cover all the required and two thirds of all the elective work. A "court of the university," or moot-court, is established, in which suits are commenced in law and equity, and conducted through all their stages to a final hearing and decision on questions of law, and are carried up by exceptions, appeal, writ of error, etc. It has a clerk, seal, docket, crier, sheriff, etc., and is presided over weekly by some member of the faculty. The degree of bachelor of laws is conferred upon all graduates. The charge for the entire course of instruction, taken in two years' time, is $275, special rates being made to special students desiring only part of the course. The Law Department is located in the Law School Building, No. 10 Ashburton Place.

The College of Liberal Arts. Organized in 1873. It provides thorough and systematic instruction in all those branches of literature, philosophy, and science known as the liberal arts. The course covers a period of four years: for the freshman year are included Latin, Greek, German, ancient history, algebra, trigonometry, elocution, English composition (all required); for the sophomore year, Latin, Greek, rhetoric, English literature, physics, elocution, and composition (all required), analytics, French, German, history (elective); junior year, psychology, logic, ethics, elocution, and composition (all required), biology, calculus, chemistry, French, German, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, zoölogy, physiology, geology, Roman law (elective); and senior year, theistic philosophy, evidences of Christianity, elocution, and composition (all required), astronomy, calculus, chemistry, English literature, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Sanscrit, Spanish, Italian, Anglo-Saxon, United States Constitution, metaphysics, political economy, zoölogy, botany, geology, international law, Roman law (elective). In a number of branches the instruction is supplemented by lectures. Two examinations are held, a preliminary and final one, each covering one half the requirements for admission; and these requirements include Latin, Greek, mathematics, English composition, French, modern and ancient history, geography, and physics. A limited number of special students in addition to those connected with other departments are admitted to instruction in the College of Liberal Arts. The degree of bachelor of arts is conferred upon all graduates. Several literary and debating societies are organized among the students. The college exercises are so arranged that students residing in any of the neighboring cities and towns may conveniently attend All are required to be present at regular morning devotions, conducted by members of the faculty. From 15 to 17 recitations are required weekly from regular students. The expense of tuition is $100, with $10 for incidental expenses. The Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women [see *University Education of Women*] maintains a number of free scholarships in the college; and students preparing for the Christian ministry can usually receive aid from education societies of their respective denominations, amounting to $100 or more per annum. The college year consists of three terms and three vacations. The college is located in Sleeper Hall on Somerset Street.

The School of Medicine. Organized in 1873. Its course is for three years. The departments of instruction embrace clinical medicine, materia medica, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, female diseases, ophthalmology, physiology, anatomy, and chemistry, history and methodology of medicine. Special lecture courses are furnished upon various subjects. Surgical operations performed in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital [see *Homœopathic Hospital*] are open to the class as witnesses, and male students are allowed to be present at the surgical operations performed at the Boston City Hospital. [See *City Hospital.*] A museum connected with the school contains many fine preparations in wax, besides anatomical, pathological, and physiological specimens, and a valuable histological and microscopical cabinet. In 1874, by Act of the Massachusetts Legislature, the New England Female Medical College was united with this school. The lecture tickets for the complete graded course of four years cost $250. The school-building is on East Concord Street, adjoining the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. It contains three ample lecture-rooms, including an amphitheatre capable of seating 300 students, laboratories, a large dissecting-room, museum, library, cloak and dressing rooms for the students of both sexes.

The School of All Sciences. Organized in 1874, and open to graduates only. It is designed, first, for the benefit of bachelors of arts, philosophy, or science, of whatsoever college, who may desire to receive post-graduate instruction; and, secondly, to meet the wants of graduates in law, theology, medicine, or other professional courses, who may wish to supplement their studies with higher education. Being a department for elective post-graduate study only, it presents no strictly prescribed courses. Its aim is to provide thorough instruction in all cultivated languages, natural and mathematical sciences, theological, legal, and medical studies, the fine arts, branches of special historical study, etc. Members of the School of All Sciences who are bachelors of arts can pursue approved courses of study in the National University of Athens without expense for tuition; and, on returning and passing a satisfactory examination, receive their appropriate degree precisely as if they had remained in residence. Such students can also pursue approved studies in the Royal University at Rome; and, on returning, receive their appropriate degree, passing the examination satisfactorily. Degrees of doctor of science, doctor of philosophy, doctor of music, doctor of civil law, master of arts, and master of laws are conferred. The University confers no honorary degrees of any kind.

The College of Agriculture, represented by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This was organized in 1867. It is provided with new and excellent buildings, and is located at Amherst on a farm of 400 acres, in the fertile valley of the Connecticut. Candidates are examined in English grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and United States history. The course occupies four

years, and those who satisfactorily complete it receive from the college the degree of bachelor of science. Instruction is given chiefly by lectures and practical exercises, and includes botany, horticulture, agriculture, chemistry, geology, veterinary science, zoölogy, mathematics, physics, civil engineering, military science with drill exercises, English, French, German, mental, moral, and social science. The annual expenses, including books, are from $200 to $350.

The main University Building was completed in the winter of 1882. It stands on the site of the old Somerset Street Church. It is built of pressed brick and terra-cotta. The style is a freely treated Renaissance. A part of the windows have the transom lights glazed with quarry-glass; and other sashes are filled in with cathedral-glass in delicate tints, in small squares. The transom light over the front doorway is of quarry-glass in quiet colors, forming the monograms "B. U." (Boston University) and "J. S." (Jacob Sleeper), on either side of a central wreath of laurel. The entrance-doors are of oak. On the street-floor are the offices of the registrar and treasurer, a "young men's study," and the "University chapel." A private entrance for women students at the left of the front opens into a corridor extending the whole depth of the building to the women's gymnasium, dressing-rooms, and parlor and study. On the second floor are the rooms of the president and dean, a large room for mineralogical and other collections, and a parlor for the meetings of the corporation. A wide, well-lighted corridor, leading to the rear of the building, gives access on either side to classrooms and the professors' waiting-room and lavatory. At the rear is a door opening from the corridor into the "ladies' study," a room of ample proportion and height. A brick fireplace of generous width is built the whole height of the room, ornamented with moulded brick, inscribed terra-cotta panels, and Chelsea tiles. A niche above the fireplace contains a cast of Minerva. At either side of the chimney is a deep oaken settle. The ends of the room are semicircular in plan, and have wide upholstered seats of corresponding shape. The side of the room opposite to the fireplace has a carved oak bookcase for the reference library, with desks and writing appliances extending its whole length; while high above is a triplet window, glazed with antique quarry-work, cut crystals, and opalescent glass. These windows make a beautiful bit of color set into the deep terra-cotta colored walls. A polished hard-wood floor, Turkey rugs, and large leather-covered library-tables, complete the fittings of this room. The third-story front range of rooms, on Somerset Street, comprises two large classrooms, and an office for the dean of the School of Theology. At the rear is a large hall for general exercises and public occasions. A small gallery for musicians is opposite the platform. In the fourth story the front range affords two classrooms, and the quarters assigned to the janitor. In the basement a large room is finished for the young men's gymnasium. Both the gymnasiums have been fitted up by Dr. D. A. Sargent, director of the Hemenway gymnasium of Harvard College. In constructing the building, every effort was made to render it as thoroughly fire-proof as possible. A thorough system of ventilation was also introduced. The cost of the building, with its furnishings, was $80,000. It is called "Jacob Sleeper Hall," in honor of Jacob Sleeper, one of the three founders of the university, as stated above. William G. Preston was the architect. A second building, connected with the main one, at the rear, is on Ashburton Place, No. 10.

Boston Water-Color Society. See *Water-Color Society, The Boston.*

Boston Widow and Orphan Association. No. 3 Tremont Row. Established 1872; incorporated in 1876. A Roman Catholic benefit organization. Aids sick members by giving each of them $5 per week for not more than 13 weeks; and $50 is allowed each for burial. Members during sickness are visited twice a week by members of the visiting committee. Candidates for membership must be from 18 to 40 years of age. The admission fee is $2, and assessments 50 cents per month.

Bostonian Society (The). Old State House, head of State Street. Incorporated December, 1881, "to promote the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities." Its purpose is to collect and preserve valuable memorials of the history of the city; and to prevent, as far as possible, the reckless destruction of monuments of the

past, for whose preservation good reason can be shown. That portion of the Old State House [see *Old State House*] reserved by the action of the City Council in 1881, providing for its restoration, is committed to the custody of this society. It consists of the ancient Council Chamber and Legislative Hall, which the society holds under lease. The admission fee to the society is fixed at $5, and the subsequent annual assessment at the same sum. The Antiquarian Club, established in 1879 for a somewhat similar purpose, — the preservation of historical records, — dissolved as a distinct organization on the formation of the Bostonian Society, and merged itself into that. The society has about 500 members, an illustrious list, including members of Congress, of the State Legislature, and the Governor's Council, railroad presidents, the most distinguished resident clergymen, eminent authors, and many respected and honored citizens. Many rare maps, engravings, and papers, relating to the early history of Boston, have come into its possession. The regular meetings and discussions of the society are free to the public, as well as its collections, which, though comparatively small, have already proved of great service in verifying historic records, and in the preparation of books of value and interest to the student. [See *Appendix A*, and *Old State House*.]

Bowdoin Square, between Court, Bulfinch, Cambridge, Green, and Chardon streets, on which are the Revere House, the Coolidge House, and the Bowdoin Square Church, was named for Gov. Bowdoin. In its palmy days, before business had taken possession of it, it took rank as an aristocratic quarter. "It was the seat of many elegant old-time estates," says Drake, "with broad acres, gardens, and noble trees." Where the Revere House stands were the grounds and residence of Kirk Boott, a leading merchant of his time, whose son in later years was connected with the great manufacturing enterprises of Lowell. The corner opposite the Revere House used to be the estate of Lieut.-Gov. Armstrong. The two old-fashioned but stately stone houses between the head of Cambridge and Green streets were built by Samuel Parkman, father of Dr. George Parkman. On the site of the Baptist Church [see *Bowdoin Square Church*] was the mansion-house of Theodore Lyman, while on that of the Coolidge House adjoining was the estate of Joseph Coolidge. The square, in the days of its glory, was adorned with beautiful shade trees, and it must have been an attractive spot. To-day it is a street car centre, especially for Cambridge cars; and cabs have a stand here. [See *Cabs* and *Hacks*.]

Bowdoin Square Baptist Church. The church building which stands on the north side of Bowdoin Square used to be shut out from the street with a row of handsome trees in front. Its front, with its tower and its six turrets, is of granite; and the tower projecting from the main building is 28 feet square and 110 feet high. The original cost of the building, including furniture and organ, was about $70,000. This church was constituted Sept. 17, 1840, with 137 members; and Rev. R. W. Cushman was the first settled pastor. He was installed July 8, 1841. Rev. Pharcellus Church, D. D., succeeded him in 1848, and continued as pastor until 1852. Following him came Revs. William H. Wines, whose pastorate began May 1, 1853; John N. Murdock, January, 1858; O. T. Walker, September, 1863; G. F. Warren, November, 1869; D. M. Reeves, December, 1870; C. T. Swan, Nov. 1, 1872; E. W. Andrews, November, 1876; F. B. Dickinson, March, 1878; W. W. Downs, June, 1880. Owing to divisions in the society, the church building was closed Nov. 19, 1885. [See *Baptist Denomination and Churches*.]

Boxing. Staid Bostonians have slight notion of the extent to which the so-called noble art of self-defence is cultivated in this community, not alone by "sporting men," but by those belonging to the best classes in town. It is asserted that probably not since the "palmy days" when Heenan and Sayers pommelled each other in the British prize-ring, has so much interest been manifested in the "manly art" as at present; though not, happily, because of a growing admiration or respect for the brutal pastime of the ring, but because of the increased attention to athletic sports and the healthy development of the muscles. The leading sporting houses of the city are the "Saracen's Head," kept by Mrs.

"Joe" Goss, wife of the late English ex-champion, (died March, 1885), and "Tom" Earley's "crib," both on Lagrange Street; "The Abbey," on Harrison Avenue, presided over by "Patsey" Shepard, an American ex-champion; and "Jim" Keenan's sporting-house on Portland Street. At all these places sparring is taught and practised by professionals and amateurs. There are many other similar places of less note, but they differ from those mentioned in not making boxing a specialty. Teachers of the art are by no means scarce, nor do they suffer from want of patronage. The oldest and best known sparring school is on Tremont Row, and it numbers among its pupils men of the best social standing. Many of these receive instruction at their homes; and "blue blood" is frequently spilled in teaching fine men of Boston how to handle scientifically their "bunch of fives." Boxing also finds its place among the athletic sports. The most conspicuous of the boxing clubs is the *Cribb Club*, named for the English champion, "Tom" Cribb, which has rooms in Avery Street. It has been in existence for several years. It has over 100 members; and, as good standing in society is an essential qualification for membership, it numbers among its patrons journalists, lawyers, physicians, and business men. The admission of new members is confided to an election committee, and their nomination must be seconded by two members. There is no stated initiation fee, but assessments are levied from time to time to defray the current expenses. The rooms are fitted with all the appliances for boxing, fencing, and wrestling; and are open to members from three to six o'clock every afternoon, when a professor of sparring is in attendance to give lessons to such as may desire them. Meetings are held at the call of the president; and exhibitions are given in which not only members, but professional boxers and sparrers, participate. On such occasions strangers are sometimes admitted, but only when introduced by a member. The *Commercial Athletic Club* is a North End institution, which is devoted exclusively to boxing. It was organized in February, 1882, and meets every Thursday night at No. 242 Commercial Street. It has 50 members, many of whom, besides being experienced sparrers, are oarsmen, who find boxing capital exercise for keeping themselves in condition during the winter months. The conditions of membership in this club are not so stringent as are those of the Cribb Club; but care is taken to exclude all unruly and turbulent spirits. An entrance fee of $2 is charged, and slight monthly dues are collected. The club-rooms are conveniently fitted for boxing purposes; and besides a ring roped in with stout cords, and padded walls, — suggestive of hard blows and heavy falls, — dressing-rooms and lockers are provided for the use of the members. Sand-bags, gloves, fleshings, and Indian clubs are in abundance, and are at the disposal of the members and their friends during the day and evening. The main room has a seating capacity for about 200, and is completely packed by the admirers of sparring once a month, when private exhibitions are given, in which local boxers and athletes participate. Among the other boxing clubs are: the *Fair Play* (no regular headquarters), organized in November, 1884, and reorganized in August, 1885; the *Boston Boxing Club*, club-room Haymarket Place, off Avery Street, organized by Professor "Tim" McCarthy, teacher of sparring at the Cribb Club, in December, 1885; and the *West End Associates*.

Boylston Club, The. A private musical society, organized in May, 1873, for the study and performance of music for male voices alone, and enlarged in 1877 by the addition of an auxiliary chorus of ladies. It contains three distinct bodies, — a complete and carefully trained male chorus, a four-part female chorus, and a mixed chorus so formed that it is in fact a combination of two complete choruses, a first and second. In its public performances, each of these three bodies is fully represented. It gives cantatas, masses, psalms, and four-part songs of the great composers, leaving oratorios to the Handel and Haydn Society [see *Handel and Haydn Society*] with its greater number of members. In 1878 it gave a complete mass by Palestrina, and the famous B-flat motet of Bach, both for the first time in this country. The voices are carefully picked; none but competent singers are admitted to active membership, and they are always under stringent

regulations as to attendance at rehearsals. The active membership numbers 90 gentlemen and 90 ladies. The rehearsals are given in the Mechanics' Hall, in the building of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association [see *Charitable Mechanic Association, The Massachusetts*], and its concerts generally in Music Hall; and admission is by tickets obtainable only from members of the club. The first performance of the club was in 1873. [See *Appendix C*, and *Music in Boston.*]

Boylston Educational Fund. A fund of $108,660.66, the income of which is applied to "nurture and instruct poor orphans and deserted children under 14." It is under the control of the overseers of the poor, and 25 boys at the Farm School on Thompson's Island are maintained by it. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*]

Boylston Market. Corner of Washington and Boylston streets. Built in 1809, on what was then considered the outer margin of the town, and opened the year following. Its site was previously occupied by "Peggy" Moore's tavern, where the farmers who came in to town with their garden produce used to stop. These farmers bartered their loads for various sorts of merchandise, and so sharply was the traffic carried on that the place was long called "Shaving Corner." The present building was named for Ward Nicholas Boylston, a great benefactor of Harvard College (which has named its chemical laboratory in his honor), and a descendant of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, famous in the history of inoculation. Mr. Boylston presented the clock in its old-fashioned tower, which tells the time with rare accuracy to the passers-by of the present day, as it did to those of the time of its youth. The market occupies the ground floor, and over it is Boylston Hall. The latter has had an interesting history. It was once known as Pantheon Hall, and then as Adams Hall. In 1817 the Handel and Haydn Society leased it. [See *Handel and Haydn Society.*] In 1822 the famous Charles Matthews gave a dramatic performance here after closing his engagement at the theatre, to satisfy the scruples of people who were willing to patronize in a hall entertainments which they shunned when given on the regular dramatic stage. Wyzeman Marshall once had a theatre here, and James Murdoch conducted a gymnasium and school of elocution in it. A number of churches have been organized in the old hall; for a while Sheridan and Steward, the colored athletes, had their gymnasium here; and for years the public schools and militia organizations used the hall for drill purposes before it was hired for brigade headquarters and armories. At the present time it is occupied as the headquarters of the first brigade, and the armories of Companies K and C of the First Regiment. The building is owned by the Boylston Market Association, of which John Quincy Adams was the first president, making an extended address on the occasion of the dedication of the market. It was originally built at a cost of but $20,000, and the land cost but 75 cents a foot. It was designed by Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the State House and other noteworthy buildings of his day. In 1859 it was extended forty feet; and in 1870 was moved back from the street 11 feet, without the slightest disturbance to the occupants.

Boylston Medical Society (The), of Harvard University. Founded 1811; incorporated 1823. An association formed for the purpose of promoting emulation and inquiry among the students at the Medical School. [See *Harvard Medical School.*] It was founded by Ward Nicholas Boylston, who left it a fund from which prizes are given to these members of the society whose medical dissertations are most approved. The president is always a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Boylston Museum. See *World's Museum.*

Boylston Relief Fund. A fund of $18,333.56, the income of which is given in semi-annual payments to "poor and decayed householders not under fifty years of age, of good character, and reduced by acts of Providence, not by indolence, extravagance, or other vice." This is in the hands of the overseers of the poor. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*]

Boy's Lodging House. No. 7 Crescent Place. Established 1884. A charitable enterprise, the object of which is to lodge, board, direct, and otherwise care for destitute, homeless boys between the ages of nine and seventeen years. The lads are presumably working-boys,

and of course their earnings are meagre. Here, by paying $2 a week, they have good, wholesome food, and comfortable sleeping quarters provided them; and a matron looks after their washing and mending, and ministers to their best needs. No more restraint is exercised over the boys than such as is necessary to secure good behavior, cleanliness, and good government. Many of the boys have realized that such a home as this puts them in the way of bettering their condition in every way. Not unfrequently good positions are obtained through the influence of the committee in charge.

Brattle Square Church (The). The stone edifice in the form of a Greek cross, with its imposing and massive tower, on the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, is now the property of the First Baptist Church of Boston, the successor of the old historic First Baptist Society (formed in 1665), whose early years were so full of trials. [See *Baptists.*] It was built to succeed the old "Brattle Square Meeting-House," which stood so long in Brattle Square, and bore on its front the cannon-ball, which, fired from a battery in Cambridge on the night of the evacuation of Boston, struck the building, and was afterwards fixed in its place as a memento of that event and those stirring times. The old meeting-house was sold in 1871, and torn down, — much to the regret of many citizens, who cherished it as one of the worthiest of old landmarks, — and on its site a business block arose; the parish moving to the new church, which was completed and dedicated in 1873. The old building was a fine specimen of the English style of church of the last century. It was built in 1772–73, succeeding the first church built by the society in 1690, the year of its formation. It was known as the "Manifesto Church;" the original members, when they organized, while adopting the belief of the Congregational churches of the time, having issued a document recognizing the right of difference of belief among the members, and abolishing the distinction between church and congregation. The first minister was ordained in London. During the Revolution, services were suspended, and the British soldiery used the meeting-house as a barrack. It has had a long line of eminent clergymen, among them the late John G. Palfrey and Edward Everett. The new Brattle Square Church was built from Roxbury stone. H. H. Richardson was the architect. Its massive square tower, 176 feet in height, strongly resembles some of the beautiful towers of Florence in its outline; but it is quite unique from the frieze of bas-reliefs boldly sculptured upon its four sides near the summit. These are groups of full-length figures, representing the sacraments of baptism, communion, marriage, and burial. At each angle are statues typifying the angels of the judgment blowing golden trumpets. These were carved by Italian sculptors from designs by Bartholdi, after the stones had been set in place. After the building had been occupied but a short time, the society being small and deeply in debt, it was closed. Then, in 1876, the society was dissolved, its members having scattered or become connected with other churches; and the property was finally disposed of, in 1881, at public auction, Mr. J. Montgomery Sears being the purchaser. Several attempts were next made to secure funds for its purchase for various purposes and to prevent its demolition; and at length in the winter of 1881–82, it was secured by the First Baptist Society, as stated above. Extensive alterations were made in the interior of the church after its purchase. New galleries were built in the transepts, another over a new vestibule in the auditorium, and a new choir-gallery. In 1882 an additional lot of land in the rear of the church was purchased, and a new vestry, with lecture-room, class-room, and ladies' parlor for social gatherings, was built within the year. [See *Appendix B.*]

Brewer Fountain (The), of bronze, situated on the Common, near the Park Street mall, was presented to the city in 1868, by the late Gardner Brewer, in his day one of the most prominent merchants of Boston. The recumbent figures at the base are Neptune, Amphitrite, Acis, and Galatea. It has two basins; and between these are graceful standing figures, upon which the upper basin rests. The fountain was cast in Paris, and is a duplicate of a design by Liénard, which received the gold medal at the Paris exposition in 1855. Like the other public fountains,

it too often lacks the crowning grace of a fountain, — *water*, which is but sparingly, and at rare intervals, permitted to flow. [See *Fountains.*]

Breweries. See *Beer and Breweries.*

Bridges. Owing to the almost insular position of Boston, in the early days the only communication with Cambridge and Charlestown except by ferry, and that of primitive style, was by the roundabout way of Roxbury, over "the Neck," which was at that time but little wider than the present width of the older portion of Washington Street; and the "Great Bridge," so called, across the Charles at Cambridge. Now a bird's-eye view from the State House cupola, or from the outlook at the top of Bunker Hill Monument, shows the spectator a perfect network of bridges spanning the Charles at wonderfully close intervals, from the whole district between the Navy Yard and the old Mill-Dam and Beacon Street. These are in part for ordinary travel, and partly railroad bridges, whose numerous draws present no trifling obstruction to the speedy navigation of the Charles River, notwithstanding the modern appliances for their quick opening and closing. Another intricate labyrinth of shorter bridges will be seen between the city proper and South Boston. In 1786, the Charles River Bridge to Charlestown was completed, and seven years later the West Boston Bridge to Cambridge, from the foot of Cambridge Street. The building of the Charles River Bridge was considered at the time one of the grandest enterprises ever undertaken in the country, and it was for those days a great undertaking. It was 1,503 feet long, and 42 wide, with a 30-foot draw. It rested on huge piers of oak; and there were four solid wharves and buttresses laid with stone in different parts of it, to give additional strength. It was fairly lighted at night, for those times, with lanterns elevated on posts. Its cost was $50,000. Major Samuel Sewall was the architect. This bridge was the enterprise of a private corporation, of which John Hancock was a leading member, and whose charter was granted by the General Court in 1785. The corporation was authorized to receive tolls, to be double on "the Lord's Day," for the term of 40 years; an annual payment, however, of £200 to be made to Harvard College in compensation for the annual income of the Boston and Charlestown Ferry, of which it would be deprived by the building of the bridge. In 1792, when the charter for the West Boston Bridge Company was granted, the term for taking toll on the Charles River Bridge was extended 30 years; but the provision was made that only single tolls, instead of double, should be charged on "the Lord's Day," the same as on secular days. The Charles River Bridge, completed in May, 1786, was opened on the great local holiday, the 17th of June, with much parade and rejoicing. Morning salutes were fired from Copp's Hill in Boston, and Bunker Hill in Charlestown; the bells of the two towns were rung in a joyous fashion, Christ Church chimes [see *Christ Church*] joining in. There was a great procession of State officials, town officers, and leading citizens, with the bridge proprietors, which marched from in front of the Old State House in State Street, across the new structure to Charlestown and Bunker Hill; and on the hill dinner was served at two great tables, at which 800 people were accommodated; and the festivities continued until dusk. There was much cannon-firing during the day, our fathers delighting to display their exuberant spirits in that noisy style. There were, beside the morning salutes, salutes from "The Castle," now Fort Independence, and from Copp's Hill, when the great procession started; another salute when it passed over the draw, and entered upon the passage of the new bridge; and another, of thirteen guns, when it reached the renowned hill. The second bridge, that between Boston and Cambridge, opened for travel on Nov. 23, 1793, with no great demonstration, was a more expensive piece of work. A causeway leading to it laid with stones was built, and on each side of this was a canal; and the wooden part of the bridge was 3,483 feet in length, and 40 feet wide, supported on 180 piers. The cost of the structure, with the causeway and canals, was about $115,000. The charter granted the corporation authorized it to establish tolls, and required it to pay annually to Harvard College £300 for 40 years for defraying the expenses of indigent students;

and subsequently, by additional acts, the term of continuance of the corporation was established at 70 years; it was empowered to make and maintain canals, and the amount to be annually paid to the college was reduced to £200, to be applied for the support of two tutors. The first bridge company found its investment a profitable one; but the West Boston Bridge Company had much to contend with from the start, and its financial exhibit was not of a gratifying sort. On Commencement Day, Aug. 13, 1809, Cragie's Bridge (first called Canal Bridge), extending from "Barton's Point" at the end of Leverett Street to "Lechmere's Point," East Cambridge (2,796 feet in length), was opened to public travel; and some time after a lateral bridge connecting East Cambridge with Charlestown, 1,821 feet in length, was built. The first bridge between Boston and South Boston was from "the Neck" at Dover Street, and was opened in March, 1804. It was 1,550 feet long, and cost $50,000. In 1828 a second South Boston bridge was built, from the foot of Federal Street, 500 feet long. The same year a second bridge between Boston and Charlestown, the Warren Bridge leading from Haverhill Street to Charlestown Square, was built. It was 1,390 feet long. In 1834 the Chelsea free bridge, 690 feet long, between East Boston and Chelsea, was built. In 1858 the toll-bridges became free. From time to time the several great bridges have been rebuilt and improved, and numerous smaller bridges built as the city has spread out and enlarged its boundaries. The old Dover Street Bridge to South Boston has been replaced by a broad, modern structure; and in 1872 a great iron bridge to South Boston, known as the Broadway Bridge, connecting Broadway with the city proper, was completed. There are also the Mount Washington Avenue and the Congress Street bridges over Fort Point Channel. Two bridges connect East Boston and Chelsea; and Chelsea is connected with the Charlestown District by a long bridge (made free in 1869), which was rebuilt in 1877. From near Charlestown "Neck," that section of the city is connected with Everett, formerly South Malden, by another long bridge (the first one built by a company incorporated so long ago as 1787; the tolls were taken off in 1859). A bridge known as Saratoga Street Bridge, extending to Breed's Island, a part of East Boston, leads also to Winthrop. Six bridges connect the Brighton district with Watertown and Cambridge; four connect the Dorchester District with Milton and Quincy; and in the Back Bay district are several fine bridges over the railroads, which have been built at great expense.

Brighton. The Brighton District, annexed to the city in 1873 [see *Annexations*], was formerly a part of Cambridge known as Little Cambridge. It was set off as a separate town in 1807. It has been noted for many years as a great cattle market, from which trade is had with distant places. The great slaughtering and rendering establishment known as the Abattoir is situated here, along the banks of the Charles River. The buildings were erected in 1873 upon the plan of European abattoirs, with such changes as served to adapt them to American usages. They have facilities for slaughtering 300 cattle a day, and nearly 3,000 sheep. They are on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad and the Watertown branch of the Fitchburg, and thus the animals are delivered at their doors. There is a central building, four stories high, called the rendering house; grouped about this are blocks of slaughter-houses, cattle sheds, tripe works, stables, etc. All are of wood. The blood and offal arising from each day's work are rendered and dried on the premises during the same day, and cooling-rooms, supplied with ice, are provided for the cooling and storing of the meat until ready for market. Steam and water are important agents in the work carried on here, performing service in elevating and moving material, in rendering the products of slaughtering, and in disposing of noxious gases. By means of tight floors, ample sewerage, and abundance of water and mechanical appliances, the premises are kept unusually clean for such work. The successful operation of the Abattoir since its establishment abundantly demonstrates that it is possible to carry on a great slaughtering and rendering concern without its being offensive either to the workmen in it or the community about it. The conduct

of the Abattoir is subject to regular inspection by officers of the Board of Health. Brighton was also at one time famous for its fine nurseries and gardens, and several notable ones are yet maintained there. It is reached by the Boston and Albany Railroad; by a line of street cars, by way of Bowdoin Square; and by the famous driveway (a continuation of Beacon Street and the Mill-Dam) known as the "Brighton Road" [see *Streets of Boston*], a popular trotting and driving course which, in the height of the sleighing season, or in the early summer or late autumn afternoons, is brilliant with handsome teams and gay "turnouts," presenting an exhilarating spectacle worth taking a good deal of trouble to see. The streets of the Brighton District are pleasant and shady, those to the south and west passing over beautiful hills and commanding charming views. It has a soldiers' monument, and a branch of the Public Library. [See *Public Library.*] The village of Allston, which lies nearest to Boston proper, is a popular place of residence. It is a station on the Boston and Albany road. Here are the car shops of the Boston and Albany; and Beacon Park, a long established trotting course, is within its limits. It was named for Washington Allston, the painter, whose home and studio was at one time in its near neighborhood, — on Magazine Street, Cambridgeport. [See *Painters and Sculptors.*]

Brighton Soldiers' Monument. In Evergreen Cemetery, Brighton District; one of the earliest of the monuments erected in the State in memory of the soldiers who lost their lives in the civil war. It was arranged for at a town meeting in April, 1865, soon after Lee's surrender; and subscriptions were afterward asked of all the townspeople and the school children. It was dedicated July 26, 1866. It is of Quincy granite, 30 feet high. A pyramidal plinth stands on a square base, above it a square shaft with moulded base and cap, and on top of all an eagle resting on a cannon-ball. The die of the shaft is decorated with a shield, with stars and flags in relief. Inscriptions and names of the Brighton soldiers who were killed or died are on the four sides of the plinth. The monument cost $5,000. On the occasion of the dedication Rev. Frederick Augustus Whitney delivered the oration.

British Charitable Society. Established in 1816; incorporated in 1818. An association to furnish relief for English, Scotch, and Welsh immigrants, or their families, and to afford them much needed information and practical advice. It gives money in extreme cases, and only in small sums. Five dollars is the largest sum given at any one time, or to any single individual; and this is not renewed within six months, except with the consent of a majority of the board of trustees under which the work of the society is done. About 300 persons are aided annually. The society has no headquarters, and application is to be made to the chairman of the Board of Trustees, to be found at the City Hall. [See *Appendix A.*]

Brokers' Board. See *Stock Exchange.*

"Brook Farm," where the famous attempt was made by an association of cultivated people to establish a socialistic community based somewhat, though not altogether, on the system of Fourier, is in the West Roxbury District, and is now occupied by the "Martin Luther Orphan Home." [See *Lutheran Churches.*] When the enterprise of the community was begun, in the spring of 1841, the farm comprised about 200 acres, part of which was meadow land reaching to the Charles River; and a brook coursing through it to the river gave the farm its attractive name. The pioneer in this undertaking was the late George Ripley, at the time of his death, in 1881, the literary editor of the "New York Tribune," which position he had held for more than 30 years. He was a clergyman in Boston, and was spoken of as one of the strongest of its pulpit speakers. He was "so pierced and wounded by the sense of social abuses," says Frothingham in his life of Parker, referring to the Brook Farm movement, "that, in full sympathy with a noble wife, he left his profession, impatient with 'the foolishness of preaching,' sold his fine library at auction, and, gathering together all that he had, inaugurated the enterprise of associated mind and labor" here. The name first given to it was "The Brook Farm Institute of Education and Agriculture;" and

afterwards it was incorporated as "The Brook Farm Phalanx." The mansion house on the farm, pleasantly situated on a knoll, with the brook running blithely near by, was made the principal home of the community, and was called "The Hive." Mr. Ripley's sister, who had had a school for young children in the city, went with her brother and his wife, and reëstablished her school near the farm, which was called "The Nest." The products of the farm were in common, the labor was divided among the members of the community, and the system of coöperation closely followed. "The problem," says Frothingham, "was the practical reconciliation of labor, capital, and culture, by mutual participation in toil and its results." Among those who were at one time or another of the community were Charles A. Dana (now editor of the "New York Sun"), Warren Burton, Channing, John S. Dwight, Hawthorne for a brief while, Margaret Fuller, and others who have since achieved fame in the literary world, — altogether a remarkable company of writers and philosophers. Theodore Parker lived within a mile of the farm during the life of the community; and, while he was not of it, Frothingham says, "he was a frequent visitor, and a keen inspector of the movement. The social freedom there was a delight to him; the conversations were a lively joy; and no one relished more than he the fine ironies of cultivated ladies bending over the washtub, of poets guiding the plough, or of philosophers digging potatoes." Besides the members of the community, there were also a number of young people who boarded at the farm, — some as students; and life must have been made very cheery for them, as well as profitable, for a variety of wholesome amusements were devised for their leisure. We read of charades, tableaux, dancing parties, and in winter of skating and coasting. After a while a paper was started, called "The Harbinger," to advocate the principles of the association; and this was afterwards continued some time in New York. John S. Dwight contributed to the department devoted to music. Regular formal religious services were not maintained; but sometimes essays were read, sometimes William E. Channing preached, and frequently many of the members walked across the fields to hear Parker preach, who was then settled in his West Roxbury parish. But the movement did not prosper; and at length, when a new building which had been erected, called "The Phalanstery," was destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1847, the scheme was abandoned, and the community scattered. The farm was sold to Roxbury for a poor-farm, and ultimately passed into the possession of its present owners. For a while, in the spring or early summer of 1861, it was the camp of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Gordon, and was called "Camp Andrew," after the war governor.

Browning Society. Organized Dec. 22, 1885. An association of students of the poetry of Robert Browning, similar to that established in London, widely known as the "London Browning Society." At each meeting an essay is read and the points brought out by the essayist discussed by the members. The direction of the affairs of the society is in the hands of an executive committee. The number of members is limited to 50. The society meets monthly. It has no regular headquarters, but meets from house to house of members. It belongs to the class of organizations known in Boston as "parlor clubs." [See *Appendix C.*]

Budget (The Sunday). Office No. 220 Washington Street. Established in 1878, by Maturin M. Ballou, the founder of the "Globe" [see *Globe, The Boston Daily*], and years before well known as the editor and publisher of "Ballou's Drawing-Room Companion," a weekly illustrated paper, and of "Ballou's Monthly," which is still in existence. In 1881 the property was purchased by William A. Hovey, for several years the editor of the "Transcript" [see *Transcript, The Boston Evening*], and several associates, who were united under the name of the "Hovey Publishing Company;" until April, 1883, it was conducted with two other newspaper enterprises, the "Manufacturers' Gazette," and the "American Cultivator," a long established agricultural newspaper. Mr. Hovey was the editor of the several papers, and George B. James the publisher. Mr. Hovey later disposed of his interest. The "Budget"

is now conducted by Mr. James, as publisher, and John W. Ryan, formerly of the "Courier," as editor. It is a handsome quarto.

Bug Light, so named because of the peculiar formation of the structure, is a fixed red light upon the end of a long sandy spit running out from the Great Brewster towards Fort Warren, coming up the harbor. The light-house is supported above high water on a system of iron rods fixed in the rocky ledge, which is generally covered with water. The light stands about 30 feet above the level of the sea. It is visible for about seven miles, and is intended to warn mariners from Harding's Ledge, which is about two miles out at sea, east of Point Allerton, at the head of Nantasket Beach, and is one of the chief dangers of the harbor. Bug Light was built in 1850. [See *Harbor, The Boston.*]

Bulfinch Place Chapel. See *Benevolent Fraternity of Churches.*

Bunker Hill Monument. As one approaches Boston by sea, perhaps the most conspicuous object that catches the eye is the granite obelisk on Bunker (Breed's) Hill, that rises into the sky as Pompey's Pillar rises above Alexandria. As all the world knows, or ought to, it commemorates the memorable battle of the 17th of June, 1775, the earliest real battle of the Revolution. Then 4,000 British troops marched, from the ships which lay near the foot, bravely up the hill, to almost certain death, and attacked the breastworks hastily thrown up during the night before by the American troops, about 3,000 in number, the most of whom had marched over from Cambridge to occupy the hill, under the command of Prescott, Putnam, and Warren. The British lost, in their repeated attempts to storm the works, 800 killed, and as many wounded and missing; and the Americans, 100 killed, and 340 wounded and missing. Near the summit a stone marks the place where the patriot Warren fell. The battle lasted three or four hours, and was witnessed by thousands from the house-tops of Boston. Not many years ago the slope of the hill was but little changed, and showed the disadvantage at which it was attacked; but now houses cover the territory, save the six-acre inclosure of the Monument grounds. The obelisk, built of courses of granite, is 220 feet in height. Solomon Willard was the architect, and it was regarded as his greatest work. It was begun in 1825, when the corner-stone was laid by Lafayette, under the direction of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons. It remained for nearly 20 years unfinished; but in 1840 a great effort was made to raise the required funds, especially by a fair in Faneuil Hall, and by private donations. One of the last was that of the celebrated *danseuse*, Fanny Ellsler, which gave occasion to many *bon-mots* at the time. The monument was completed in 1842. The last stone of the apex was raised on July 23, that year, and the event was announced by the firing of cannon. Edward Carnes, Jr., accompanied its ascent, waving an American flag. The formal dedication occurred on the 17th of June, 1843; and Daniel Webster, who had delivered the oration in the presence of Lafayette at the laying of the corner-stone, was again the orator, before an immense multitude, and a few of the survivors of the battle. The occasion was a most memorable one. The president of the United States, John Tyler, was present with his cabinet, from which Mr. Webster had just retired. "Mr. Webster was himself that day," says the historian; "and his apostrophe to the gigantic shaft was as grand and noble as the subject was lofty and sublime. Waving his hand toward the towering structure, he said, 'The powerful speaker stands motionless before us!' He was himself deeply moved. The sight of such an immense sea of upturned faces, — he had never before addressed such a multitude, — he afterwards spoke of as awful and oppressive. The applause from a hundred thousand throats surged in great waves around the orator, completing in his mind the parallel of Old Ocean." The monument marks the outlines of the old redoubt, its sides being parallel with those of the latter. The base of the obelisk is 30 feet square. Inside the shaft is a round hollow cone; and around this winds a spiral flight of stone steps, 295 in number, by which the monument is ascended. At the top is an observatory, 17 feet high, and 11 feet in diameter, with windows on each side. From these there is a magnificent view of

the city, the harbor, the surrounding towns, and the outlying country stretching far away in the distance. On clear days one can see Wachusett and Monadnock, blue on the horizon. A building at the base of the monument contains a marble statue of Gen. Warren, and various memorials of the battle; and in front of it, in the main path of the grounds, on the spot where he is supposed to have stood when encouraging his men at the opening of the battle, is a bronze statue of Col. Prescott, by Story, unveiled with fitting ceremonies on the 17th of June, 1881. [See *Prescott Statue.*] The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle, on the 17th of June, 1875, was an event of national interest, because of the union on the occasion of conspicuous representatives of the South with those of the North, and the great parade of Northern and Southern soldiers. The celebration began with a reception of distinguished guests on the evening of the 16th, in Music Hall. Mayor Cobb spoke for the city, and Gov. Gaston for the State; and then felicitous speeches were made by Col. Andrew for South Carolina, Fitzhugh Lee for Virginia, and Sherman, Kilpatrick, and Burnside for the Union generals; and Vice-President Wilson also spoke. The feature of the following day was the great procession. The soldiery were more than two hours in passing; and the great crowds filling the sidewalks, the windows of houses and shops, crowding even the house-tops, and packing the temporary stands erected at different points along the six miles of the line of march, cheered continuously, waved handkerchiefs, and swung hats, as the great pageant moved along. Heartiest of all was the reception of the Southern troops. After the three brigades of Massachusetts militia, came the Seventh New York, then two Pennsylvania regiments, next the smaller visiting organizations, and then the Fifth Maryland. The dignitaries of the State and national government were scattered along the line; and the Northern and Southern generals and men of distinction, guests of the city, were also conspicuous. The civic organization and the trades filled out the procession. All along the line of march the decorations were extensive and brilliant, and the Charlestown District was entered beneath a grand triumphal arch. Later in the day there were exercises in a tent on the Monument grounds, at which more speeches were delivered, these being preceded by an oration by Gen. Charles Devens; and in the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, while elaborate displays of fireworks were made. [See *Charlestown Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument*, for account of an act of the Fifth Maryland, an impressive incident of this celebration.] The Bunker Hill Monument and the Monument grounds are under the charge of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, which includes in its active and honorary membership a large number of men of distinction. Gen. Charles Devens was chosen president in 1885, to succeed Robert C. Winthrop, resigned, after a service of 30 years.

Bureau of Reference for Women. See *Young Women's Christian Union.*

Burial of Poor Persons. Out-door poor, having settlements in Boston, are buried under the direction of the Overseers of the Poor [see *Overseers of the Poor*] at the expense of the city. When dead bodies are found, notice is given to the police or the medical examiner of the district [see *Medical Examiners*]; and if they are of strangers, the latter is to cause them to be buried. If the deceased had no settlement in the State, the Commonwealth pays the examiner's fees, and the expense of burial; in other cases the city generally pays the expenses.

Burial Places. See *Old Burying-Grounds and Cemeteries.*

Burns Riot (The Anthony, Fugitive Slave). See *Court House.*

Bussey Institution (The). Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District. A school of agriculture, horticulture, and veterinary science, attached to Harvard University. Its grounds and buildings are on the beautiful estate of the late Benjamin Bussey, who bequeathed it, with funds in trust for the support of the institution, to the University in 1842. Being subject to life interests, the estate did not pass into its possession until 1870. In that year the fine building provided for by the testator was erected, containing the necessary lecture and collection rooms, laboratory, library, and office; and the school was opened. By the end of the next year greenhouses and needed sheds

were built, the grounds and avenues laid out, and a water supply provided. In 1872, the University receiving $100,000 from the late James Arnold of New Bedford, who left that sum to establish here a professorship of tree culture, and to create an arboretum to contain ultimately all trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that can grow here in the open air, the "Arnold Arboretum" was established, giving ample facilities for the scientific study of arboriculture. At the institution, lectures, recitations, and practical instruction in the various departments are given to the students by an excellent corps of seven professors and instructors; and it has won a high rank among educational institutions of its class. The "Bulletins," begun in 1874, have given valuable contributions to agricultural literature in their reports of experiments and investigations conducted in the laboratories and greenhouses here. During the years of business depression, the income of the funds left under the Bussey will, which were charged with the payment of heavy annuities, was greatly diminished through the depreciation in real estate, in which the funds are invested, and the great fall of rents, so that for the time the institution was seriously embarrassed. The self-sacrifice of some of its officers, however, who for a while labored without compensation, made it possible to continue its operations, and weather the storm. The great fire in Boston [see *Great Fire of* 1872], which destroyed several down town business blocks belonging to the estate, which had to be rebuilt, had much to do with the temporary diminution of its resources. The building erected in 1870 is a tasteful structure of Roxbury pudding-stone, 112 by 73 feet, in the Victoria Gothic architecture. The entire estate comprises 300 acres, of which 137 have been assigned for the arboretum, and are laid out with walks and roadways. In 1881, 120 acres of the arboretum portion of the estate were acquired by the city of Boston for a public park; and about 44 acres of additional land were purchased at the cost of about $50,000, for the same purpose. One third of the estate is under cultivation by Harvard College between the drives and walks. [See *Public Parks System.*]

C.

Cabs. The cheap cab system of the city is one of its features. The ordinary cabs are one-horse, two and four wheeled, two-seated vehicles, — the seats on the sides and entrance from the rear. The charges for their services are 25 cents a single passenger, in the city proper, north of Dover Street, or for an equivalent short distance in any part of the city from the starting-point; or, when employed on time, one dollar an hour for one, two, three, or four passengers. Each can carry four people. The cabs are to be found on the streets at all hours of the day and night. There are several varieties of them, and they are popularly known as Herdics (or Herdic Phæton), Standards, Gurneys, and "Sedans." The Herdics, which were the first to be introduced, are named for the inventor of this peculiar style of cab, a Philadelphia carriage builder; the Standards are so called because they are of uniform pattern and style; the Gurneys for their builders, a Boston concern; and the "Sedans" for no particular reason. These cabs are on regular stands, or they can be called from the street when not engaged, — though their drivers are not allowed to solicit patronage, — or by telephone to the offices of the several companies running them. The Herdic stands are located in the central and busiest parts of the city, the most distant points from City Hall being the several railroad stations, and the great exhibition building on Huntington Avenue, Back Bay district, when fairs are in progress, or other regular entertainments are on. The Herdic Company's headquarters are at No. 35 Congress Street. The principal stand for the Standards is in Post Office Square, where, at No. 7, the office of the company is located. The Standard Cab Association is, in a measure, a coöperative organization. Each man owns his cab and horse, pays the expenses, and keeps the profits for himself, contributing only his share

towards the maintenance of the organization and the support of the office. The articles of association provide that the cabs shall be of one pattern and style and shall be kept trim and tidy. Some of the Standards are two-wheeled and some four-wheeled vehicles. They are denoted by single or double letters, and not by numbers. They have no regular stands at the railroad stations, but they "roam" in the immediate vicinity and are near at hand on the arrival of trains. They are also to be found in front of the different theatres at the close of the performances. The Gurneys are also some of them two-wheeled and some four-wheeled vehicles, and, like the Standards, they have but one regular stand. This is on Washington Street, just above Dover. But, like the other cabs, they roam the streets, and can be hailed from the sidewalks when not engaged. Their distinguishing mark is an ornamental-figured old-gold colored band engirding the body. A few English Hansoms are also on the streets. The down town cab centre is in Scollay Square, and stands are in Pemberton and Bowdoin squares. In January, 1885, the Boston Cab Company was formed for cheap cab and hack service, and hack fare generally brought down to cab prices. [See *Hacks or Hackney Carriages*, and *Publics*.]

Cadets. See *First Corps of Cadets.*

Cafés. See *Restaurants and Cafés.*

Caledonian Club. Headquarters Essex, corner of Chauncy Street. Established 1853; incorporated 1869. An organization of Scotchmen, to preserve the literature and costumes of Scotland, encourage the practice of athletic games, and foster the mental and physical development of its members. It is a benefit as well as a social organization. When a member dies, the society pays $30 towards the funeral expenses. The assessments are light. [See *Appendix C.*]

Canoe Club, The Boston. For the promotion of the interests of canoeing and of sociability among canoeists. Organized June 30, 1885, and incorporated soon after. Its membership is limited to 35, and each member is entitled to one share of $25 in the capital stock, which is fixed at $875. Two black-balls exclude from membership. The initiation fee is $5 and the annual assessment $3. A few months after its incorporation the club had $1,000 in the treasury, and a pleasant club house was built at Riverside on the Charles River in Newton in the early part of 1886. The uniform of the club comprises a black skull-cap with orange stripe and ball and a black and orange striped jersey. The club pennant is of silk, 19 inches long, 7 inches wide at the staff and 5 inches at the end, with an orange field and black bars five eighths of an inch wide crossing it from end to end. The commodore's flag is of similar shape, with an orange field and two black stars in the centre. The flag of the vice commodore has one black star. The officers of the club are a commodore, vice-commodore, secretary and treasurer, and assistant secretary. [See *Appendix C.*]

Carney Hospital. Old Harbor Street, "Dorchester Heights," South Boston. Incorporated 1865. This most excellent institution was founded by the gift of land, costing $13,500, and a fund of $56,700, from the late Andrew Carney. It was established to afford relief to the sick poor; but it is used by many others, "pay-patients," who know and value it, and the care and treatment it furnishes. Chronic, acute, and other cases are received; contagious diseases alone being excepted. It is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, but it is not a sectarian institution; no discrimination is made on account of religion, race, or color. It is related that once a Baptist clergyman, a pay-patient in the hospital, who had been suffering from a chronic disease, and who felt his end drawing near, expressed a desire for the consolation that he felt that one of his own faith alone could give him; and thereupon the brave sister who had patiently watched and nursed him through his long illness went out into the night in search of a Baptist clergyman; and at daybreak the strange scene was presented of a Baptist minister comforting a dying brother in one ward, while in another, close by, a priest was administering the sacraments of his Church to a dying Catholic. Sister Simplicia, who is at the head of the institution, is a most active, energetic, and skilful manager; and her system is so economical, that the entire yearly expense of conducting the hospital averages but $30,000. The surgeons in the regular wards and the out-patient departments give their services

free. Any patient occupying a private room can be treated by the physician of his choice, whether a member of the hospital staff or not, provided he be a regular practitioner of medicine. In the judgment of experienced physicians, the situation of the hospital is one of the very best in New England. It stands on historic ground, near the intrenchments thrown up by Washington, and commands a superb view over the city on one side, and Massachusetts Bay on the other. In summer the wards are cooled by sea-breezes; and the convalescents enjoy a beautiful prospect, from their beds, of the harbor with the ships and other craft sailing in and out. The present building, erected in 1865 at a cost of $108,000, and entirely paid for, is but one wing of the structure as it is to be when completed. The accommodations for out-patients are ample. Those suffering from special diseases, such as affections of the eye and complaints peculiar to women, as well as from general diseases, are treated. Over 1,000 out-patients are treated every year, and always gratuitously.

Castle (The). See *Fort Independence.*

Cathedral of the Holy Cross. Washington Street, corner Malden. The largest and finest Catholic church in the city. It covers more than an acre of ground. Its style is the Early English Gothic, cruciform, with nave, transept, aisle, and clere-story; the latter supported by two rows of clustered metal pillars. The total length of the building is 364 feet; width at the transept, 170 feet; width of nave and aisles, 90 feet; height to the ridgepole, 120 feet. The entire interior is clear space, broken only by two rows of columns extending along the nave, and supporting the central roof. The arch separating the spacious front vestibule from the church is of bricks taken from the ruins of the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict in Somerville, which was burned by a mob on the night of Aug. 11, 1834. The ceiling abounds in carved wood and tracery. The panels and spandrels show three shades of oak, with an outer line of African wood. Every alternate panel is ornamented with emblematic devices. The roof in the transept displays an immense cross in inlaid wood. On the ceilings of the chancel are painted angels typifying Faith, Hope, Charity, and other virtues, on a background of gold. The frescoing on the walls is very handsome. The rose-window over the main entrance is in design a fine specimen of art. The stained transept windows, each 40 by 20 feet in size, have designs representing the Exaltation of the Cross by the Emperor Heraclius, and the "miracle by which the True Cross was verified." The stained windows in the chancel represent the Crucifixion, the Ascension, and the Nativity. These are memorial windows, gifts to the church. Twenty-four smaller windows of stained glass, in the clere-story of the transept and of the chancel, represent biblical subjects. The sanctuary terminates in an octagonal apse. The high altar is formed of rich variegated marbles. On the Gospel side stands the episcopal throne, the *cathedra* of the archbishop. On the right of the sanctuary is the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, containing a marble statue representing the Virgin. There are three other chapels, — the Chapel of St. Joseph, the Chapel of St. Patrick, and the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. The large vestry is between the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament and the sanctuary. The chantry, with a small organ, is over the vestry. The gallery of the Cathedral contains a Hook & Hastings organ of remarkable purity of tone and power. It has more than 5,000 pipes, 78 stops, 5 pneumatic knobs, and 12 combination pedals. The pews of the church seat 3,500 persons. The outward appearance of the Cathedral is somewhat sombre; but, when entirely finished, it will be dignified and striking. There are two main towers in front, and a turret, all of unequal height, and all to be eventually surmounted by spires. The great tower on the southwest corner, with its spire, will be 300 feet high; and the small tower on the northwest corner, 200 feet high. The work of building the Cathedral was begun in 1867, when, on June 25, the corner-stone was laid. In 1873 the basement chapel was completed, and the first service in it was held on Dec. 7. Two years after, the Cathedral was finished. It was dedicated Dec. 8, 1875, the Archbishop officiating, and Bishop Lynch of Charleston, S. C., preaching the sermon. P. C. Keeley was the architect of the Cathedral. The rector is Rev.

Lawrence J. O'Toole, a graduate of Boston College. [See *Boston College.*] He succeeded Fr. O'Reagan, who died in November, 1882. The mansion-house of the Archbishop is in the rear of the Cathedral. [See *Appendix B*, and *Catholicism and Catholic Churches.*]

Catholic Apostolic Church. A small congregation worshipping in a hall at No. 227 Tremont Street. It represents a movement for "the preparation of the Church as a body for the coming and kingdom of the Lord." Its worship is celebrated Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M.; Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 P. M.; and Friday, at 10 A. M. On Sunday the celebration of the Holy Eucharist takes place at 10 A. M., and vespers at 5 P. M.

Catholic Burying-Grounds. See *Cemeteries.*

Catholicism and Catholic Churches. — The growth of the Catholic Church in Boston since the close of the last century has been remarkable. At that time there were but a few hundred Catholics in Boston; it was not until 1790 that the first church was organized; not until 1808 that Boston was made an episcopal see, when the diocese embraced all New England. The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, consecrated Sept. 29, 1803, which stood on Franklin Street, was for many years the only Roman Catholic church in the city, and in 1825 there were only two priests here. Now (1886) there are 31 churches, more than any other denomination in Boston, save one [see *Churches*], attended by 90 priests, under the direction of the archbishop; 10 parochial schools, chiefly conducted by Sisters of Notre Dame, 3 colleges and academies, 5 orphan asylums, 3 hospitals, and a home for the aged poor. Conferences of the charitable society of St. Vincent de Paul are established in every parish, and the work among the poor is continuous and systematic. The Catholic population is estimated to be over 150,000. The Very Rev. William Byrne placed it at this figure in 1882, but others contended that it was much too low. Since that time there has been a steady growth. Boston was first a mission, and one of the earliest missionaries was Rev. John Thayer, who had been a Congregational minister and had become a convert to Catholicism. The first movement for the formation of a Roman Catholic church here was made in 1784, under the direction of the Abbé La Poitrie, a chaplain in the French navy. The first place of worship was a small chapel on School Street, previously occupied, curiously enough, by the Huguenot Congregation. Mass was first celebrated here in November, 1788. When the Franklin Street Cathedral was built a friendly feeling was displayed by prominent Protestants, and $3,000 were contributed by them to its building fund. A bell brought here from Spain was also given to it by Hasket Derby. Under the direction of Bishop Fenwick the cathedral was considerably enlarged. Services continued here until September, 1800, when the estate was sold to Isaac Rich, and the building demolished to make way for a business block. Mr. Rich willed a large amount of his property to the Boston University. [See this.] The second Catholic church in Boston was St. Mary's on Endicott Street, built of rough stone. It was consecrated by Bishop Fenwick on May 22, 1830. The first bishop of Boston was John de Cheverus, an exiled French priest, who first came to Boston in 1796. It was to his efforts, seconding those of Rev. Fr. Francis Antony Matignon, who came here in 1792 (died in 1818 and buried in the Augustine Cemetery, South Boston), that the building of the Franklin Street Cathedral was due. Father Cheverus was made bishop in 1810, consecrated Nov. 1. In 1825 he was translated to Montauban, France; afterwards he was sent to Bordeaux, where he died, cardinal archbishop, July 19, 1836. Rt. Rev. Benedict J. Fenwick succeeded him as Bishop of Boston, consecrated Nov. 1, 1825. Bishop Fenwick died in Boston, Aug. 11, 1846. Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, consecrated March 24, 1844, was the third bishop. He died Feb. 13, 1866, and Right Rev. John Joseph Williams, consecrated March 11, 1866, succeeded him. In 1875 Boston was created an archbishopric, and Bishop Williams made the first archbishop on Feb. 12. The archdiocese embraces the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Plymouth, the towns of Mattapoisett, Marion, and Wareham excepted. The chief offices of the archdiocese are in the mansion of the archbishop

in the rear of the new Cathedral, corner of Union Park Street and Harrison Avenue. [See *Appendix B, Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Church of the Immaculate Conception*, and *Catholic Religious Orders.*]

Catholic Religious Orders. The number and magnitude of the Catholic religious orders in Boston is hardly realized by the general public, and the nature and variety of their work are but little understood. There are four orders of men, distinct from the regular clergy of the Church, and six of women. The male orders are principally for missionary work and religious self-culture; and those of women are for charitable, benevolent, and educational work. Following is a list of the several orders of both sexes, with statements of their nature: —

ORDERS OF MEN.

BROTHERS OF CHARITY (founded in Ghent, Belgium, 1809), are chiefly devoted to works of charity and the education of youth. They have charge of the House of the Angel Guardian, 85 Vernon Street, Roxbury District. The institution cares for orphan, homeless, friendless, or wayward boys.

FRANCISCANS. There are but very few of the members of this order resident in Boston. They have charge of the Church of St. Leonard of Port Maurice (Italian), on Prince Street. The order, also known as Friars Minor, was founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi, "to inculcate the practice of the Christian virtues and the evangelical counsels by word and example." The Church has had from it five popes. The order is divided into the following branches: Recollects, Capuchins, Conventuals, and Brothers of the Third Order. Christopher Columbus was a member of the Third Order. Members of this order landed in Florida in 1528. The "mother-house" in this country is at Loretto, Pa.

THE JESUITS. Three of the largest churches in the city (St. Mary's, Endicott Street; Immaculate Conception, and Holy Trinity) are under the charge of members of this order, as is also Boston College, on Harrison Avenue. [See *Boston College.*] It was first heard of in this country, in Florida, in 1565. In the seventeenth century it "penetrated the forests of Maine, the heart of New York, explored the Mississippi Valley, the shores of the Great Lakes, and the Pacific Coast." Woodstock College, in Maryland, is the House of Studies and chief theological seminary of the society in the United States. It conducts 14 colleges in this country. Holy Cross College, in Worcester, was established by it in 1843.

THE REDEMPTORISTS, or "Priests of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer" (founded by St. Alphonsus M. de Signori, a native of Italy, in 1732), are located at the fine church of "Our Lady of Perpetual Help," on Tremont Street, Roxbury District. Members of the order first landed in this country in 1832, and began their work in Baltimore. They first labored among the German element.

ORDER OF WOMEN.

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. There are about 50 of this order working in Boston in the cause of the poor, the sick, the orphan and foundling, and unfortunate women. They have charge of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum for girls, on Camden Street, Sister Vincent as "sister servant," with 13 other sisters assisting; the Home for Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Harrison Avenue, Sister Matilda sister servant; St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Bowdoin Street, Dorchester District, Sister Mary sister servant, with 6 assisting sisters; and Carney Hospital at South Boston, Sister Simplicia sister servant, with 15 sisters assisting. [See *Carney Hospital.*] The founder of this order in this country was "Mother Seton," who in 1805 became a Catholic. Three years later she opened an academy in Baltimore, with Miss Cecilia O'Conway as her companion. Through the generosity of a young convert, Samuel Cooper, land was purchased at Emmettsburg, Md., and a convent of the sisterhood was established. Here, Jan. 1, 1809, Mother Seton and 4 associates took the religious habit. In 1812 the community numbered 20 members. In 1850 the "mother-house" at Emmettsburg, with all its branch establishments, assumed the habit worn by the French sisters; while the members renewed their vows according to the formula adopted in the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. They now form a distinct community from the Sisters of Charity, as established originally in France, none of whom are now in this city. Boston was first visited by Sisters of this order in May, 1832, 3 of them coming at that time from Providence. They first established themselves in a small house in Hamilton Street. They remained here until 1837, when they removed to what was then Atkinson (now Congress) Street. The somewhat picturesque and striking habit they wear is but the garb of the peasant girls in the time of St. Vincent de Paul.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME. The sisters of this order (founded in France, in 1804, by Mlle. Marie Rose Julia Billiart, better known as "Mother Julia," and introduced into the United States by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati in 1840) devote themselves to the education of youth, especially orphans and the children of the poor. They have charge of numerous convents, schools, Sunday-schools, and sodalities in this city. The Notre Dame Academy and Boarding School, in the Roxbury District, is in charge of Sister Aloysius. The sisters here also have charge of the Sunday-schools of St. Patrick's Church in this city, and of the Church of the Assumption in Brookline. The Convent of Notre Dame on Berkeley Street is the novitiate of the sisterhood attached to the Academy of Notre Dame in the Roxbury District. They have charge of the Cathedral Sunday-schools. St. Joseph's Convent, in South Boston, has 36 sisters of Notre Dame, who have charge of the parochial schools and the Sunday-schools of SS. Peter and Paul's Church and the Gate of Heaven Church. The St. Aloysius Convent, in East Boston, has 22 sisters, in charge of the parochial schools. The schools attended by these sisters from the convents above mentioned are St. Mary's, Lancaster Street, 8 sisters, 530 girls; Holy Trinity (German), Shawmut Avenue, 3 sisters, 195 girls; St. John's, in St. Stephen's parish, at the North End, 9 sisters, teaching 561

girls; St. Joseph's free school, Roxbury District, 5 sisters, 190 scholars: SS. Peter and Paul's, Broadway, South Boston, 31 sisters, 900 girls; Gate of Heaven, South Boston, 7 sisters and one lay-teacher, 400 girls; Church of the Assumption, East Boston, 5 sisters, 310 girls. The greater part of the sodalities, both for unmarried and married women, connected with every Catholic church in the city, are in charge of the members of this sisterhood.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH. The novitiate of this order is at the convent of St. Thomas, in the West Roxbury District. Sister M. Regis is superioress. These sisters have charge of St. Thomas' parochial school, near the convent, and of the Sunday-schools. The motto of the order is "Charity, Mercy, and Education." They wear a plain loose black dress, with a wooden crucifix on a white kerchief.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR. This sisterhood has under its direction, on Dudley Street, Roxbury District, a home for the care of the helpless and infirm of both sexes, with no distinction shown on account of creed or color. The work of the "Little Sisters" is entirely supported by charity. This order is one of the youngest in the Church, having been founded in France in 1840 by the Rev. Father Aug. Le Pailleur. The first American house was established in 1868, in New York city.

THE FRANCISCAN SISTERS. St. Elizabeth's Hospital (78 Wareham Street) and St. Joseph's Home for the sick on East Brookline Street are under the care of the Franciscan sisters.

THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART. The members of this order conduct a school at 5 Chester Square. This order was instituted within the present century, in France, by Mme. Sophie Louise Barat, who governed it for 50 years. The members may be considered as cloistered religious, though not confined to one particular house. They are devoted to the education of young women, including in their duties the gratuitous instruction of the poor. The novitiate lasts for two years, at the end of which the nuns take simple vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Some years later, solemn vows are taken at profession. The dress and veil are black, with a plain white cap; and when abroad they wear a cloak and plain black bonnet. The order was introduced into the United States, at New Orleans, in 1818, and in Boston in 1880.

Catholic Theological Seminary. Lake Street, Brighton District. A Catholic institution known as St. John's Theological Seminary. It is established in a building erected on a fine estate consisting of many acres of partially wooded land, formerly known as the "Stanwood place." The estate was purchased by the Catholic authorities of the diocese in 1880, and on a slight, though commanding eminence, has been reared a structure which is probably unsurpassed for its purposes in this country. The foundations were laid in 1881, and the present portion (1886) was ready for occupancy in the spring of 1885. This part forms half of a proposed vast quadrangular structure, which, when completed, will have a façade of 140 feet. The sides, with wings, extend back about 250 feet. The building is severe and massive in its architecture, which is Norman in style. The walls are of agglomerate stone, quarried on the spot and plainly treated, the trimmings being of brick, and the only relief to the general simplicity being the towers at the corners, which, with its great size and its commanding position, give the edifice an air of castellated grandeur. The interior is simply planned. Long, wide corridors run through each division of the building with the various apartments on each side. On the left, from the main entrance, is a small reception room, and beyond, a number of larger rooms in which visitors are received. Beyond these is the long corridor, on the left of which are the hall, the recitation and dining rooms, all large and airy. Near the stairs, at the far end of the corridor, and at the right, is the small chapel, now used for all religious exercises. The complete plan contemplates a large and elegant chapel in which the most elaborate rites of the church may be conducted. The second, third, and fourth floors are occupied by the rooms of the archbishop, the superior, the professors, and the students. On the third, there is also a pleasant parlor for guests at one corner, and at another, a comfortably fitted infirmary. On the fourth and upper floor is the library room, lighted on three sides, and commanding fine views in every direction. The building is heated by steam throughout, and the sanitary arrangements are very nearly perfect. Well arranged bathrooms are provided on each floor, and the closets are placed in corner turrets so that they are almost disconnected from the building. The kitchen and servants' quarters are in a semi-detached wing, the former apartment being finished in brick. Fire hose, long enough to extend through the long corridors, is provided on each stairway. Each student has his own room. The building will cost, when complete, $500,000. The superior is the Rev. Fr. Hogan. The course of study occupies six years, two being devoted to philosophy, and four to theology. While the discipline is strict and the tasks of the students laborious, the authorities of

the seminary wisely look after the physical well-being of those under their charge, and provide them with good air and food, and also set aside portions of the day for recreations. These consist of walking for the most part, playing at hand-ball on courts provided for the purpose, and on Thursday, which is a holiday, of indoor games, an amusement room being provided with a billiard table, chess, checkers, and dominoes. The present library is small, comprising perhaps 2,200 volumes, but among these are many of extreme rarity. Many a bibliophile's eye would glisten at sight of the antique, dog-eared volumes of the canon law, of St. John Chrysostom, St. Augustine, and the early fathers of Holy Church, at the old vellum bound set of the annals of Baronio, and many other treasures priceless to the lover of books that are associated with the history of the world. Here, too, is a rare set of three ancient folios bearing the imprint MDCLVI, an old polyglot Bible, thumbed by monkish hands for over two centuries. Looking from the window of the library, with these relics of the past about one, and seeing black-robed priests pacing in meditation along the walks and under the trees, then glancing at the massive walls and turrets, and remembering that this is a nursery for the oldest Christian faith, it is easy to recall the Middle Ages and their monasteries, and difficult to realize that within a few minutes' walk that prosaic institution, a horse car, will bear one to the heart of modern Boston.

Cecilia Club. A musical club originally formed, in 1874, within the Harvard Musical Association [see *Harvard Musical Association*] for mixed voices. Until 1876 the Cecilia took part in Harvard symphony concerts only; but in that year it was reorganized, and established on a new and independent basis, with 125 active members. Later, associate members were added, the limit being fixed at 250, who bear the expenses of the association, receiving tickets to the concerts. During the third season of the club as an independent organization, it began the performance of works written for a chorus and orchestra, employing picked players to assist. Since its organization the society has successfully sung compositions of Mendelssohn, Schumann, Durante, Weber, Gade, Schubert, Bach, Max Bruch, Hoffman, Liszt, Handel, Rheinberger, and others. Its concerts have generally been given in Tremont Temple. B. J. Lang has been the director since the organization of the society. [See *Appendix C*, and *Music in Boston*.]

Cedar Grove Cemetery. See *Cemeteries*.

Cemeteries. The cemeteries are all situated in the outskirts of the city, in its outlying districts; the old burial-grounds within the limits of the city proper being no longer used, the city having, several years ago, forbidden by ordinance all burials in graves within the old city boundaries, though burials in family tombs are yet occasionally made. The ancient burying-grounds, however, are cared for, maintained, and respected as historic landmarks which it would be sacrilege to disturb; while much attention is bestowed upon the newer burial-places, most of which are remarkable for the natural beauty of their location, and the display of the educated taste and artistic work of the modern landscape gardener. [See *Old Burying-Grounds*.] The following is a list of the cemeteries now in use within the boundaries of the city, or which have offices in the city: —

Catholic Cemetery, Roxbury District, Circuit Street.

Catholic Burial Ground, summit of Bunker Hill, Charlestown District.

Cedar Grove, Dorchester District, between Milton, Adams, and Granite streets. Under the charge of a board of commissioners elected by the City Council. Office, 65 Sears Building, corner Washington and Court streets.

Codman Burial Ground, Norfolk Street, Dorchester District.

Dorchester Old Burial Ground, Stoughton, corner of Boston, Upham's Corner, Dorchester District.

Dorchester South Burial Ground, Dorchester Ave., near Codman Street, Dorchester District.

East Boston Cemetery, East Boston, Swift, corner of Bennington streets.

Evergreen Cemetery, Brighton District, near Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

Forest Hills Cemetery, Jamaica Plain District, Morton Street. Office, No. 31 Pemberton Square.

Gethsemane Cemetery, West Roxbury District. Brook Farm, Baker Street.

Hand-in-Hand Cemetery, West Roxbury District, Grove Street. A Jewish burying-ground.

Israelitish Burying-Ground, East Boston, Byron, corner of Homer Street.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, in Cambridge and Watertown. Boston office, No. 16 Pemberton Square.

Mount Benedict Cemetery, West Roxbury District, near Brookline and Newton streets. Office, No. 2382 Washington Street, Roxbury District.

Mount Calvary Cemetery, West Roxbury District, Mt. Hope Street, near Canterbury

Mount Hope Cemetery, West Roxbury District, Walk Hill Street. Under the charge of a board of trustees, elected by the City Council. The clerk of the board is the city registrar *ex officio*. Office, City Hall.

Old Catholic Burial Ground, off Norfolk Street, Dorchester District.

Roxbury, Washington, corner of Eustis, Roxbury District.

St. Augustine Cemetery, South Boston.

Warren Cemetery, Roxbury District, Kearsarge Avenue.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett. Boston office, Pemberton Square.

Cedar Grove is the newest of these cemeteries. It is in a picturesque spot, and is tastefully laid out with lawns, flower-beds, and rockeries. Near the entrance is a pond, which is to be transformed into a miniature lake, surrounded by groups of trees of different varieties, shrubs, and flowers. There is a large cross of echeverias near the centre of the grounds, and other devices. A "fund of perpetual care" is maintained by the owners of lots, the income of which is expended by the trustees for the perpetual care of lots. The "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks," the organization of members of the dramatic profession, has a beautiful lot here, which is called "The Elk's Rest." Cedar Grove contains 38 acres.

Evergreen Cemetery is a well wooded tract of about 14 acres. It has an Egyptian gateway, modelled after the first at Mount Auburn. The monument of Holton, the founder of the public library of the Brighton District, now a part of the Boston Public Library system [see *Public Library*], and the Brighton soldiers' monument [see this], are conspicuous features of this lovely spot.

Forest Hills Cemetery embraces 225 acres of upland and lowland, with beautiful groves, picturesque lakes, and avenues and footpaths winding over hills and through valleys and glades. Its great natural beauties are enhanced by many artistic effects produced by the landscape gardener's skill. From the main entrance on Scarborough Street, three carriage-drives diverge towards different parts of the grounds. In the northern portion of the cemetery are Consecration Hill, on which is a rustic observatory 25 feet hi and Chapel Hill. Four eminences fart south are named Eliot Hills, after J Eliot the Indian apostle. On War Hill is the tomb of Gen. Joseph Warr the lamented hero of Bunker Hill. Dearborn Hill is a monument to Gen. A. S. Dearborn, who originally laid the grounds. On Fountain Hill is spring, and the office of the commissi ers. Other heights are known as Cypre Clover, Juniper, and Strawberry hi From these, glimpses can be had of be tiful and varied distant scenery. L Dell is a picturesque sheet of water, ov shadowed by Snowflake Cliff, nam after the flowers which grow at its fo The largest pond, or lake, is called L Hibiscus. Near Lake Dell is a receivi tomb of granite. Among the most int esting monuments is a block of rou granite from Kearsarge Mountain, ma ing the resting-place of Admiral Winsl In the soldiers' lot is a bronze sta erected by the city of Roxbury in mem of her citizen-soldiers who fell in the w It is of heroic size, and stands on a gra pedestal six feet high. The statue designed by Martin Milmore, and cast Chicopee, Mass. It was erected in 18 after the annexation of Roxbury to B ton. The lot in which it stands cont 2,000 square feet, and is inclosed by emblematic granite railing. On the b of the railing is the name of each per buried here, with his regiment, and d of death, chiselled and gilded. Nea half of those buried here are member the Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachus Volunteers, who fell at Antietam in than a month after their departure fr the State. This cemetery was establis by the city of Roxbury, and consecra in 1848. The receiving-tomb, with granite portico, is one of the finest in country. The entrance gateway to cemetery is a vine-covered structure Roxbury stone and Caledonia freesto On the front is this inscription: "I the resurrection and the life;" and the inner face the following: "He t keepeth thee will not slumber."

Mount Hope Cemetery is near Fo Hills. The grounds include 106½ ac These are tastefully laid out, pleasa shaded by fine trees, and adorned flowers and shrubs. The main entra

is through a massive gateway of granite and iron. Conspicuous here also is a soldiers' monument erected by the city; also a military memorial, composed of heavy cannon given by the national government. On a triangular stone base stand three cannon, forming the outline of a pyramid, their mouths meeting at a common point, and supporting a fourth; beneath is a pyramid of cannon balls. This was erected by Charles Russell Lowell Post 7, of the Grand Army of the Republic, who own the lot.

Of Catholic burying-grounds, the St. Augustine Cemetery, South Boston, is the oldest. This was established in 1818. Here is buried the Rev. Francis Antony Matignon, a French priest, one of the earliest Catholic clergymen in Boston. His funeral, on the 21st of September, 1818, was a notable event. The body was escorted through the streets by a number of acolytes, bearing lighted candles. It was temporarily placed in the Granary Burying-Ground, and was removed to South Boston the following spring. Here is also buried Dr. Thomas J. O'Flaherty, who died in 1839, and was somewhat famous for his theological controversy with Dr. Lyman Beecher, when the latter was in Boston. The Catholic Cemetery on Circuit Street, Roxbury District, is near Forest Hills, and adjoins St. Joseph's Church. Mount Calvary Cemetery, adjoining Mount Hope Cemetery, belongs to the Boston Catholic Cemetery Association, which was first incorporated, in 1857, as the Catholic Cemetery Association in Dorchester, and its name changed to the present in 1877. The Dorchester Cemetery, first established, is now full, containing 25,000 persons buried within its limits. Mount Benedict Cemetery belongs to the same association. It was dedicated in the spring of 1879, and was laid out by a professional landscape gardener. The Catholic burying-ground in the Charlestown District is close to the Church of St. Francis de Sales, on the summit of Bunker Hill.

The Israelitish Cemetery, in East Boston, was established by the Society of Ohabei Shalom. A peculiar appearance is given to the place by the tombstones bearing Hebrew inscriptions. [See *Israelitish Cemetery.*]

Woodlawn Cemetery is the principal place of burial for the northerly sections of the city, including East Boston and the Charlestown District.

Central Burying-Ground. See *Old Burial-Places.*

Central Church, corner of Berkeley and Newbury streets (Congregational Trinitarian). Its church building is one of the most noteworthy of the several fine public structures of the Back Bay district. It was completed and dedicated in the autumn of 1867. The society formerly worshipped in a plain meeting-house on Winter Street, which in the course of time was forced to make way for trade. The present structure is built of Roxbury stone, with sandstone trimmings. Its fine spire is 236 feet high, the tallest in the city. The exterior of the edifice is not so ornamental as some of the other modern churches of the city, but it is impressive and striking in the simplicity and elegance of its finish. The somewhat highly colored interior, with its open pitched roof, is bright and cheerful. R. M. Upjohn was the architect. The society was organized in May, 1835, to occupy the Odeon, formerly the Federal Street Theatre [see *Drama in Boston*]; and it was first known as the Franklin Street Church. On May 21, 1841, the corner-stone of the Winter Street Church was laid; and in December following, the "Central Congregational Society" was legally organized, the "Franklin Street Church" assuming the name of the "Central Congregational;" then the new church building was dedicated. The first pastor of the church was Rev. William M. Rogers, who was settled in 1835, and served until his death in 1851. Rev. George Richards, appointed his colleague in 1845, succeeded him, and served until 1850. Rev. John E. Todd, D. D., was the next pastor, installed in 1800. He was succeeded by Rev. John DeWitt, D. D., in 1869. Mr. DeWitt's pastorate closed in 1875, and until 1870 the church was without a settled pastor. In that year Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., then of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called. The Central Church is a large and flourishing organization, in most satisfactory financial condition, and attracting large congregations regularly. Some years ago a burdensome debt was removed through the generous subscriptions of members, and

the finances placed on a sound basis, where they have since been maintained. [See *Appendix B*, and *Congregationalism and Congregational Churches.*]

Central Club (The). Originally organized as a South End social club, the Central has since become more central in location; having in June, 1881, moved into a new club house at No. 64 Boylston Street, the former house of the Art Club, now established in its new building in the Back Bay district. [See *Art Club.*] The Central was formed in the autumn of 1868, and chartered in 1874. Its first rooms were in Concord Hall. From there it removed, in December, 1871, to the Allen House, at the junction of Washington Street and Worcester Square, where it remained until its removal to Boylston Street. In February, 1873, the club house was seriously injured by fire. The present club house is attractively located, being directly opposite the Common, and but a short walk from the group of theatres in the neighborhood. It has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated since the removal of the Art Club. The front rooms are occupied as reception room and parlors; the old exhibition room in the rear has been transformed into a billiard room, and four billiard tables now occupy the space where the long rows of settees used to be for the accommodation of the admirers or critics of the pictures which hung in the gallery. On the floor above are card, reading, smoking, and committee rooms, bath rooms, and offices. The furnishings throughout are attractive, and there is an air of comfort about the house which is most inviting. The presidents have been Alexander H. Rice, Samuel D. Crane, Calvin D. Richards, A. A. Ranney, Gen. A. P. Martin, Charles H. Taylor. Charles V. Whitten was chosen for 1886. [See *Appendix C.*]

Cereal Club. A dining club composed largely of business men connected with the grain trade, organized in 1883. Its object, as set forth in its constitution, is "to promote good fellowship, and an interchange of views on matters of general interest" to its members. The initiation fee is $5, and the annual assessment $18. The number of members is limited to 50. Nominations for membership are made to the executive committee, and if approved by it, are reported to the club, and a ballot taken. Three negative votes exclude. The club dines on the first Saturday in each month, excepting July, August, and September, usually at Parker's or Young's. It frequently entertains as its guests men of distinction. [See *Appendix C.*]

Chamber of Commerce (The Boston). Quincy Market House; occupying the hall over the market, and adjacent rooms. Organized in 1885, by the union of the Commercial and Produce Exchanges, an enabling act having been passed by the legislature (chapter 244, acts of 1885). The act of incorporation was formally accepted by the new organization at its first meeting, Sept. 24. The objects of the chamber as defined in its constitution are: "to promote just and equitable principles of trade; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to correct any abuses which may exist; to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable business information; to adjust controversies and misunderstandings between its members; and, generally, to advance the interests of trade and commerce in the city of Boston." The exchange is supplied with marine news by telegraph daily, quotations of grain, provisions, cotton, stocks, etc., which are regularly bulletined; and a reading-room, well supplied with daily newspapers, is connected with it. The daily calls are for butter, cheese, eggs, etc., at 11 A. M.; and for grain, etc., at 12 M. and 1 P. M. The admission for membership is $200, until the number of members reaches 1,000; then it will be $250 until there are 1,100 members; $300 until there are 1,300; and then $500. The number of members at the opening of 1886 was upwards of 800. The annual assessment is $20. There is a gratuity fund of $40,000 invested for the benefit of the members. [See *Appendix A.*] — The Commercial Exchange was organized in 1871. It succeeded the Corn Exchange, established in 1855, and incorporated in 1868, whose rooms were for a long time at the head of Commercial Street. The interests represented in the Commercial Exchange were flour, grain, and hay. It was established in the Merchants' Exchange building on State Street, in a large hall, reached from the Merchants'

Exchange by a short flight of marble steps. The Produce Exchange was organized in 1877. It included leading firms in the wholesale produce, provision, butter and cheese, and fresh fish business. The fees for membership were established, first on a basis of $30 for an individual, $35 for a firm of two members, and $40 for a firm of three. In 1882 certificates of membership were issued, beginning at $25, and then at $100 each, which were soon at a premium. The first Merchants' Exchange building was built in 1842, on State Street, where the present Merchants' Exchange building stands. The Exchange then established occupied a fine hall, its ceiling supported by imitation Sienna marble columns, with Corinthian capitals, and a grand dome overhead, filled with stained glass. It flourished for several years, but at length, some time before the great fire of 1872 [see this], it gave way to the sub-treasury, which continued to occupy the place until its removal to the post-office building. In 1873 the Board of Trade undertook to establish a central headquarters for all the business exchanges of the city. The building was remodelled, the Merchants' Exchange and Reading-Room was revived, reopening under the direction of this board in October of that year, and the Commercial Exchange was brought under the same roof. This arrangement continued until the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, when the Merchants' Exchange was closed. [See *Board of Trade.*] The Merchants' Exchange building cost, exclusive of the land on which it stands, $175,000. Its front is of Quincy granite. It was built and is owned by a stock company under the name of the Merchants' Exchange Building Company. The interior was considerably changed and improved in 1880. In the early days the lower floor of the Old State House [see this] was used by "the merchants and gentlemen of the town" as the business exchange.

Channing Home. See *Asylums and Homes.*

Chapel of the Evangelists, No. 286 Charles Street, maintains St. Andrew's Guild, with a free reading and amusement room, open day and evening. A relief committee, established in 1877, distributes fuel and groceries among the poor in the neighborhood, under the charge of the chapel, and aids poor families in various ways. A children's sewing school meets at the chapel during the autumn, winter, and spring seasons, on Saturday forenoons. Sewing is taught in classes; and each piece of work, when it is finished properly and satisfactorily, is given to the child making it. The chapel has an office in the Charity Building, Room 37, where a visitor is to be found for a few hours every forenoon except Saturdays.

Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department. Established 1829; incorporated 1830. Members receiving injury while in the discharge of firemen's duties are paid not less than $5 each per week; and the apothecary's or physician's bills are paid as long as the trustees or the committee of the association on relief determine to be necessary or reasonable. A special fund is maintained for the relief of any past member, or his family, who has been honorably discharged. No member is allowed to apply to the city government for relief under injury sustained at fires. There is no admission fee, and assessments do not exceed $5 annually. A life-membership is secured on the payment of $10. Application for relief is to be made to the secretary of the committee on relief. [See *Fire Service.*]

Charitable and Benevolent Societies. The growth of private organized charities in Boston, from the establishment of the first charitable society in 1635 to the present time, has been very great. It has been estimated that there is now one charitable or benevolent society for every 2,000 people within the boundaries of the city; that the charitable capital is $16,000,000; and that the annual private contributions of the people of Boston for charitable or benevolent purposes amount to more than $500,000. The first society established was the Scots Charitable Society, organized five years after the foundation of the city. In the first seventy years of the city's history, but 2 societies were organized. Between that time and 1810, 9 more were organized. During the next forty years the number was considerably increased; from 1850 to 1860, 21 were organized; from 1860 to 1870, 35; and from 1870 to 1880,

Charitable and Benevolent Societies.

67. There are now 177 of these voluntary organizations, exclusive of mutual-benefit societies. In New York, with a population of 1,200,000, there are but 191 societies; and in Philadelphia, with a population of 846,000, there are about 215. Within recent years many of the societies in Boston have been brought into closer communion and greater usefulness, though their independent working and organization have not been disturbed, through the establishment of the Associated Charities, an incorporated organization, embracing many influential citizens in its management. This organization seeks, by systematizing the private charitable work of the city, the accomplishment of greater good. [See *Associated Charities.*] Many of the charitable and benevolent societies in the city aim more particularly to uplift and improve the poor and the less-favored classes generally, leaving to others the work of aiding the destitute, and affording temporary relief to the distressed and suffering. There are among them several organizations which provide industrial training, and in various ways strive to improve the condition of the poorer classes; and much attention is giving to the training of poor or neglected children for the purpose of improving their present condition, and directing them in the way of becoming as they grow up self-supporting and useful citizens. Following is a list of the private charitable and benevolent organizations of the city, exclusive of mutual benefit societies, alphabetically arranged, with the object and aim concisely stated. Many are also described more in detail in separate paragraphs in this book.

American Seamen's Friend Society. Congregational House. Sustains chaplains, missionaries, and tract distributors, etc., befriends sailors, and places libraries on sea-going vessels.

American Society of Hibernians. Aids Irishmen, members, when sick, $8 per week, and a death benefit of $25. Apply to chairman of visiting committee.

Association of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for Works of Mercy. Sustains the Martin Luther Orphan Home, Brook Farm, West Roxbury. Inmates taught trades and farming, and situations ultimately found for them. Apply to secretary.

Association for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children. Sustains temporary home for both sexes. Sisters of Charity instruct and care for the children until they are returned to their friends, or situations are found for them, or they are placed in good Catholic homes.

Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers. Baldwin Place, leading from Salem Street. Receives children legally given up, and places them in homes where they will be treated as sons or daughters.

Benevolent Fraternity of Churches. Unitarian. Supports four chapels, and sewing schools. Charitable aid given to very needy.

Boffin's Bower. 1031 Washington Street. Assists poor working girls in many ways, — helps them to find employment, gives them temporary shelter, a pleasant place to rest in, entertainments, etc., and in cases of distress helps them with money.

Boston Children's Aid Society. Pine Farm, West Newton. Provides a home for boys liable to be sentenced. Girls boarded out.

Boston Children's Friend Society. 48 Rutland Street. Apply to the matron. Provides a home for destitute children upon surrender. Common school branches taught, and girls learn to sew.

Boston Fatherless and Widows' Society. Assists poor widows, especially those who have seen better days.

Boston Female Asylum. 1008 Washington Street. Applications received at any time. Receives destitute girls from 3 to 10 years, and gives them a good home, food, clothing, and instruction. Orphans preferred.

Boston Flower and Fruit Mission. Hollis Street Chapel. Open from 8 to 12, Mondays and Thursdays, from May to October. Distributes flowers, fruits, and vegetables among the poor.

Boston Industrial Temporary Home. 17 Davis Street, corner of Harrison Avenue. Apply to Superintendent, between 7 and 10 A. M. Gives temporary food and lodging to destitute persons of both sexes, who are willing to work.

Boston Marine Society. 13 Merchants' Exchange. Relieves unfortunate and aged members, their widows and minor children, and, in extreme cases, older children.

Boston Musicians' Relief Fund Society. Aids musicians who are members.

Boston North End Diet Kitchen. Rear of 34 Lynde Street. Open daily from 11 to 1. Gives nourishing food daily to applicants bringing orders from district physicians.

Boston North End Mission. 201 North Street. Gives relief of all kinds to worthy poor.

Boston Pilot's Relief Society. Secretary's office, 41 Lewis Wharf. Helps destitute members and their families.

Boston Police Relief Association. Sick and death benefits to members who are of the Boston police force, and helps their families.

Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society. 11 North Square (Mariners' House). Seamen and families supplied with clothing and board. Employment procured.

Boston Provident Association. 32 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Gives temporary aid in the city proper and East and South Boston.

Boston Sewing Circle. 30 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Cut-out garments furnished to private individuals and societies.

British Charitable Society. Apply to chairman board trustees, City Hall. Relieves English,

Scotch, and Welsh immigrants or their families, and gives temporary aid.

Channing Home. 30 McLean Street. Affords an asylum for poor invalids and children, chiefly those who are incurable, and need constant and tender care.

Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department. Aids members who are connected with the fire department, in cases of injury or sickness, and helps their families.

Charitable Irish Society. Relieves poor Irishmen, especially immigrants. Apply to secretary.

Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital. 27 Harvard Square, Charlestown District. Provides free medicines and treatment for both sexes, residents of the District.

Charlestown Infant School and Children's Home Association. 36 Austin Street. Temporary home for both sexes. Children returned to friends, or adopted.

Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute in the City of Boston. 277 Tremont Street. Children taught housekeeping and sewing, and either returned to friends or placed in families.

Church Home for Orphans and Destitute Children. Corner of Broadway, N, and Fourth Streets, South Boston. Cares for orphan and destitute children, who are taught housework, and returned to friends, or places found for them in families.

Coöperative Society of Visitors among the Poor. 48 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Aims to improve the moral and physical condition of the poor by personal visiting, giving sewing to poor women, and by finding employment.

Dispensary for Diseases of Children. 18 Stanford Street. Affords free medical care to poor and sick children.

Dispensary for Diseases of Women. 18 Stanford Street. Gives advice free, and treatment but not medicines, to needy women.

Episcopal City Mission. Mission House, 6 Tyler Street. Gives relief, food, fuel, and clothing to the sick and aged of any creed.

Excursions for Poor Children. Given in the summer time by the North End Mission to poor children. Tickets distributed by the police.

Fragment Society. Gives material for clothing, also shoes and infants' garments, to destitute persons who are well known to the society.

Fraternal Association. An organization for colored men. Cares for its sick, buries its dead, and aids the widows and orphans of members.

Friendly Hand. 2 Main Street, Charlestown District. Apply to the superintendent. Furnishes food at reasonable prices to the poor, and sometimes gives food and lodging to indigent persons.

German Aid Society. Room 39, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Helps German immigrants to food, fuel, clothing, transportation, and employment.

Girls' Friendly Society. Apply to the president. Aims to provide a friend for every working-girl (single), not Roman Catholic, especially strangers.

Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, 12 Pemberton Square, room 6. Each post holds a relief fund for the assistance of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late Rebellion, and their widows and orphans.

Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society. Apply to the president. Dispenses clothing to needy Hebrews, after investigation of cases.

Highland Aid Society. Apply to the president. Gives clothing to the poor of the Highland District, recommended by a member.

Home for Aged Couples. No. 431 Shawmut Avenue. Receives aged couples (man and wife) of not less than 60 years of age and of good moral character, upon the payment of such sum as the trustees may determine, and by signing an agreement to abide by its rules. Non-sectarian.

Hospital Newspaper Society. 113 Revere Street. Reading matter collected from homes placed in railway stations, and received at the headquarters from the public contributing, and distributed regularly in hospitals and asylums.

House of the Angel Guardian. 85 Vernon Street, Roxbury. Receives, educates, and reforms orphan and deserted children, especially boys. Has graded schools. Eventually finds for the inmates places of employment in the city or the country with farmers. Conducted by the Catholic Brothers of Charity.

House of the Good Samaritan. 6 McLean Street. A free hospital for women and children, especially incurable and chronic sufferers.

House of the Good Shepherd. Tremont Street, opposite Parker Hill Avenue. Provides a refuge for fallen women and wayward girls.

Howard Benevolent Society in the city of Boston. Relieves the sick and destitute of the city proper, East and South Boston.

Industrial Aid Society for the Prevention of Pauperism. Rooms 25 to 28 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Helps men and women to find transient or permanent work, and secures employment for children in the country on farms in summer time, and elsewhere at other seasons.

Industrial School for Girls. Centre Street, Dorchester. Girls taught housework, trained to good conduct and habits of self-support; returned to their friends, or places found for them in families.

Italian Benevolent Society. Aids needy Italians of good character.

Jamaica Plain Friendly Society (formerly Employment and Temporary Relief Society). Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District. The temperate poor aided with orders for food, clothing, light, and relieved in various other ways. Fourteen districts are visited regularly by a voluntary visitor and associate.

Ladies' Relief Agency. 37 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Aids, partly in sewing, the more respectable cases of want.

Little Sisters of the Poor. Home maintained for the aged poor, destitute persons, and over sixty. The "Little Sisters" (Catholic) share the domestic work without compensation, and collect funds.

Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society. Aids widows and children of Baptist ministers who have died while pastors in the State.

Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society. Chief object to give pecuniary aid to sufferers by fire. Also aids other benevolent purposes.

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Charitable and Benevolent Societies.

Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society. Aids widows and orphans of Congregational clergymen of the State. Trinitarian and Unitarian.

Massachusetts Employment Bureau for Disabled Soldiers. 34 Pemberton Square. Employment obtained.

Massachusetts Infant Asylum. Curtin Street, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District. For deserted or destitute infants under nine months old, born in Massachusetts. They are ultimately returned to friends, or placed in families.

Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society. Affords pecuniary relief to needy members and their families, and to other respectable physicians, their widows and minor children. The members are fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts. 35 Avon Street. Apply to agent. Aids male convicts at the expiration of their sentence to find employment.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. 19 Milk Street. Apply to any agent in cases of cruelty. Enforces laws against cruelty.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. 1 Pemberton Square, Room 7. Receives cases of cruelty and abuse against any one under 21 years, investigates, and brings the perpetrators to justice.

Miss Burnap's Home for Aged and Friendless. 3 Anthony Place. Provides a home for aged Protestant women.

Mount Hope Summer Home for Children and Home for Fallen Women. Bourne Street, Forest Hills, Roxbury District. Connected with the Boston North End Mission, 201 North Street.

Needlewoman's Friend Society. Room 9, 149 A Tremont Street. Gives employment with adequate compensation to indigent women.

New England Home for Intemperate Women. 112 Kendall Street. Apply to matron. Aims to cure intemperate women.

New England Moral Reform Society. Woman's Temporary Home and Office, 6 Oak Place. Apply to matron. Receives girls and young women, and makes every effort to restore them to friends, or to find them good homes.

New England Scandinavian Benevolent Society. Gives transportation to needy Scandinavians.

Nickerson Home for Children. 14 Tyler Street. Children cared for until they can be supported by their friends or themselves.

North Bennet Street Industrial School. 39 North Bennet Street. Classes for women and girls in cutting, making, and mending garments, etc., and for boys in carpentering.

North End Nursery. 39 North Bennet Street. Children over 18 months and under 6 years admitted when there is sickness at home, or when parents are obliged to be absent at work.

North Street Union Mission to the Poor. 144 Hanover Street. Instructs the ignorant, and helps the poor to help themselves.

Pawn Fund. Room 41, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Assists in redeeming property which has been left in great emergency for trifling sums.

Penitent Females' Refuge and Bethesda Society. 32 Rutland Street. Receives fallen women into a comfortable home, expecting them to remain 2 years.

Police Charitable Fund. Relieves policemen and their families with money.

Poor Widows' Fund. A donation by Mrs. Jehanna Rooker to the city of Boston, the income of which is paid in equal proportions to the aldermen of the city, to be distributed by them, at their discretion, for the relief of poor widows and sick people. Fund $3,200.

Portland Street Mission. 90 Portland Street. Relief of any kind given, at homes or at mission, especially to fallen women.

Provident Wood Yard. Foundry Street, South Boston. Office, Broadway Bridge. Gives man temporary work in sawing wood.

Reading-room for Newsboys and Boot-blacks. 16 Howard Street. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. A resort where books, papers, games, and regular entertainments are furnished.

Roxbury Charitable Society. 118 Roxbury Street, Roxbury District. Finds employment, and gives money, food, fuel, and clothing to the poor of good character living in Roxbury. A dispensary department aids about 500 persons.

Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women. Burton Avenue, opp. Copeland Street. Small fee paid for board by the inmates.

Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Children received without regard to creed or color, and given for adoption or placed out for service.

Scots' Charitable Society. Apply at the Scots' Temporary Home, 77 Camden Street. Relieves needy Scotch people, after proper investigation.

Sea-Shore House. Corner of Main and Herman streets, Winthrop. A healthful resort for sick and weakly children during the summer months.

Shaw Asylum for Mariners' Children. Brookline. Helps destitute children of Massachusetts mariners.

Société Franco-Belge de Secours mutuels et de Bienfaisance de Boston, Mass. Aims to procure employment, and gives food, fuel, or clothing, rarely money, to deserving French and Belgian persons or their children.

Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor. Apply to the Dispensary physicians at the North End. Gives personal care and competent nursing to the sick poor. Limited to the North End at present.

South Boston Samaritan Society. Temporary relief and clothing given to those who are above seeking help from other charities.

Spiritualists' Ladies' Aid Society. Amory Hall, 503 Washington Street. Gives money and clothing after investigation.

Summer Street Fire Fund. Relieves sufferers by the great fire of 1872.

Swiss Aid Society. Assists needy Swiss immigrants, also Swiss residents when in distress.

Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners. Dedham, Mass. A Boston institution, under the direction of a committee of ladies.

Temporary Home for the Destitute. 1 Pine Place. Children received, and subsequently placed in families.

Temporary Home. Chardon Street. Gives temporary shelter and food to needy women and children while endeavoring to find work or friends.

United Hebrew Benevolent Society. Room 3,

105 Summer Street. Affords relief to poor Israelites after investigation.

Washington Home. 41 Waltham Street. Apply to superintendent. Aims to cure intemperate men by medical, moral, and hygienic treatment.

Wayfarers' Lodge. Hawkins Street. Apply at police stations. Meals and lodgings furnished.

West End Day Nursery and Hospital for Infants. 37 Blossom Street. Cares for poor children during the day, while mothers are at work. Charges 5 cents a day, or 25 cents a week. Also treats diseases of children under two years of age.

Widows' Society. Aids poor and infirm widows, and single women of good character, over 60, natives of Boston. Must have resided within the old city limits for 10 years.

Young Men's Benevolent Society. Gives food, fuel, and, in extreme cases, money, chiefly to Protestant Americans who have resided in the city proper long enough to become identified with its interests.

Charitable Irish Society. Established 1737; incorporated 1800. Like the British Charitable Society, this was organized originally to render temporary assistance to newly arrived immigrants. It has also, for many years, relieved its poor and indigent countrymen reduced by sickness, old age, or other infirmities or accident. Of late years it has contributed annually to some deserving charity. During the years just following the Revolutionary war, it extended timely relief to those of its members who were disabled by the war. Now it has no established headquarters, but holds its meetings at the Parker House annually, dining on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th of March. [See *Appendix A.*]

Charitable Mechanic Association (The Massachusetts). Exhibition building, Huntington Avenue. This is one of the venerable and honored institutions of the city. It was founded in 1795, and incorporated in 1806. It was established to relieve the distresses of unfortunate mechanics and their families; to promote inventions and improvements in the mechanic arts, by granting premiums for inventions and improvements; to assist young mechanics with loans of money; and to establish schools and libraries for the use of apprentices and the improvement of the arts. Its work has been of great value to the community, and its influence has been employed in many directions. For years it was its custom to award certificates to apprentices, who, on arriving at the age of 21, brought testimonials to it from the persons with whom they served, showing that they had conducted themselves with fidelity and attention, and had not violated any agreement made by them. Every third year the association holds a special meeting, called "The Triennial Festival;" and at irregular intervals, averaging every three years, it holds a great public industrial exhibition, popularly known as "The Mechanics' Fair." For many years these fairs were held in the halls over Quincy Market and Faneuil Hall, the two being connected by a bridge extending over the street. In 1878 a temporary building for its exhibition was erected on Park Square, Columbus Avenue, and Pleasant Street. The fair that season lasted two months, during September and October, and was the most successful of the many held. The number of exhibitors was 1,250; and the awards included 60 gold medals, 230 silver medals, 250 bronze medals, and 440 diplomas. The receipts of the exhibition were $15,000 over the expenditures. In 1881 the association erected the present permanent exhibition building on the corner of Huntington Avenue and West Newton Street, Back Bay district. It covers a space of more than 96,000 square feet. Its front on the avenue is 600 feet, and on West Newton Street 300 feet; and at its widest part it is 345 feet. Architecturally it is attractive. The designs were by W. G. Preston. The avenue front is Renaissance, with free treatment in style. Arches of graceful curves rise nearly to the coping. These and the adjacent walls are massively laid in red brick, with sills and caps of freestone, and terra-cotta ornaments. On one side of the main arch is a head of Franklin, typifying electricity; and on the other, one of Oakes Ames, typifying railroading. Surrounding these are spandrels of palm, oak, and olive branches, in which appear the arm and hammer of the seal of the association. An octagonal tower, 90 feet high, and 40 feet in diameter, forms the easterly termination of the building. Here are two wide entrances, —one from Huntington Avenue sidewalk, and the other from the carriage-porch, itself a quite attractive piece of ornamentation, built of brick and stone, with open-timbered and tiled roof. At the easterly end of the building, adjoining the tower, is the "administration building," which con-

tains on the first story the various offices; on the second floor large and small dining-rooms employed during the exhibition seasons; and on the third, a large and attractively finished hall. Beyond the administration building is the great exhibition hall, with broad galleries and an ample basement; beyond that is the main hall, extending across the west end; and between the balconies of these two halls, the art-exhibition rooms and studios. The first exhibition of the association held in this fine building, during the autumn of 1881, surpassed all previous ones in its completeness and excellence and pecuniary success. The main hall is frequently occupied for opera, concerts, and public meetings, during seasons when there is no exhibition in progress. It is the largest in the city, having sittings for 8,000 people. The entrance is from Huntington Avenue. It is popularly known as Mechanic's Hall. The organ in this hall is a fine one. It was built by Hilborne L. Roosevelt of New York city, in 1876, and was exhibited during the Centennial Exhibition of that year. At the close of that exhibition it was purchased by the Permanent Exhibition Company, and retained in its position until it was sold to the Mechanic Association, and removed here by Mr. Roosevelt, who, at the same time, thoroughly rebuilt it. It is 41 feet high, 42 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. It has 3 manuals, 37 speaking-stops, 7 couplers, and 3 mechanical registers, and has the following pedal-movements: Six adjustable combination pedals, each capable of controlling any or all of the stops in the organ at the will of the organist, and three of which can be operated by knobs beneath the great organ-keys; pedal to throw off all combinations; reversible great to pedal coupler; balanced swell pedal. Above the draw-stop knobs on either side are 222 small knobs, representing all the stops in the organ for each of the six combination pedals, and by the use of which the organist can set at will such combinations as he may desire for the selection he is about to perform. The bellows are supplied with wind by two hydraulic engines, or can be blown by hand. The Mechanic Association also owns another valuable building, which it built in 1860. This is on the corner of Bedford and Chauncy Streets. It is built of fine dark freestone, in the Italian Renaissance style. It is now occupied in part by the Boston Merchants' Association. [See *Merchants' Association, the Boston.*] The remainder of the building is profitably leased. Its cost, including land, was $320,000. Paul Revere was one of the early presidents of this association. [See *Appendix A.*]

Charity Bureau (The Central). Chardon Street. Established by the city, with the aid of $20,000 subscribed by citizens, as a charity headquarters. It is occupied by the overseers of the poor, state aid paymaster, and Industrial Aid Society, on the first floor; the Boston Provident Association, Boston Ladies' Sewing Circle, Ladies' City Relief Agency, and German Emigrant Aid Society, in the second story; and, in the third story, by the Associated Charities, Wards 6, 7, and 8, Conference of the Associated Charities, and the Coöperative Visiting Society. In the basement is a homœopathic dispensary, and the city physician's office. The Young Men's Benevolent Association and the Boston Police Relief Association also hold their monthly meetings here. The Bureau is composed of three substantial brick buildings. The official city out-door charities are administered here, and many of the private charities. The Temporary Home is designed to provide for foundlings and the destitute. Only women and children are allowed to lodge in it; but meals are given out to both sexes, under the order of the overseers of the poor or the superintendent. The able-bodied applying for food are obliged to work for it; the men sawing wood, and the women doing housework. [See *Associated Charities, Charitable and Benevolent Societies, Overseers of the Poor,* and *Temporary Home.*]

Charles River Embankment (The). A proposed park, promenade, and driveway between Craigie's Bridge and West Boston Bridge along the Charles River, to be continued on the Beacon Street side and roadway, first to a point near Hereford Street, extended, and ultimately to the Cottage Farm Bridge. These improvements were authorized by the Legislature of 1881. When completed, a park-way will be furnished, averaging 200 feet in width, with a con-

tinuous water-front from Leverett Street to Cottage Farm Bridge, nearly 2¾ miles in length, and crossing in one direction Cambridge Street at West Boston Bridge, and in the other the extension of West Chester Park to the proposed new bridge across Charles River. It will be laid out with walks, drives, saddle-horse paths, and boat-landings, and ornamented with shrubbery and turf. It will be accessible along its entire route at short intervals by streets, and its drive will be used for pleasure-vehicles only. [See *Public Parks System.*] On the Cambridge side, between West Boston Bridge and the bridge of the Grand Junction Railroad, the flats are to be filled by a private corporation. A drive for the public, 200 feet wide, next the river, is to be preserved, and the remainder of the filled land is to be used for building purposes.

Charles Street Church. See *First African Methodist Episcopal Church.*

Charlestown District (The). Formerly the city of Charlestown, annexed to Boston in 1873. [See *Annexations.*] The date of its foundation as a town, as stated by the late Richard Frothingham, its historian, was July 4, 1629, though an earlier date has been claimed. Its Indian name was Mishawum. Originally the territory of the town was very large. Out of it the towns of Burlington, Woburn, Malden, and Somerville (the last two now cities) have been formed, and parts of Reading, Medford, Cambridge, and West Cambridge (now Arlington). It was a flourishing place in the colonial period; and on account of the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775 [see *Bunker Hill Monument*, etc.], and its burning by the British at the time, it became conspicuous at the very beginning of the Revolution. Its population at that period was about 2,700. The town was fired by shells thrown from the British works on Copp's Hill, in Boston [see *Copp's Hill*], and by men landed for the purpose. Only a few houses escaped the fire, and the destruction was complete. The property loss was estimated at over $500,000. The town recovered slowly from the effect of that blow, but in time was completely rebuilt, increased in population, and enjoyed much prosperity. It was made a city March 10, 1847. When it was annexed to Boston, its population was 32,040; and its valuation $35,289,682, of which $26,016,100 was real, and $9,273,582 personal. Its chief popular features are the Bunker Hill Monument and grounds (Breed's Hill), and the Navy Yard. [See *Navy Yard.*] It also has an interesting soldiers' monument [see *Charlestown Soldiers' Monument*]; and an ancient burying-ground, in which there is a monument to Harvard, the founder of Harvard College. [See *Harvard College* and *Old Burying-Grounds.*] The Massachusetts State Prison founded in 1800 was established here. When the new prison buildings at Concord were completed the institution was removed to that place, but in 1884 the Charlestown buildings were reoccupied, the institution at Concord being continued as a reformatory. The passenger and freight stations of the Fitchburg Railroad were for some time in Charlestown; but in 1848 the former was removed to Boston, when the present station was built. [See *Boston and Fitchburg Station and Line.*] The Charlestown District is an old-fashioned, quaint place, and has many points of interest.

Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital. No. 27 Harvard Square, Charlestown District. Established in 1872, incorporated 1873. Medical and surgical advice given to the sick poor, free of cost except to those who are able to pay for it. The aid rendered is limited to residents of the Charlestown District. Application to be made at noon on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. About 1,000 persons are aided annually.

Charlestown Neck. See *Neck, Charlestown.*

Charlestown Poor's Fund. The income of various bequests, amounting to $24,400, is expended annually on the poor of the Charlestown District, under the direction of officers composed of the two senior deacons of each regularly organized church in the district and the Charlestown members of the city council. The office is in Harvard Square, Charlestown District. This fund was established as long ago as 1674.

Charlestown Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Winthrop Square. Martin Milmore, sculptor. Dedicated on the 97th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1872; the address on the occasion being by the late Richard

Frothingham, the historian of Charlestown. The spot where the monument stands was, in the colonial days, the militia training-ground. The monument presents, on a high pedestal, a group of three figures — the "Genius of America," holding out laurel-wreaths above the soldier and sailor standing on each side. An incident of the memorable centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, on June 17, 1875, was a ceremony here by the Fifth Maryland Regiment, one of the visiting military organizations from the South. The regiment, marching to this monument, placed upon it a beautiful floral shield, as a token of good-will towards their Northern hosts, and as a Southern tribute to the Northern heroes of the civil conflict. The act was performed without ostentation, and without previous announcement. Marching to the place without escort, the regiment halted before the monument, forming three sides of a square around it: the band played a dirge, the regiment stood at parade-rest, while the shield inscribed "Maryland's tribute to Massachusetts" was reverently laid upon the pedestal; then the orders were given, "Attention!" "Carry arms!" "Present arms!" and the regiment departed as quietly as it had come. [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Chauncy Hall School. See *Private Schools.*

Chess Club (Boston). No. 33 Pemberton Square. Organized December 11, 1857. The oldest chess club in the United States. It was organized "for the study and enjoyment of the most intellectual of all games," with Dr. Horace Richardson as the first president, George W. Smalley, secretary, and Edwin J. Willer, treasurer. From its foundation it has numbered among its members men of the best social and business standing; though, recognizing the fact that there can be no aristocracy in chess except it be determined over the board, the annual dues have always been set at a low figure, in order to welcome and encourage all classes interested in the noble and refining pastime. The club has a fine collection of chess publications, comprising the works of all the great masters of ancient and modern times; and also subscribes to the leading magazines devoted to the game. Visitors are always cordially welcomed at its rooms, when games are in progress, or at any time between 10 A. M. and midnight. [See *Appendix C.*]

Chester Park and Square. The broad street at the South End, extending from Albany Street across that portion of the city to Beacon Street, is called in parts Chester Park, Chester Square, and West Chester Park. From No. 773 Albany Street to No. 1756 Washington is called Chester Park; from No. 1755 Washington Street to No. 772 Tremont is called Chester Square; and from No. 781 Tremont, across Columbus Avenue and the Back Bay district to Beacon Street, is called West Chester Park. In that portion of the street where it broadens into Chester Square are some of the finest older residences of the South End. The "square" is an attractive small park of about 1½ acres, with a fine growth of trees, pleasant paths along flower-beds, and a large fountain and fish-pond in the centre. The roadway passes on either side of the square. Chester Park is more of a parkway than Chester Square, and the roadways are also lined with substantial dwellings of "well-to-do" citizens. The square and the park in the South End portion of the street were originally laid out in 1850. The "West Chester Park extension," as the new portion of the street from Tremont Street through the Back Bay district to Beacon is commonly called, was laid out in 1873. It is an avenue 90 feet wide. [See *Fountains; also Parks and Squares.*]

Chestnut Hill Reservoir. See *Water Works.*

Chestnut Street Club. See "*Isms.*"

Chickering Hall. No. 156 Tremont Street. A pleasant audience-room, used largely for chamber concerts, and occasionally for lectures. It is of Ionic architecture, quietly and tastefully finished. There are 378 seats on the main floor, and 84 in a small gallery at the west end, opposite the stage, which, is at the east end of the hall, making 462 in all. The seats are folding cherry chairs upholstered in leather. In the front of the same building, on the floor above, is the hall of the Apollo Club. [See *Apollo Club*, and *Halls.*]

Children's Aid Society. See *Boston Children's Aid Society.*

Children's Friend Society. See *Boston Children's Friend Society.*

Children's Hospital (The). Huntington Avenue and Camden Street. Incorporated 1869. In this admirably conducted institution, medical and surgical treatment is given to children from 2 to 12 years, if poor, gratuitously; and, if parents or guardians are able to pay, at a moderate charge. The nursing is directed by the Protestant Episcopal Sisters of St. Margaret. [See *Sisterhood of St. Margaret.*] No infectious or contagious diseases, and no chronic or incurable cases, are admitted. Visitors to patients are admitted daily from 11 to 12, and visitors to the hospital are admitted at any time except Sundays. There is a department for out-patients, open daily at 10 A. M. There is a Convalescent Home at Wellesley, with 18 beds, which receives patients from the hospital during the summer months: the average number cared for there in a season is 100. The Ladies' Aid Association, organized in 1869, supplies articles of furniture and clothing to the hospital, visits the patients, and takes a personal interest in them. The present building is the third occupied by the hospital (the first was on Rutland Street, and the second 1583 Washington Street), and was built especially for it. Walter T. Winslow and George H. Wetherell were the architects; Nathaniel J. Bradlee consulting architect. The building was formally dedicated the day following Christmas, 1882. It is constructed of brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. It occupies a lot containing 31,000 square feet. It is only a portion of the hospital as planned. When completed the structure will consist of a central administration section, with two wings, and a rear section. At present the northerly wing is not built. On the sides of the main entrance from Huntington Avenue are a general reception-room, and a room for the use of the medical staff, with a room for the house physician and the officers' dining-room at the rear. On the street floor is also a dispensary, thoroughly furnished in every particular, and the operating room, with convenient side rooms. The main staircase is built in a brick tower. The entire second floor of the main or administrative section is occupied by the Sisters of St. Margaret. The wards for patients are in the wing, the second floor for girl patients, and the lower ward for boys. The private wards are on the third floor of the main section, with private rooms in the wing. On the fourth floor are small wards, and a special laundry, kitchen, closets, etc., so arranged that they may be isolated from the rest of the building whenever deemed necessary. On the lower floor of the main section are the principal kitchen, laundry, pantry, boiler room, servants' dining-room, and other apartments; and on either side of the entrance to the half-basement are rooms for the reception and treatment of out-patients. The building is thoroughly built throughout, and admirably equipped; while the system of ventilation and the sanitary arrangements are very complete. The vacuum method of ventilation by aspiration has been adopted; powerful currents are created by flues connecting with a large chimney at both top and bottom of the walls. There is also direct communication with the open air. Nearly every room is provided with open fire-places, and transoms over the doors, and the building is heated by steam. Some of the rooms are completely underlaid by steam pipes; these rooms are for very delicate children. As it now stands, 60 patients can be accommodated; and when completed the capacity of the hospital will be increased to 100 beds. Each of the several wards is provided with a separate dining-room, diet-kitchen, bath-room, and water-closets. In the bath-rooms and water-closets the floors are marble. All the plumbing in the building is open. The walls throughout the building are painted, and the finish is mostly ash. A workshop is connected with the institution, for the manufacture of splints and apparatus. It is supplied with a gas engine, forge, grinding and polishing machine, and all the necessary tools. Work is taken here from other institutions and from physicians when that of the hospital permits. The hospital is under the direction of a board of managers. A full medical staff is connected with the institution. [See *Appendix A.*]

Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute. Home, No. 277 Tremont Street. Instituted March 1849; incorporated April 1864. A special mission to the poor, ignorant, neglected,

orphan, and destitute children of the city, dependent for support upon the voluntary contributions of children, in whose name it works, and of subscriptions and gifts from benevolent people. It gathers needy and neglected children into its home and day and Sunday schools; provides permanent homes for them; adopts and pursues such methods as will be most likely to save or rescue them from vice, ignorance, and degradation; and places them where they may receive such instruction and be taught such occupations as will best fit them to support themselves, and become useful members of society. It has found homes in New England or the West for thousands of them; has afforded temporary aid to many more; and has taught a great number in its day, evening, sewing, and Sunday schools. The home is in charge of a matron, Miss Emma L. Storer; the schools of a special teacher, Miss Etta Trecartin; a visitor, Miss Clara J. Whitcomb, is employed to gather in children who in any way need the help of the mission; and three missionaries, whose work is in the schools, the various meetings connected with the institution, and in out-door visitations. At the head is a superintendent. The members of the corporation consist of the superintendents of such Sunday-schools as contribute to the funds of the mission annually not less than $10, and such individuals as pay annually $10. The payment at one time of $20 constitutes a life membership. All Sunday-schools regularly contributing are considered branches of the mission. Its affairs are directed by an executive committee of twelve persons. The mission is connected with the Unitarian denomination, but is non-sectarian in its conduct. [See *Appendix A.*]

Chinese. There are about 450 Chinamen in Boston and its immediate vicinity, the first one coming here about the year 1872. Among them there are very few women, only one of whom has married here. As a class they are industrious, frugal, and peaceable, though some of them frequently find themselves in the criminal courts. Although nearly all are engaged in business, few have any fixed habitations; the majority are constantly coming and going, seldom remaining long in the city. Some have made visits to China, and on returning have again settled down for a while at their old occupations. Most of them have laundries; others are engaged in selling tea, fruits, and cigars; and but few are known to be employed as servants in private families. They take no part in politics, and are interested in local affairs to the extent only of paying taxes and procuring licenses. They have no theatre; and their sole musical organization is an orchestra, the members of which play together only on some festive occasion. Gambling and opium-smoking are vices to which many of them are addicted. The places devoted to these objects are generally carried on in connection with some other business, and but comparatively few opium-dens, so called, exist in the city. About 60 of the Chinese colony are known to be members of a secret society, the chief objects of which are said to be mutual protection. This organization does not, however, have the support or recognition of the more intelligent and worthy, the latter claiming that its influences are immoral. There is a flourishing Chinese Sunday-school, which was organized several years ago by Miss Harriet Carter, with only one pupil. Its membership in succeeding years increased to about 100, and it meets in the chapel of the Mount Vernon Church. While the instruction given in this school is of a religious nature, the necessity for a knowledge of the English language is not overlooked; and primers, slates, and pencils are used simultaneously with the International Lessons. A very few have embraced Christianity and joined the Mount Vernon Church. The only rites observed to any extent by the Chinese in Boston are those connected with certain of their festivals, the New Moon and the Chinese New Year, for example. It is interesting to note that the monosyllabic collocations seen on the Chinese laundry signs seldom indicate the name of the proprietor, being instead a kind of sign or token. There are in the limits of the city about 180 of these laundries. The Chinese generally live in their shops, doing their own cooking, sometimes one meal, sometimes two in the day. Their diet consists of rice, the best chickens, the freshest pork, celery, and salads of their own concoction. They like to prepare their own food, and find it exceedingly disagreeable when they are

obliged to descend to "Melican man's" cooking. The native religious observances take the form of picture worship with joss sticks, these pictures being hung in plain sight in the laundry or shop. Contact with the missionaries, however, has had its influence, and some, especially among the younger Celestials, are discarding the joss sticks, though it is harder to let go the rooted superstitions peculiar to the people. Though there is no distinct Chinese quarter in the city, perhaps the Chinese population congregates most on Harrison Avenue, and it is here that most of the shops for the sale of "Chinese goods," which often mark a gambling den, and the "opium joints" are placed most frequently.

Chop Houses. See *Restaurants and Cafés.*

Christ Church. Salem Street (North End). The oldest church building now standing in the city, and one of the few landmarks generally retaining its original appearance. The corner-stone was laid with religious ceremonies by Rev. Mr. Myles, April 22, 1723. Its old-fashioned pulpit and pews have suffered no material change; its present organ, though not the same (imported from London in 1756) that used to accompany the quaint old-time hymns and responses, is inclosed in the original antique case; the figures of the cherubim in front of the organ and the chandeliers are the much prized possessions taken from a French vessel by the privateer "Queen of Hungary" in 1746, and presented to the church by Capt. Grushea; its Bible, prayer-books, and silver communion service, given to it by King George the Second in 1733, and bearing the royal arms, are still in use; and the chime of bells, the sweetest and most musical the town has known, brought from England in 1744, still sound their melodious tones. It is from the steeple of Christ Church that it is claimed the lanterns of Paul Revere were hung out to warn Adams and Hancock of the movement of the British troops on Lexington; and though the matter has been long in dispute, — whether it was from the Christ Church steeple, or that of the Old North Church in North Square (which was pulled down for fuel during the siege of Boston), that the lights were shown; or whether or not they gave the warning, — a tablet on the front of the church, placed there Oct. 17, 1878, bears this inscription: "The signal lanterns of Paul Revere displayed in the steeple of this church, April 18, 1775, warned the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord." It is also claimed that the Paul Revere lights were hung out by the sexton of this church, Robert Newman, a young, active, and courageous fellow, during those times; but by some antiquarians this claim is also questioned, and the assertion is as positively made, that they were displayed by Capt. John Puling, a merchant of Boston and a warden of the church, and in the confidence of Revere, Hancock, Adams, Warren, and the other leaders. The original spire of the church was blown down in a gale in 1804; and the present one, built immediately after the demolition of the old, is an accurate reproduction of that. The walls of the interior of the church are now enriched with paintings and mural ornaments, among which is the first monument to Washington ever erected in this country. The only radical change from the earlier appearance of the interior of the church has been the closing of the former centre aisle, and also the large altar window. The eight bells of the chime in the tower bear these inscriptions: —

First bell: "This peal of 8 Bells is the gift of a number of generous persons to Christ Church in Boston, N. E., anno 1744, A. R."

Second: "This church was founded in the year 1723; Timothy Cutler, D. D., the first rector, A. R., 1774."

Third: "We are the first ring of Bells cast for the British Empire in North America, A. R., 1744."

Fourth: "God preserve the Church of England, 1744."

Fifth: "William Shirley, Esq., Governor of Massachusetts Bay in New England, anno 1744."

Sixth: "The subscription for these bells was begun by John Hammock and Robert Temple, church wardens, anno 1743."

Seventh: "Since Generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise. 1744."

Eighth: "Abel Rudhall of Gloucester cast us all, anno 1744."

In the autumn of 1884 the building was thoroughly repaired, the steeple strengthened, and the interior renovated and restored. The coloring of the walls and wood-work within the chancel is a return to the ancient style, and the covering of the arch of the chancel with a material

resembling hammered gold is a copying of an old time mode of ornamentation. This church was built by the second Protestant Episcopal society in Boston, the first being King's Chapel. [See *King's Chapel.*] Its first rector was Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., who was settled Dec. 29, 1723. He served until his death, Aug. 7, 1765. Rev. James Greaton, who had been his assistant since 1760, succeeded him. Mr. Greaton left at the close of August, 1767; and the following year, September, 1768, Rev. Dr. Mather Byles, Jr., became the rector. He resigned in April, 1775, intending to go to Portsmouth, N. H.; but he was prevented by the Revolutionary excitement, and being a fierce loyalist, he remained in Boston as chaplain to some of the British regiments until after the evacuation. Subsequently he was proscribed and banished. The church remained without a settled rector until August, 1778, when Rev. Stephen Lewis was called to the place. He served for 6 years, and was then succeeded by Rev. William Montague. The latter was settled in June, 1787, and left in May, 1792. Rev. William Walter, D, D., was the next rector, settled May 29, 1792; and he served until his death, Dec. 5, 1800. Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., was the next rector. He served from Aug. 23, 1803, to May, 1829. To him belongs the credit of establishing the first Sunday-school known in Boston: this began in 1815. Rev. William Cros well succeeded him, continuing as rector from 1829 to 1840. Rev. John Woart was the next rector, serving 10 years; and Rev. William T. Smithett, settled in June, 1852, followed him. Later rectors have been Rev. Henry Burroughs, who was settled in 1868; and Rev. William H. Munroe, settled in 1881. The cornerstone of the church was laid on April 15, 1723; and the services of dedication occurred on Dec. 29 of the same year. Under the church is the Christ Church Cemetery, which is described in the chapter on *Old Burying-Grounds* in this Dictionary. [See *Appendix B*, and *Episcopal (Protestant) Church in Boston, and its Churches.*

Christian Register (The). Publication office, No. 141 Franklin Street. In the order of time this was the fourth religious newspaper established in Boston. It was founded in 1821 by David Reed, who continued its publication and control until 1865. Then it passed into the hands of a corporation known as the Christian Register Association. Though not strictly the authorized organ of the Unitarian denomination, it has always been a constant and faithful exponent of Unitarianism. From the first its volumes have been enriched by contributions from the distinguished Unitarian ministers and laity. Mr. Reed had the advice and cooperation of Revs. William Ellery Channing and Henry Ware, Jr., and Professor Andrews Norton. At different periods of its existence it has had able writers for its editors, men distinguished both in the pulpit and in literature. Among these were Revs. Samuel Barrett, S. K. Lothrop, George E. Ellis, E. S. Gannett, Chandler Robbins, J. H. Morison, F. H. Huntington, N. S. Folsom, Charles Upham, T. B. Fox, M. I. Motte, and Messrs. George S. Hillard and George Ripley. For one year it was edited by an editorial committee of the American Unitarian Association, but this was found an impracticable arrangement. Since it has been under the control of the Christian Register Association it has had for its responsible editors Revs. S. W. Bush, Thomas J. Mumford, Charles J. Ames, and Samuel J. Barrows, in the order named. Mr. Barrows has served since 1881. George H. Ellis is the publisher. "The Christian Register" was probably the first religious newspaper in the world which used the telegraph for the transmission of news and reports of meetings.

Christian Scientists. Headquarters No. 571 Columbus Avenue. Organized July 4, 1876. An association deriving its name, according to an official statement, "from a purely mental system of healing, discovered in 1866 by Mary Baker Glover (afterwards Mrs. Eddy), who, for the first time in history, appended the word 'science' to Christianity." It is further explained that "Christian science claims that Divine intelligence governs man in the eternal order and harmony of life, truth, and love, and that Jesus taught and demonstrated this science, healing the sick, casting out error, raising the dead. With it he dated the Christian era." The association is composed of students, engaged in healing, who are

"pledged together in a common cause of humanity and love." The Massachusetts Metaphysical College, chartered in 1881, is maintained by the organization. The only text-books in use here are the Bible and a volume called "Science and Health." Mrs Eddy, its founder, is the president. Those receiving certificates are entitled to the title of "C. S." (Christian Scientists). Trustworthy evidence of a strictly moral character is required before an applicant is admitted to the college, but no one is denied admission because of his secular or religious views. The organization is a large one.

Churches. The number of church organizations, including mission chapels, in the city is 220. These are classed as follows: —

Advent	2
Baptist	27
Catholic Apostolic	1
Christian	2
Congregational Trinitarian	32
Congregational Unitarian	26
Congregational	3
Episcopal (Protestant)	22
Episcopal (Reformed)	1
Friends	1
Jewish	7
Lutheran	5
Methodist Episcopal	26
Methodist	5
New Church (Swedenborgian)	2
Presbyterian	8
Reformed (German)	1
Roman Catholic	31
Spiritualist	1
Union	8
Universalist	9

It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that the largest number of churches are classed as Congregational Trinitarian, and the second as Roman Catholic. Modern Boston has strayed far away from its old-time position as a Puritan city. Its religious liberality and toleration are now among its present most conspicuous characteristics. Sketches of the history of each denomination, with the dates of the establishment of each of their churches, are given in their proper places in this Dictionary; with separate sketches, more in detail, of the leading churches of the city. [See the denominations by their several names, and also the principal churches by their names.]

Church of St. John Evangelist. See *Mission Church of St. John Evangelist.*

Church of St. Leonard of Port Morris. See *Italians (The), and their Church.*

Church of the Advent. (Protestant Episcopal). Organized in 1844, in the height of the "Catholic revival" in the English Church. The main object of its establishment, as stated, was to secure to the poor and needy in a portion of the city the ministrations of the Church, "free from unnecessary expense and all ungracious circumstances." It was therefore, from the first, made free to all. This feature, "combined with its more frequent services, its daily public recitation of morning and evening prayer, an increased attention to the details of worship, the lights on its stone altar, and its altar-cloths," says Rev. Phillips Brooks, of the formation of this church, in his chapter in "The Memorial History" of Boston, "were the visible signs which distinguished it from the other parishes in town." The ownership and management of the parish property is vested in a corporation; but this is limited to 20 members, including the rector, and is simple in its organization and operations. These 20 corporators fill all vacancies, and at Easter choose the wardens and vestry for the ensuing year, and make the necessary appropriations for carrying on the work of the parish, the resources of which are the voluntary oblations of the worshippers. One of several special features in this parish has been the daily morning and evening services, especially provided for in the Book of Common Prayer. Begun in 1845, it is believed that this was the first attempt since 1686 to revive this primitive custom in Boston. All holy-days are here strictly observed, and there is also daily early celebration of the Holy Communion. The first services of the parish were held on Advent Sunday, 1844, in an unfinished apartment in a building at No. 13 Merrimac Street. In the following June a hall especially adapted for the purpose was secured at the corner of Lowell and Causeway streets. This was occupied until 1847, when the meeting-house in Green Street, formerly under the care of Dr. Jenks, was purchased and moved into. In 1864 this building was sold, and the Bowdoin Street Congregational Church building, popularly known as Lyman Beecher's, was bought, and became the parish church. In 1875 a lot of

land on the corner of Mount Vernon and Brimmer streets was purchased; and the building of a new church, specially adapted for the services and work of the parish, was begun on the 21st of March, 1878, with formal ceremonies. This was in 1881 so far completed that the holding of a portion of the regular services was begun in the autumn of that year. The whole building, with the exception of tower and baptistery, was completed in 1883, and in March of that year became the church of the parish. The tower, clergy house, etc., remain still to be built. The new church is constructed of brick and stone, with an interior finish entirely of brick and freestone. According to the plans, the main body, 72 by 73 feet, consists of nave 76 feet high, two aisles and transepts; the chancel, 30 by 48 feet, with polygonal end; a chapel, on the south side of the chancel, 24 by 30 feet; schoolrooms, hexagonal in shape, 43 feet in diameter, and various other rooms; with a tower, 22 feet square and 190 feet high; the baptistery in the church under the tower; and, attached to the church on the north side, the clergy house, four stories high, containing vestry, clergy, and choir rooms, refectory, and dormitories. The architects were Sturgis and Brigham. When the church on Bowdoin Street was vacated by the Parish of the Advent it passed into the hands of the society of St. John the Evangelist, who had previously purchased it, and has no longer any connection with the Parish of the Advent. It is now known as the Mission Church of St. John Evangelist (*q. v.*). The society of St. John the Evangelist is a brotherhood of priests devoted to missionary work in the Episcopal Church. They were called by a vote of the corporation to take charge of the parish in 1871, the Rev. C. C. Grafton, Rector, being then a member of the society. They continued in the work until August, 1882, when the rector of the parish having left the brotherhood, the connection of the society with the Parish of the Advent ceased and its members left the city, returning, however, after an interval of a few months to take up mission work in the old church, which, as has been said, they had previously purchased from the parish. [See *Mission Church of St. John Evangelist.*] The rectors of the Church of the Advent, in chronological order, have been: Rev. William Croswell, D. D., who died Sunday, November 9, 1851, in church while concluding a service; Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D.; Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D.; and Rev. C. C. Grafton, who was appointed in 1872. The parish now comprises about 400 communicants. The daily services in the church are: Holy Communion every morning at 7 o'clock, and on Thursdays also at 9.30; morning prayers said at 9, and even-song sung at 5. The Sunday services comprise: Holy Communion at 7.30 and 11.45 A. M.; matins 10.30; children's choral service 3.30 P. M., and even-song 7.30 P. M. There are numerous special services in Lent. It is one of the most interesting churches in the city, and as the leading "High Church," with its ceremonies and many services, attracts much attention. [See *Appendix B*, and *Episcopal (Protestant) Church*, etc.]

Church of the Disciples (Unitarian), Warren Avenue. This church was organized Feb. 28, 1841, "to embody the three principles of a free church, a social church, and a church in which the members, as well as the pastor, should take part." It was called the Church of the Disciples because its members came together as "learners in the school of Jesus Christ, with Christ for their teacher." Its creed has been "faith in Jesus as the Christ, the Son of God, and the purpose of coöperating together as his disciples in the study and practice of Christianity." The society was organized by 43 persons; and among the first names signed on the church-book were those of Nathaniel Peabody and his three daughters: one of whom afterwards became Mrs. Horace Mann; another, Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne; and the third, Miss Elizabeth Peabody, is well known in Boston for her philanthropic and charitable work, and her interest in educational matters. Gov. Andrew was also a member of the society. It was determined at the outset that the seats in the meeting-house should be free, — neither rented nor sold, — and that the entire expenses should be met by voluntary subscriptions. This policy has been ever since maintained. The society first worshipped in halls; then it erected the chapel in Freeman Place, from Beacon Street, just above Somerset Street,

School Committee. The Aldermen meet for business Monday afternoons; the Common Council on Thursday evenings. Officers connected with the City Council are the City Clerk [see *City Clerk*], (salary $4,000 and $13,000 for clerk hire), chosen annually by concurrent vote; assistant city clerk (salary $2,500), appointed by the clerk; clerk of Common Council (salary $2,500), chosen annually by that body; clerk of committees (salary $3,500), chosen annually by concurrent vote; assistant clerk of committees (salary $1,800), appointed by the clerk; city messenger (salary $2,500) chosen annually by concurrent vote; 3 assistant messengers (salary $1,500, $1,200, and $1,000 respectively), appointed by the messenger. The executive departments are under the supervision and control of the Mayor, who, except in the case of the Board of Police and the Street Commissioners, appoints the heads. Subordinates are appointed by the chiefs. The following is a list of the several departments with their officers, and other necessary information: —

Assessors of Taxes. The Board of Assessors consists of five members, appointed for terms of 3 years from April 1, one member being appointed every third year and two members each of the intervening years. Salary, $3,500 for the chairman, $3,200 for the secretary, $3,000 each for the others. There are 34 first assistants appointed annually by the Board of Assessors, subject to confirmation by the Mayor; salary, $7 each per day for street duty, and $350 each for office duty. Also 34 second assistants, appointed as above; salary, $5 per day. Office, City Hall.

Bridges. A Superintendent of Bridges is appointed annually (salary, $2,500), who has supervision of all bridges except West Boston, Canal or Craigie's, and Prison Point Bridges, which are in charge of two commissioners, one appointed annually by Boston and one by Cambridge. Office, 30 Pemberton Square. (See *Bridges.*)

Buildings, Survey and Inspection. This department has control and supervision, among other matters, of the erection and repair of buildings in the city, under statute provisions. The department consists of 1 inspector, appointed for a term of 3 years, salary, $2,800; 20 assistant inspectors, appointed by the inspector, subject to the approval of the mayor, salary, $1,500 each; and 1 clerk, appointed by the inspector, also subject to the approval of the mayor, salary, $1,500. Office, Old State House.

Common and Public Grounds. Under the direction of a superintendent, appointed annually; salary, $3,000. Office, in the Deer Park, on the Common.

Engineer, City. Appointed annually; salary $6,000 and use of a horse and vehicle; assistant city engineer, salary, $3,300. Office, City Hall.

Ferries. Under the management of the Board of Directors of the East Boston Ferries, five in number, appointed annually; a superintendent of ferries, chosen by the directors, salary, $2,500; a clerk, salary, $2,000. Office, East Boston side of the North Ferry.

Financial Department. The city and county treasurer is appointed annually; salary $6,000; and $21,800 for clerk hire. The collector of taxes, betterments, and all other sums due the city, is also appointed annually; salary $5,000, with $12,200 for permanent clerks, and $4,700 for extra clerk hire. There are 16 deputy collectors, who are appointed by the collector; salary $1,700 each. They are also appointed constables by the Mayor and Aldermen. The auditor of city accounts is appointed annually; salary $5,000, with $14,700 for clerk hire. He is also auditor for the County of Suffolk. There is a board of commissioners on the sinking funds for the payment or redemption of the city debt consisting of six persons appointed for terms of 3 years, 2 members annually. Offices, City Hall. [See *City Debt.*]

Fire Department. This consists of a board of 3 fire commissioners, who have entire control of the department, 1 chief engineer, 13 assistant engineers, a superintendent of fire alarms, and officers, engine men, telegraph operators, etc., to the number of about 656 men in all. Of the fire commissioners, one member is appointed annually, for a term of three years from the first Monday in May. The salary of each is $3,000. The clerk of the commissioners, appointed by the board, receives a salary of $1,900. The salary of the chief engineer is $3,000, and the use of a horse and vehicle. The assistant engineers receive $1,600 a year each. The superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph receives $2,800 per year, with the use of a horse and vehicle. His office is in the City Hall, and he has charge of all the public bells and clocks. There is 1 assistant superintendent, 3 operators, 1 battery man, 9 repairers, and 1 foreman of construction, — all appointed by the fire commissioners. Office, City Hall. [See *Fire Service.*]

Harbor Department. Under the direction of a harbor master and 10 assistants, appointed annually; salary, $1,500. Office, Eastern Avenue Wharf.

Health Department. Under the direction of the Board of Health appointed in the same manner as the fire commission. The three members receive a salary of $3,000 each. There is also a city physician; a port physician, resident at Deer Island, and a medical inspector, appointed by the board of health; and an assistant port physician appointed by the port physician, and confirmed by the board of health. The salary of the city physician is $2,700, and his assistant $1,200; that of the port physician, $1,200; the assistant port physician, $900; the medical inspector, $1,200. A superintendent of health is appointed annually by the Mayor, salary $3,500, who has charge of the cleaning of the public ways and removal of house dirt, ashes, and offal, under regulations approved by the Board of Health. Office, 32 Pemberton Square. The steamer Samuel Little runs to Quarantine. [See *Health of the City.*]

Lamps. Under the direction of a superintendent of lamps, appointed annually; salary,

$3,800, and use of a horse and vehicle. Office, City Hall.

Law Department. This consists of a corporation counsel, salary $6,000, and a city solicitor, salary $4,500, both appointed annually; two assistant city solicitors, salary $3,000 for the first assistant, $2,500 for second; two city conveyancers, salary $2,500 each; and a clerk, $1,500. The assistant solicitors, conveyancers, and clerk are appointed by the corporation counsel and city solicitor jointly. Office, 2 Pemberton Square.

Market Department. A superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market, salary $2,500, appointed annually; a deputy superintendent, salary $1,500, by the superintendent; weigher, salary $800; two inspectors of provisions, one at large, salary $1,700, and one for the Brighton Abattoir, salary $1,500. The first is appointed by the Mayor, and the last by the board of health.

Milk, Inspector of. Appointed annually; salary $1,800. Office, 1151 Washington Street.

Paving Department. The superintendent of streets, appointed annually, has charge of the paving, grading, watering, the repairs of the public streets, and the numbering of the buildings abutting thereon; salary $4,000 and $4,900 for clerk hire. Deputy superintendent, salary $2,500. Office, City Hall.

Police Department. This consists of 3 commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State and confirmed by the executive council, from the two principal political parties, for terms of five years each, with a salary of $4,500 per year for the chairman of the board, and $4,000 for each of the others; 1 clerk of the commissioners, at a salary of $2,500; 1 superintendent of police; 1 deputy superintendent, 1 clerk to the superintendent; 1 chief inspector, 9 inspectors; 1 inspector of carriage licenses, 1 inspector of wagon licenses, 1 of intelligence offices, and 1 for pawnbrokers; 1 property clerk; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 3 sergeants, for each of the 15 police divisions; 1 captain and harbor master, 1 engineer, and 4 sergeants of harbor police, constituting the 8th division; 2 lieutenants and 3 sergeants at City Hall; 1 sergeant of the street railway police; 1 keeper of the lockup, 2 assistants, 1 matron, and messenger of the city prison, in the basement of the Court House; 1 probate officer; constables for special duty; and patrolmen. The whole number connected with the police department is 748. The superintendent receives a salary of $3,000; deputy, $2,300; captains $4 per day; chief inspector, $4 per day; inspectors and lieutenants, $3.50 a day; sergeants, $3.25 per day; patrolmen, first year's service, $2.50 a day, second year's service, $2.75, and third and successive years' service, $3 a day. The salary of the clerk of superintendent is $1,500. Office, 7 Pemberton Square. The probation officer, whose office is at 33 School Street, receives a salary of $1,500. [See *Police Service*.]

Printing, City. Under the direction of a superintendent of printing; appointed annually; salary, $2,500. Office, City Hall.

Public Buildings Department. In charge of a superintendent of public buildings, appointed annually; office, City Hall; salary $3,000, and $5,700 for three assistants; a clerk, appointed by the superintendent, salary $2,200; city architect, office, City Hall, salary $3,500, and $7,150 for draughtsmen; and a superintendent of Faneuil Hall, salary $600. The last two appointed annually by the Mayor.

Record Commissioners. Two, appointed annually, having charge of the transcription and publication of town and parish records. They serve without compensation.

Registrar, City. Appointed annually; salary $2,550, with $6,200 allowed for clerk hire. The city registrar keeps the records of births, deaths, and marriages, and grants certificates of all intentions of marriage. Office, City Hall.

Sewers. Under the direction of a superintendent of common sewers, appointed annually; salary, $3,000; clerk, salary, $2,500; engineer, salary, $2,000; office, City Hall. [See *Sewerage System*.]

Streets. This department has charge of the laying out and widening of streets and highways, and of the assessment of damages therefor. There are three street commissioners, whose terms are three years each, one chosen by the people at each annual municipal election; salary, $3,000 each. There is a clerk, salary $1,800, appointed by the commissioners. Office, City Hall.

Surveyor, City. Appointed annually; salary $3,300; assistant, salary $2,100. Office, City Hall.

Vinegar, Inspector of. Appointed annually; salary, $1,200; office, 1151 Washington Street.

Voters, Registrars of. A board of 3 members, serving for three years each, one appointed annually; salary, $2,500 each. Office, 30 Pemberton Square.

Water Department. This is under the direction of the water board, consisting of three members, one member appointed annually to serve for three years from the first Monday of May; salary, $5 for each half day of actual service. Office, City Hall. The clerk of the board receives $2,000, his assistant, $1,400. The city engineer is engineer of the water board, and has charge of construction in this department. There is a superintendent of the Eastern division of the Cochituate water works, salary $3,000; a superintendent of the Western division, salary $3,000. The office of the former is at No. 221 Federal Street, in the city proper, and of the other at Chestnut Hill Reservoir. Both are appointed by the board. There is a water registrar, salary $2,800, who is appointed annually by the Mayor. His office is at City Hall. The water board also appoints a superintendent of the meter division, salary $1,500; and a superintendent of inspection and waste, salary $2,500. Of the Mystic water works there is a superintendent with salary of $2,000; a water registrar and clerk, salary $2,500; appointed by the water board. [See *Water Works*.]

Weights and Measures. Under the direction of 1 sealer, with 4 deputies, appointed annually. Salary of sealer, $2,000; of the deputies, $1,200 each. Office, basement of Court House, Court Square.

City Officers paid by Fees. Inspector of lime, fence-viewers, culler of hoops and staves, field-drivers, and pound-keepers, weighers and inspectors of lighters and other vessels, surveyors of marble, freestone, and soapstone, inspectors of petroleum and coal-oils, superintendents of hay-scales, located in different districts of the city, measurers of upper leather, measurers of wood and bark, measurers of grain, inspectors and weighers of bundle hay, and public weighers,

each appointed annually by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Other city departments are the board of directors for public institutions [see *Public Institutions*], trustees of the Public Library [see *Public Library*], trustees of the City Hospital [see *City Hospital*], boards of commissioners and trustees of the several cemeteries [see *Cemeteries*], and overseers of the poor [see *Overseers of the Poor*], all the members of which are appointed by the Mayor with the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. These several departments are arranged in groups under the designation respectively of "Finances," Public Works," "Public Safety," "Public Buildings and Public Education," and "Charities and Corrections," the heads of the departments included in each group meeting together with the Mayor and the corporation counsel at least once a month for consultation and direction.

City Hall, School Street. A modern structure, built in 1862–65, and on what was thought to be a large scale, sufficient for the needs of the city for many years; but it soon became overcrowded, and in course of time a number of the departments were obliged to locate in other buildings in the immediate neighborhood. The first city government was organized in Faneuil Hall (May 1, 1822); and the first City Hall was the present Old State House, at the head of State Street. In 1840–41 the Old Court House, standing where the City Hall now stands, was fitted up and established as the City Hall; and this was occupied until the building of the present structure was determined upon, and the old building was removed to make way for the new. During the building of the new structure, the Mechanic's building, at the corner of Bedford and Chauncy streets, was utilized for city purposes; and here the city council held its meetings. At one time, when the plan for laying out the Public Garden was made, the proposition to establish the city buildings within its borders found considerable favor. According to this plan, the City Hall was to front on Arlington Street. The corner-stone of the present City Hall was laid on Dec. 22, 1862; and the building was completed and dedicated on Sept. 18, 1865, the day following the anniversary of the settlement of Boston, the 17th that year falling on Sunday. It has a highly ornamented front of white Concord granite. The face of the west side is of the same material; and those of the Court Square and City Hall Avenue façades are of stone from the old City Hall, or, at least, the remodelled Old Court House. The style of architecture is the Italian Renaissance, as modified and elaborated by modern French architects. The edifice is most thoroughly built throughout. The basement, and the first, second, and third stories, are fireproof; the floors of the fourth, fifth, and attic stories are of burnetized timber; and the roof, of wood, is covered with copper and slate. The interior finish is principally butternut and pine. The main entrance is broad and spacious. It opens into a large hall, which is paved with squares of black and white marble. On either side are the offices of the city treasurer, city collector, auditor of accounts, water registrar, city registrar, and the assessors. From this hall the fine broad staircases, or the elevator, ascend to the floors above. On the second story are the private and public offices of the Mayor, the hall of meeting and private withdrawing room of the Board of Aldermen, the offices of the city clerk, city messenger, the clerk of committees, the superintendent of public buildings, and a large committee-room. On the third story are the offices of the superintendent of streets, the superintendent of sewers, the board of fire commissioners, the chief engineer of the fire department, the superintendent of printing, the board of street commissioners, and the city surveyor. On the fourth story is the Common Council chamber, a room 44 by 44 feet, and 27 feet high, with galleries on three sides, and seats for 250 persons. On the same floor are the offices of the clerk of the council, the city engineer, and the water board. On the fifth story are the city architect's department, and several document and other store rooms and watchmen's rooms. The attic, under the dome, contains the operating-room of the magnetic fire-alarm telegraph, whence alarms are sent out over the wires communicating with all the public bells and engine-houses. [See *Fire Service*.] Near by are sleeping-rooms and a library for the operators. Above, in the dome itself,

is the battery-room, 13 by 41 feet in dimensions. The dome is surmounted by a balcony, from which rises a flagstaff 200 feet. Four lions' heads look out from the corners of the balcony, and a gilded eagle surmounts the middle of its front. The lawn in front of the City Hall is well kept, and is adorned on one side with the Franklin statue, and on the other with the Quincy statue. [See *Franklin Statue* and *Quincy Statue.*] When the building of the new City Hall was agreed upon, the sum appropriated, according to the estimates of the cost, was $100,000. Its actual cost, including the furniture, was over $500,000. Set in the wall of the first landing of the stairway inside the building, just above the entrance-hall, is a tablet of Siena and white marble, giving the date of the laying of the corner-stone, and what would have been that of the dedication, the 17th of September (1865), had not that day fallen on Sunday, as stated above. Gridley J. F. Bryant and Arthur Gilman were the architects. [See *City Government.*]

City Hospital (The Boston). Harrison Avenue, Concord, Albany, and Springfield streets. Established in 1864. One of the most complete and perfect institutions of the kind in the country. Its establishment was preceded by many years of agitation, beginning in 1849, before the cholera, the epidemic in the city, had entirely disappeared. In 1858 the necessary authority was granted by the Legislature; but the work of building was not begun until 1861, and not entirely completed when the institution was dedicated, May 24, 1864. When first occupied, the hospital consisted of a central or administration building, two three-story medical and surgical pavilions, and the necessary auxiliary buildings, including boiler-house and laundry. To these were added, in 1865, a two-story building for isolating wards; a small building at the main entrance to the grounds, containing rooms for out-patients; and an addition for dead-house, morgue, and autopsy room. In 1874 a medical building, a surgical building (each three stories high with basements), two one-story surgical and medical pavilions, and a low building for kitchen, bakery, and other purposes, were erected. The buildings and grounds occupy a square containing nearly seven acres, and present an attractive and unique appearance. The total cost of the buildings alone was $610,000. G. J. F. Bryant was the architect. The hospital has 375 beds, but its full capacity is intended to be at least 525. The institution is chiefly intended for the use and comfort of poor patients, who are treated gratuitously. It is also for the accommodation of those requiring medical, and especially surgical treatment, who do not wish to be regarded as dependents on public charity. Persons accidentally injured are received at all hours; and the ambulances are ready for service, day and night, on call. Out-patients are treated by physicians and surgeons connected with the hospital. Once a week operations are performed in the amphitheatre of the hospital, to which medical students are admitted. During the warm weather several large tents are put up on the grounds back of the hospital, where patients are quartered during their period of convalescence. A training-school for nurses is also connected with the hospital [see *Training Schools for Nurses*], and in September, 1885, the Nurses' Home, on the corner of Harrison Avenue and Springfield Street, for the use of the nurses connected with the hospital, was completed. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, friends are permitted to visit patients between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The hospital is under the direction of a board of trustees. This board is incorporated (Acts of 1880), and is authorized to receive and hold personal estate bequeathed or devised to the corporation to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000. The trustees are five in number, one of whom is annually appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, for the term of five years from the first Monday of May. The hospital is in charge of a superintendent, chosen by the trustees. His salary is $2,200, and board at the hospital. There is a large medical and surgical staff, besides a number of physicians and surgeons for the treatment of special diseases. The chief individual benefactor of the hospital was the late Elisha Goodnow, a benevolent citizen, who in 1849 bequeathed to the city property valued at about $21,000, to be applied for the benefit of the hospital then con-

templated. One condition of the bequest was, that one half of the fund should be applied for the establishment and perpetual maintenance of free beds in the institution.

City Missionary Society (The). Headquarters, Congregational House, Beacon Street, corner of Somerset. The oldest organization in the city for the moral and religious instruction of the poor. It began its work in 1816, according to the method still pursued. It supports Sunday-schools, distributes tracts, and employs missionaries. Temporary relief is also given the poor by its missionaries, but from private donations, the society making no appropriation for this purpose. It conducts missionary work at the Old Colony Chapel, on Tyler Street; the Shawmut Chapel, No. 642 Harrison Avenue; the Mount Vernon Church vestry, on Ashburton Place; the Marcella Street Home for boys; the Austin Farm, in the West Roxbury District [see *Public Institutions*]; and in other chapels in South Boston, the Charlestown District, and elsewhere. At the Mount Vernon Chapel a mission for the Chinese in the city [see *Chinese in Boston*] has been maintained for some years with very encouraging results. In seeking the physical welfare of the poor, the missionaries of the society procure employment for them, and provide homes for orphan and destitute children, as well as extend temporary aid. There are about 25 male and female missionaries employed, who visit an average of 15,000 families annually. The annual expenditures amount to about $40,000. The society is supported by Congregationalists, but is unsectarian in its operations. [See *Appendix A*, and *Congregational House.*]

City Seal. Adopted January 2, 1823, following the organization of Boston as a city. The ordinance provides as follows: "That the design hereto annexed as sketched by John R. Penniman, giving a view of the city, be the device of the City Seal; that the motto be as follows, to wit: 'Sicut patribus sit Deus nobis;' and that the inscription be as follows, to wit: 'Bostonia condita A. D. 1630. Civitatis regimine donata A. D. 1822.'" The motto is taken from the following verse of the Scriptures: "Sit Deus nobiscum, sicut fuit cum patribus nostris" (I. Regum, viii. 57). The view of the city given in the seal is as it appeared, at the time, from South Boston Point.

Civil Engineers (Boston Society of). Organized July 3, 1848; incorporated April 24, 1851. A society for the professional improvement of its members and the general advancement of civil engineering. Its membership includes civil, geological, mining, and mechanical engineers. The society was inactive until 1874, when it took a new and vigorous start. Of its 150 members, representing different sections of the country, 100 are located in Boston, or within easy reach of the city. The annual membership fee is $10. The meetings of the society are held on the third Wednesday of each month in rooms in the Boston and Albany Railway station. In its possession is a growing library containing some works of great value; and it has a small fund. "The Journal of the Associated Societies of Civil Engineers," a monthly magazine of transactions and proceedings, is published by this society associated with similar organizations in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. [See *Appendix A.*]

Civil Service Reform Association (The Boston). No. 8 Pemberton Square. Organized in 1880 to advance the cause of reform in the national civil service. Its platform is best expressed in the following article of its constitution: "The members, while recognizing that certain officers of the government should be in sympathy with the policy of the administration, believe that the routine business should be conducted on business principles; that officers should be appointed on account of fitness for the work to be done, and should be continued in office as long as they do that work well; that their offices should not be used for partisan purposes; that representatives are chosen to legislate, and their time should not be given to the distribution of patronage; that the adoption of a well-devised system carrying out these principles will insure better administration and better legislation." The association is non-partisan. It has a large and influential membership. In company with the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association, which is organized on the same basis, it publishes a monthly newspaper de-

voted to its aims, — the "Civil Service Record." [See *Appendix A.*]

Clarendon Street Church. See *Baptist Denominations and Churches.*

Cleaning the Streets. See *Health of the City.*

Clearing House. Third floor of the New England National Bank Building, No. 60 State Street. Here the "messengers" and "settling clerks" of the several banks in the association meet at 10 o'clock every morning on business days, and without danger or loss, and at the least expense of time, transact the business of the settlement of drafts and checks between the several institutions. Before the establishment of this institution, this was done through messengers sent from one bank to another, occupying much time, and incurring many risks. The "losing banks," as those are called which bring in a smaller amount of checks on other banks than other banks bring in on them, are required to pay the balances due by them before 12.15 o'clock; and the "gaining banks" come in after that time for the balances due them. There are also 23 banks located in cities and towns in the vicinity of Boston, which make clearances through members of the association. The great work which is accomplished by the Clearing House in a short time can be comprehended when it is understood that about $12,000,000 change hands here every day. The association which conducts the Clearing House was organized in 1856, and is the second oldest organization of its kind in the country. [See *Appendix A*, and *Banks.*]

Clefs (The). A social club, the membership limited to 100, of which number three fourths must be professionally connected with music. Established Oct. 31, 1881. One evening in each month from November to April, inclusive, is spent in social intercourse, with a supper and a short musical or other entertainment. The only permanent officer is the secretary, who is also treasurer. He is chosen by affirmative vote of two thirds of those forming a quorum at the annual meeting in October. At this meeting six Masters are elected, each of whom serves one month, and it is his duty to provide the artistic or intellectual diversion of the evening. Only gentlemen may belong to the club. The secretary for the first two seasons was Arthur P. Schmidt; for the succeeding three seasons, Francis H. Jenks. The annual assessment upon members is fixed at $8. The meetings and suppers are usually at the Parker House. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston.*]

Clover Club (The). A social dining club. Organized February, 1883. It meets at the Revere House the second Saturday of each month, with the exception of July and August. A feature of the club is the "waste basket," containing society news, personals, *bon mots*, and poems contributed by members. At each of the earlier meetings a chairman was elected, but in course of time the usual custom of annual election of officers was followed. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston.*]

Club Life in Boston. Although there is a general resemblance in the club life of large cities, yet there are always differences enough to give individuality to their types. The clubs of Boston differ, for instance, from those of New York, in much the same way as those of London differ from these of Paris; for the "Hub" is the most English of American cities, as "Gotham" strives to be the most Frenchy. There is a reserve in the social life of the New England metropolis, which is reflected in its clubs. This is noticeable even in the gayest and most buckish of these establishments. The *habitué* of the "Somerset," that reservoir of Boston blue-blood, can be readily distinguished from the swell whose headquarters are the fashionable "Union" in New York. The former has a more composed, self-conscious air than the latter, as if the solemn traditions of Puritan decorum weighed upon even the jauntiest devotee of fashion. A cynic might ascribe this manner to the painful sense of inconsistency between inherited obligations and acquired tastes; while the genial philosopher would set it down to the conflict between culture and climate. The New York club man, who is jaunty by nature, and not burdened by intellectual aspirations, can have no conception of the sense of responsibility which afflicts his Boston brother. A suggestive indication of this is shown in the general custom in clubs here — with the exception of the "Somerset" and the "Temple" — of members

keeping their hats off. The brains of club men in the Puritan city are too active to permit of a thought-stopper in the shape of a tile, whereas in "Gotham" this is a necessity to prevent such ideas as club men there have from escaping upwards. Whether from constitutional or æsthetic causes, the Boston club man is dignified even in his indecorums. If he indulges too freely in poker for the benefit of his pocket, he does not give vent to slangy abuse of his luck, but comforts himself with some Horatian reflection about the certainty of a change in fortune. Excess either at cards or wine is the exception in Boston clubs, and may be regarded as a proof of the general moderation of their members. It is the social and convivial safety-valve, which lets off the superfluous steam in season to prevent an explosion. Perhaps any undue indulgence in stimulants may, in the club life of the "Hub," be only an effort of nature to keep up a healthy average of thought and feeling. The books, magazines, and newspapers which fortify the minds of the members of the club in the Athens of America, and the weighty conversation in which they indulge, imperatively demand, it would seem, some soothing agencies; and the occasional brandy and soda is therefore held to be a positive sanitary influence. — In a general way it may be said that the "Somerset" is the "swell" Boston club, drawing in the young bloods and the more mature votaries of fashion. The club house is a model of stately yet simple elegance; and its situation on Beacon Street, opposite the Common, is pronounced to be simply enchanting. The "Union" represents rather more solid qualities: it comprises the leading lawyers, judges, doctors, and merchants; and its excellent *table d'hôte* makes its membership sought by bachelors of gregarious tastes and modest incomes. The "St. Botolph" is the literary and artistic club of Boston; but though frequented principally on Saturday evenings, and especially at its monthly receptions, it is growing to be more and more the intellectual and social centre of the bright minds of the city. Its president from its organization until 1886 was the historian Parkman. There was a time when the "Temple" filled a unique place in the city, when the cream of old school dignity was to be seen within its walls; but, though still a popular resort for rising professional and business men, it has lost something of its social exclusiveness. A club of more recent date is the "Central," which began its career in a fine house at the South End, but has since felt the need of having its quarters nearer to the club life of the city in general. This club represents the middle class, business and professional interests, and has a substantial membership. In the "Suffolk" there is probably less of conventionalism than in any other of the Boston clubs: to be a jolly good fellow constitutes the ruling qualification for admission, and the mingling of old and young school *convives* in the rooms sets at nought a good many theories of natural selection. Of clubs with special characteristics, the Art Club is the most notable for size; and its fine house in the Back Bay district is a model of taste and elegance. The somewhat heterogeneous character of the membership of this club, arising from its low terms of admission and assessment, accounts not merely for its numerical rank, but for the difficulties which artists have had in controlling its management. Another rapidly developing art club, which is already occupying a place in the front rank, is the Paint and Clay Club of artists and professional men. One of the newest clubs maintaining a club house is the Puritan, largely composed of younger members of the professions. Its club house is at the corner of Mt. Vernon and Joy streets. The latest club established is the Algonquin in the Back Bay district. Among clubs which have worked their way up from modest apartments to a house of their own, the Boston Whist Club deserves honorable mention. Its success is based not merely upon the social attractions of its distinctive game, but upon the congeniality and good fellowship of its members. The bicyclists are well represented in club life. The rooms of the Boston Bicycle Club on Boylston Street have a marked social attractiveness; and the new quarters of the Massachusetts Bicycle Club on Newbury Street are the best of their kind to be found in the country. Though women in Boston have clubs, they are rather reformatory or educational than social; and the Woman's Club for

the mature sirens, and the Saturday Morning Club for their younger sisters, are not of that convivial character which stamps their masculine rivals. Of other clubs established in permanent quarters are the Chess Club, the oldest of its class in the country, at 33 Pemberton Square; the Appalachian Mountain Club, in rooms in the Ticknor Building, corner of Park and Beacon streets; and the Tavern Club, Park Square. Clubs meeting at stated times at members' houses for social and intellectual intercourse have been long a feature of Boston life. Of these the Wednesday evening Century Club, of which Robert C. Winthrop for years was the president, is the oldest. The Thursday Club, formerly presided over by Edward Everett, is of similar character; while the Saturday, or Literary Club, which has a dinner once a month at Parker's, was at one time a royal assemblage of poets, wits, and scholars. But the deaths of Hawthorne, Agassiz, Pierce, and Longfellow have somewhat dimmed its intellectual brilliancy; though it still boasts Lowell, Holmes, Howells, Aldrich, and Parkman among its members. Among parlor clubs, so called, are the Metaphysical, Round Table, and the Browning Society. The most widely known of the literary dining clubs is the Papyrus, which, while representing principally the younger elements in journalism and authorship, draws to itself what is most stimulating and genial in the social circles of the metropolis. It has done excellent work in bringing together intellectual laborers from all parts of the country; and its monthly dinners are enlivened by brilliant diversions in song, poetry, and informal speeches. Another is the Round Table (not to be confounded with that of the same name above mentioned), and another the Pendennis. Other political, professional, and business dining clubs, — the Massachusetts, Middlesex, Bird, Boston (formerly the Banks), Essex, New England, Norfolk, Massachusetts Reform, Bay State, Sixth District, Commercial, Merchants', Beacon, Agricultural, Cereal, Paint and Oil Clubs, Shoe and Leather, Schoolmasters, Liberal Union, — do their part in keeping up a healthy social life among those whose interests they severally represent. The various musical clubs are also conspicuous features of the social and artistic life of the city; there are several yacht and boating clubs, and a number devoted to athletic sports. On the whole, club life in Boston is so far typical of the best characteristics of the city, that it may be regarded as of positive and permanent value in assimilating and strengthening the various elements which tend to broaden and freshen its influence for good. [See sketches in detail of each of the social and business clubs under their several titles, and also *Political Dining Clubs* and *Music in Boston*. For list of officers of the clubs of Boston see *Appendix C.*]

Coffee Houses. The "Casino," in the Wells Memorial Building, 987 Washington Street [see *Wells Memorial Building*], the "Alhambra," Green Street, near Bowdoin Square, West End, and the "Hollis," on the corner of Washington and Hollis streets, are coffee houses fashioned after the continental cafés, designed to furnish food, comfort, and entertainment to the hungry, the thirsty, and the lonesome, and in an indirect way to promote temperance. The "Casino" was first established; and it proved such a success, that the "Alhambra" soon followed. These coffee houses are excellent restaurants. Good coffee and chocolate are supplied, and the managers strive to make these establishments all that could be desired as regards orderliness, neatness, quality of food, and the manner in which it is served. Of course one need not expect to find in these houses the dainty and sumptuous surroundings of the costlier restaurants, but the bill of fare is a remarkably varied one, and nowhere else in the city can one get such a maximum of good food at a minimum of cost. The rooms are light, airy, and cheerful in their decorations and furnishings; and adjoining each restaurant there is a number of billiard tables and accommodations for smokers. Entertainments of a popular order are frequently given. During the winter months the daily patronage amounts on an average to 1,500 persons, and these include people of all classes. It is a noteworthy fact that women are able, without escort, to enjoy the advantages that these coffee houses offer. Everything goes on with the utmost decorum. The houses are open dai-

ly, from 5 A. M. to midnight. The coffee-house movement is a business enterprise, as well as a philanthropic and reformatory one. It is in the hands of a corporation, and leading citizens, and clergymen of different denominations, as well as business men, are among the share-holders, at $100 a share. At the formal opening of the pioneer house in the winter of 1882, which was first established at Nos. 851, 853, and 855 Washington Street, Gov. John D. Long, who was present with a large company of prominent people, took the first drink of coffee, christening the house "The Casino," the name it has since borne.

Coggswell Fountain (The). A drinking fountain on Boston Common near the West Street gate. It was given to the city by Dr. Coggswell of San Francisco in 1884. Considerable opposition was made to the erection of this fountain, and the Paint and Clay Club [see *Paint and Clay Club*] vainly petitioned the city council to have it removed, and, at the same time, to establish a commission of experts, to serve without pay, to pass upon all sculptural and architectural ornamentation offered for the streets and public grounds, before their acceptance, "in order to guard effectually against such work becoming a reproach to the good taste of the citizens." The St. Botolph Club [see *St. Botolph Club*] also took action in opposition to it, passing resolutions in which the fountain was sharply ridiculed. The fountain consists of a granite edifice, a heavy canopy being supported by four polished columns. On a granite pedestal in the centre is a group of two inverted dolphins, in imitation bronze, the faucets being set in the gaping mouths of these pseudo marine monsters, whose bodies are intertwined. On the canopy is a bronzed vase. The granite floor is slightly above the level of the surrounding paths, and is approached by two steps. Near each of the four corners of the structure is a lamp with colored glass shades. Iced water flows from the fountain during the warm seasons, and is free to all who desire to drink it. Similar fountains have been given to other cities, including Brooklyn, and in some instances a portrait statuette of the giver, holding out a goblet of water, surmounts these structures.

College-Bred Women. Quite a prominent feature of the modern Boston society is the largely increasing number of college-bred women. So many do they count, that they maintain an organization [see *Society of College Alumnæ*], which is efficiently officered and has a large membership. Nor are these women a distinctive class by themselves. They look neither alarmingly profound nor aggressively learned. The taking of degrees does not seem to have lessened their womanliness, nor do they appear to be lacking in the essentially feminine traits. They dress well and with due respect for the prevailing fashion or freak; and we are assured that they can distinguish real lace from imitation, and have a knowledge and appreciation of gems. In individual cases they have been known to knead bread, cook a dinner, sew up a rent in a garment, darn stockings, play lawn-tennis, and even dance the racquet. These college-bred girls do not include alone those who have graduated from the monastic institutions, such as Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith, but those who have received their training in co-educational colleges, where the young men and the young women have the same tasks, are expected to do the same work under the same conditions, and receive rewards according to their deserts, without favor to either side on account of sex. Some of them, not satisfied with the degree of A. B., have gone farther, and taken the A. M., making themselves "masters" of arts (as though all women were not mistresses of art by nature, without the intervention of college faculties); and two, more venturesome than the rest, have tried for the Ph. D., and won it triumphantly.

Collegiate Alumnæ. See *Association of Collegiate Alumnæ.*

Columbus Avenue Universalist Church. Columbus Avenue, corner of Clarendon Street. The house of worship of the "Second Society of Universalists in the town of Boston;" long known as the "School Street Church," from the fact that its first church stood there for many years, on the site of the School Street block. The present church building was dedicated Dec. 5, 1872. It is of Roxbury stone, with a shapely stone tower and steeple at the side, at the base of

which is the carriage-porch. The interior is light and cheerful in appearance; built in the clear, without pillars. It has painted windows representing the Man of Sorrows, the Risen Lord, and the Twelve Apostles; symbols of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Purity; and memorials of the first pastor of the church, Rev. Hosea Ballou, its Sunday-school superintendent for thirty years, Thomas A. Goddard, and eight deceased deacons. Its cost was $100,000. L. Newcomb & Co. were the architects. This society was formed the third Sunday in December, 1817. Its first meeting-house was a plain brick building, without a steeple. With the corner-stone a silver plate was deposited bearing this inscription: "The Second Universal Church, devoted to the service of the true God, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone, May 19, 1817." Rev. Hosea Ballou, one of the fathers of the Universalist Church, and lovingly and reverently called, during his latter years, "Father Ballou," remained pastor of the church until his death in 1852, at the age of 82 years. He was a man of great insight, marked originality, and singular simplicity in his reasonings and teachings. In May, 1846, the late Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Chapin became his colleague. Two years after, Dr. Chapin removing to New York, Rev. Dr. Alonzo A. Miner became Mr. Ballou's colleague; and on the death of the latter, succeeded him. Dr. Miner has since served, the greater portion of the time as sole pastor, having had but two colleagues, — each serving but short terms, — Rev. Rowland Connor, and Rev. H. I. Cushman, the latter at present pastor of the leading Universalist church in Providence, R. I. Dr. Miner is now one of the senior pastors of the city. He has been long prominent as a pleader for temperance-reform and the prohibition of the sale of liquor, serving at one time — in 1878 — as the candidate of the Prohibitory party for governor of the State; he was president of Tufts College from 1862 to 1875, preaching regularly during that period to his parish at each Sunday morning service during the season, and to the college audiences in the afternoon; and he has been a member of the State board of education since 1869. His parish has enjoyed great prosperity, and has held throughout its history a conspicuous place in the body of Universalist churches. [See *Appendix B*, and *Universalism and Universalist Churches.*]

Commerce of Boston. The commerce of Boston began with the settlement of the town, and has continued to be one of its leading and most important interests. The situation of Boston at the head of a splendid bay, with a capacious and secure harbor unobstructed at all seasons of the year, and a channel deep enough to float the largest vessels, gave it an advantage which the earliest settlers were quick to appreciate; and it speedily assumed a commercial lead. Shipbuilding began before the town was a year old, and trade was soon after begun with Virginia. The first ship built was launched on the Mystic, — a bark of 30 tons, which Gov. Winthrop named the Blessing of the Bay. The second ship built was the Rebecca, of 60 tons; and her first voyage was to Narragansett Bay, to buy corn from the Indians. Subsequently she went to the Bermudas, bringing back potatoes, oranges, and limes. In 1641 trade was begun by Boston merchants with the Isle of Sable, the return cargoes consisting of walrus teeth and oil. During the next year considerable commerce with England sprang up, ten ships sailing from Boston laden with pipe-staves and other produce; a vessel arrived from Madeira, bringing wine and sugar. In 1643 a trade with Fayal began, the pioneer ship being the Trial of Boston. Her cargo consisted of pipe-staves and codfish, for which a good market was found. The ship returned with wine, sugar, and cotton. During the following year the people began to manufacture their own goods. Cotton brought from Barbadoes, and hemp and flax, were the raw material of these early manufactures. The coastwise trade was also extended: vessels going to the Delaware to buy furs, and to New York to trade with the Dutch. A Spanish voyage of the ship Trial proved very successful, and greatly encouraged the Boston merchants of that early day. In 1645 eleven ships arrived from England, bringing linen, woollen, shoes and stockings, and other useful goods; and taking back for their return-cargoes wheat, rye, and pease. So early began the shipping of grain to the mother-

country. The same year an attempt was made to bring slaves from Africa, but only two arrived at Boston. One of these negroes being sold here, the owner was compelled to deliver him up, "that he might be returned to his native country." Shipbuilding thrived apace. The ship Seafort, — so named because of her strength, — of 400 tons, was built here that year; and so elegant was her ornamentation of carven wood, that she was for years pointed out as an instance of the splendid work done in Boston shipyards. In 1660 began the attempts of England to restrict the commerce of the colonies; exportations to America were forbidden except in English vessels navigated by Englishmen; and the colonists were required to send their products only to England, duties to be imposed on the productions of one another equal to the duties collected at English ports. But the Boston merchants and ship-owners determined not to obey such tyrannical laws. Before the close of the seventeenth century, our products were shipped to Portugal, Spain, and Madeira, as well as to the other colonists, the West Indies, and Great Britain, in exchange for the fruits, wines, and manufactures of those countries; and the construction of wharves on a systematic scale was begun. In 1710 Long Wharf, a great undertaking in its time, was built. Shipbuilding continued to thrive. In 1714 there were at one time on the stocks here 40 topsail vessels, measuring altogether 7,000 tons. Up to the period of the Revolution, Boston continued to flourish commercially. There were 27 dock-yards here, and at one yard 12 ships were built in a single year. The conclusion of the Revolution found the merchants ready to renew their extensive commerce. A temporary check was met from too heavy importations that glutted the market, and occasioned some bad failures among merchants. The British, still jealous of our maritime importance as a nation, continued their illiberal legislation. One law, designed to injure our shipbuilding industry, then supplying British merchants with good and cheap vessels, prohibited British subjects from owning American ships built after 1776. This law inflicted much damage upon our builders. Our law-makers replied with retaliatory measures; and the Boston merchants, whose energy could not be repressed, sought new and more distant fields. The discovery of the sea-otter on the Oregon coast brought into the control of Boston merchants a profitable business, which they continued to control for many years; the trade of China was entered upon, and became a very lucrative one; and commercial enterprises were opened in other directions. "Those were the days of great enterprises," says Mr. William H. Lincoln, from whose paper on "Boston's Commerce, Past, Present, and Future" the foregoing facts are largely gleaned, "and the business abilities of our great merchants found ample scope. The profits of the China voyages sometimes ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. A ship would frequently go to Oregon, take a cargo of otter fur, go thence to China, load with tea, run across to Valparaiso, and exchange part of the tea for copper, and then, after voyaging to England, return home. Those, too, were days of adventure on the ocean. There were buccaneers lying in wait for the richly freighted merchantmen; the cruisers of nations at war with one another preyed on commerce, and danger lurked everywhere. Our great sea-captains were native-born boys, frequently beginning their nautical careers 'before the mast.' In 1790 there were 455 arrivals here of ships from abroad, and 1,200 of coastwise craft. On a single day in 1791, 70 vessels left Boston for all parts of the world. Then came the period of the Napoleonic wars, the Milan decree, and the war of 1812–15, so disastrous to commerce. On the restoration of peace, ships were again fitted out for China and the East Indies; and a large trade was carried on with the West Indies in molasses and sugar." A most prosperous period was that between the years 1820 and 1840. Great fortunes were during that time amassed by Boston merchants engaged in the shipping interests, and many spent their money freely in building their fine "mansion houses." In 1840 Enoch Train began his celebrated line to Liverpool, Donald MacKay building at East Boston several monster packet-ships for it. In the same year also the first Cunard steamship was put on for Boston, — the Acadia, whose arrival in Boston Harbor was a great event. The company's steamers ran exclusively to

Boston until 1848, when a line was also established to New York. About this time came the decline of Boston's commerce with China and the East generally, and its transfer to New York. This occasioned a feeling of despondency, and discouraged endeavors to extend our commercial relations in other directions. Another movement unfavorable to Boston was the establishment of branch European houses in New York, which began in 1846. From 1850 to 1860 commerce throve in some respects, but still Boston was losing ground commercially. New York, with her railways and canals, was monopolizing the business of the country. The most dismal period, however, was from 1860 to 1870. It was then freely predicted that New York would soon do all the importing of the country; and the croaker was abroad, with the doleful cry that "Boston had seen her best days." Vessels would not come to Boston except at high rates of freight, because outward cargoes could not be obtained here. Those which did come were obliged to leave in ballast for other ports. In 1867 a strong effort was made to establish a direct line of American steamships to Liverpool; but though backed by large capital and experienced men, it failed, the enterprise was abandoned, and the vessels sold at a sacrifice. The Cunard line continued its service during this period; but high freight rates were demanded, and the line was inadequate to develop the business of the city. The Boston merchants found it impossible to compete with the lower rates paid by New York importers. In 1870 a turn in the tide began. In that year the Boston and Albany road built its great grain-elevator at East Boston, making it possible to load steamships here, and also secured an equality of freight rates from the West on goods intended for export. It was in the early part of this period that Thayer & Lincoln and Warren & Co. began to load steamships here. This work was one of immense difficulty; there were the prejudices of shippers to overcome, and the co-operation of the railways to secure. The change which has at last enabled Boston to become a great shipping port has been brought about by the railway companies so reducing their rates as successfully to compete with the water-routes terminating at New York city. The securing of cotton from the South for light freights for the steamship lines was another important step forward. This was accomplished by offering low rates of freight, which diverted the cotton from New York. In 1870 the exports of cotton from Boston were valued at $135,000; ten years later the value had risen to nearly $7,500,000. Another important improvement is the system of through billing from interior points to Europe. These through bills, given to shippers in the South and West, are negotiable at the banks. The foreign commerce of the city in recent years has come to be fed by other railroad trunk-lines and through the Hoosac Tunnel; and Boston now holds direct communication with the great trunk-lines of the country, and possesses, through modern improvements, the best terminal facilities of any port on the coast. [See *Terminal Facilities.*] The statistics of the movements of merchandise show that Boston maintains her position among the foremost of the commercial cities of the Union. She holds a leading place in the wool-trade, and handles more of this great staple than any other city in the United States. The boot and shoe business still makes Boston its headquarters. From the port are a dozen or more steamship lines to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Hull, West Hartlepool, and the Continent; regular weekly lines to the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; sugar and molasses steamers from the West Indies; coast-wise steamers to Philadelphia, Savannah, Baltimore, Norfolk, New York, and Portland; and an Australian, New Zealand, and South African line of packets connecting Boston with all ports in Australia and the Cape. [See *Steamships and Steamship Trade of Boston.*]

Commercial Athletic Club. See *Athletics.*

Commercial Bulletin (The Boston). Published at No. 275 Washington Street. A large forty-column weekly newspaper noted as an excellent authority on business, financial, and manufacturing matters. It was founded Jan. 1, 1859, by Curtis Guild, its present editor-in-chief and principal proprietor. Mr. Guild received his early education as a journalist

and publisher in the offices of the "Journal" and "Traveller." [See these.] In both these offices he served as clerk in the counting-room and contributor to the paper. While connected with the "Journal," — from 1847 to 1849, — as assistant to Charles O. Rogers, then bookkeeper, and afterwards chief proprietor, he contributed dramatic criticisms and reports of public meetings to its columns; and his editorial work on the "Traveller," where he was chief clerk about ten years, and the last two one of the proprietors, was varied. He was also a frequent contributor to several of the literary periodicals of that day. In later years Mr. Guild published two volumes of travels, the first entitled "Over the Ocean," and the second "Abroad Again." The "Bulletin" originated many new features which at once commanded attention from its first issue, — such as special market reports, announcements of business changes, extended reports of the stock and money markets, special reports of manufacturing news and of insurance matters; all being presented in a novel and attractive manner and with vigor and enterprise. The "Bulletin," moreover, was printed on better paper stock than was usually made use of for newspapers, the contents classified, and special attention given to mechanical execution in its production. These features have been preserved and improved upon, and others added since; and the paper today is recognized as a financial and commercial authority all over the country. In 1866 Mr. Guild admitted his brother, B. F. Guild, who had been connected with the paper soon after its foundation, as partner, and it continued to be vigorously pushed, attracting attention by its independence and enterprise. Besides his ability as a business man B. F. Guild has won fame as a humorous paragraphist, the pungent bits in the "Bulletin's" "Spice of Life" column being mainly from his pen. Its keen epigrammatic comments on passing topics are quoted everywhere. Curtis Guild, Jr., son of the senior proprietor, who was admitted a partner in 1883, is a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1881. He is employed in the editorial department of the paper. The "Bulletin" is published every Saturday morning. It has a large circulation, not only in Boston and New England, but throughout the United States.

Commercial Club (The). An organization of business men, which holds monthly meetings, at each of which a dinner is eaten, and there is a private discussion of commercial, financial, and business topics. Strangers of prominence in business circles are frequently entertained as the guests of the club. The monthly meetings are suspended during the months of June, July, August, and September, when most of the members are out of town. The club was organized in 1868, and grew out of a commercial convention held in Boston during the previous year, at which a committee of gentlemen was formed to entertain the delegates from abroad. The social relations resulting from this occasion led to the formation of the club to perpetuate these features, and to promote the harmonious intercourse of gentlemen representing various commercial interests. The officers consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and an executive committee, all elected by ballot, annually. The membership is limited to 60. The club is supported by an initiation fee and annual dues from each member, out of which the expense of the monthly dinners is met. It has no club house, but meets at various hotels, most frequently at Parker's and Young's. [See *Appendix C.*]

Commercial Point. [See *Dorchester District.*]

Common (The Boston). Situated in what is now the very heart of the city, this is one of the most inviting of public grounds to be found in any city of the world. The great, breezy parks of London are larger; but none anywhere, in the midst of a crowded modern city, offers a more pleasing combination than this. The Common of to-day is due to the wise forethought of the very first settlers of Boston, and the good sense of those who came after them. Its title is as good as is that of the first settlers to the whole territory. First they had the royal grant, which, in the mind of the true Englishman, overrides the claims of the native proprietor, whoever he may be; then they bought the whole peninsula from Chickatabut, "the chief Sachem by and with the Advice of his Council;"

then they bought it again of the Rev. William Blackstone, the first settler on Shawmut, "the living fountains," — the citizens paying, every man, 6 shillings to Blackstone, "none paying less, some considerably more," making in all the sum of £30 [see *Blackstone*]; and lastly they obtained a deed of confirmation from the Indian sachem, Charles Josias, *alias* Wampatuck, grandson of Chickatabut, the former sachem. After the purchase from Blackstone "the Town laid out a place for a trayning field, which ever since and now is used for that purpose and for the feeding of Cattell." So deposed four ancient men, survivors of the first comers, before Gov. Bradstreet, in 1684. A "trayning field" the Common is still to-day, but the "Cattell" ceased to graze upon it in 1830. Even in the earliest time, care was taken that the Common should not be defaced; for in 1657 it was ordered, "yt if any person shall hereafter any way anoy ye Comon by spreading stones or other trash upon itt, or lay any carrion upon itt, everey person so offending shall bee fined twenty shillings." The limits of the Common have varied somewhat since it was first set apart. It originally extended as far as the Tremont House in one direction, and to Mason Street in another; bordering westerly on the Back Bay, whose waters came up to the present line of Charles Street, flowing thence, an almost unbroken sheet, to the foot of the Roxbury hills. An almshouse and a "Granary" stood where Park Street now is, which was at first called Sentry Street. In 1734 the Common was inclosed with a fence; and about this time ordinances began to appear providing against "cutting down or despoiling" the trees, and against driving over it. In 1836 the present iron fence was put up, partly by subscription, at a cost of $82,150.85, the inclosure having an area of 43¾ acres. The low iron fence on the Tremont Street side, with numerous entrances, was put up a few years ago, when the outside sidewalk was thrown into the street to widen it. The beautiful rows of elms, the "malls," which border the Common, were planted as early as 1728 on Tremont Street, and from time to time later on the other streets; the Charles Street mall having been planted last, in 1824. There are five of these malls, known respectively as the Tremont Street, Park Street, Beacon Street, Charles Street, and Boylston Street malls. Though they are all attractive and inviting, the Beacon Street mall is called the most beautiful. The Tremont Street mall is the least rural and retired of them all, and the Boylston Street mall the most neglected. On the former of these two, until about the year 1883, children found much delight in the venerable Punch and Judy show, the camera obscura, and other time-worn "attractions;" and country-folk were drawn to experiment with the weighing and lifting machines, the lung-testers, and the big telescope o' nights, which the curbstone merchant of modest stock and slight expectations maintained along the broad path to attract the nimble penny into their slender tills. Now only the telescope-man, whom Oliver Wendell Holmes has dubbed "the Galileo of the Mall," remains. Near the West Street gate used to stand the whipping-post and pillory, after their removal from the head of State Street. Near the Boylston Street mall, on the site of an old gun-house, was the deer park, established in 1863, where, inclosed by a high wire grating, a contented family of deer used to graze, — until the autumn of 1882, when the herd was scattered; and adjoining this park is the Central (or old Common) Burying-Ground. [See *Old Burying-Grounds.*] Near the "long path" [see this], which extends southward from Joy Street to Boylston Street, there is an ornamental band-stand, rather ambitious in its style and finish, where on summer evenings, and on summer Sunday afternoons as well (the town is steadily slipping farther and farther away from its Puritan straitness), free open air concerts are given at the city's expense. Near this walk, at the foot of Flagstaff Hill, the "Old Elm," which in its day was considered to be the very "oldest inhabitant" of Boston, for years stood. It was believed to have antedated even the time of Blackstone; and when it was finally destroyed in a brief though sharp storm and gale, in the winter of 1876, its loss was deplored by the people, who had fondly cherished it as a visible link between the present and the past. It had witnessed many stirring scenes. Quakers, witches,

murderers, and pirates had been hung from its limbs; the "Sons of Liberty" had adorned it with lanterns in Revolutionary times; duels had been fought under its branches; and generation after generation had sought shelter within the broad circle of its shadow. It was decrepit as long ago as 1755; but was protected with great care during all the years that followed, until the coming of the mighty wind that it could no longer resist as it had resisted previous storms and gales, and before which it fell. It was over 72 feet high, and measured 22½ feet in circumference a foot above the ground. It stood for years within a circular inclosure; and now a shoot is flourishing in its place, and bids fair to perpetuate the line of family descent. The Frog Pond near by, with its fountain; the Brewer Fountain [see *Brewer Fountain*], near the Park Street mall; the Soldiers' Monument [see *Army and Navy Monument*], on Flagstaff Hill, near the "long path" and the Frog Pond; and the noble trees all over the inclosure, — are other features of this rare old down-town park. That portion of the Common between the Charles Street mall and Flagstaff Hill is still a "trayning" field, though in a much slighter degree than in the olden time. Portions of the militia from time to time drill and are received here, and the ancient and picturesque ceremony of commissioning the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery [see *Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*] by the governor in person is performed here every June. This "trayning field," with the adjacent territory, has been the scene of many stirring events. It has been the mustering-place for great conflicts, and the favorite place of meeting in primitive days, on holidays, in piping-times of peace. On the occasion of the annual muster-day, all the train bands of the county used to gather here; and the people flocked to enjoy the sight of the soldiers and their manœuvrings, as the children of the present day flock to the enticing circus. On these and other holidays the field was lined with booths and tents for the sale of bewildering varieties of eatables and drinkables, and jollity and merriment reigned from early morning to candlelight. During the siege of Boston the Common was the fortified camp. Earthworks were thrown up on several of its eminences, but the traces of these have long since disappeared. The British artillery was stationed upon Flagstaff or "Powder House" Hill, where there were intrenchments and a powder-house; a battery was located on Fox Hill, in the neighborhood of the present Charles Street; there was a strong fortification on the Boylston Street side, about opposite the present Carver Street; the marines were stationed near the Tremont Street side; and the infantry were scattered in various parts of the inclosure. All along what was then the water front, where on sunny afternoons the pensive tramp now slumbers on the hard benches of the Charles Street mall, trenches were dug; and behind all these works, during the dreary winter of 1775–76, over 1,700 redcoats sullenly waited for Washington to attack the town. It was on the Common that the British forces engaged at Bunker Hill were arrayed before they crossed the river; and it was from the foot of the Common, near where the Providence Railroad Station now stands, that the troops embarked for Lexington on the night of the 18th of April, before. Here, in an earlier time, a part of the force which captured Louisburg assembled; and here the troops that conquered Quebec were recuited by Amherst. And in more modern times, during the war of the Rebellion, many regiments assembled and encamped on the old "trayning field," whence Gov. Andrew sent them to the front with ringing words of patriotism and good cheer. Several attempts have been made to give the Common a more citified name, and to rechristen the Frog Pond; but happily these have ignominiously failed, as have also the attempts to utilize it for public buildings, or to push driveways and thoroughfares through it. It is protected by a clause in the city charter withholding from the city council the power to lease or sell it, and by this order passed by the early townsmen on the thirtieth of March, 1640: — "y^t henceforth there shalbe no land granted eyther for houseplott or garden to any psonn out of ye open ground or Coffion ffeild wch is left betweene ye Centry Hill and Mr. Colbrons end; except 8 or 4 lotts to make vp ye street from bro. Robte Walkers to ye Round Marsh."

William Colbron's lot, Shurtleff says, was on Frog Lane, now Boylston Street, and "brother" Walker's on the same, though nearer where now is Charles Street; and the "Round Marsh" was west of the northerly end of Pleasant Street.

Commonwealth (The Boston). An independent weekly newspaper "devoted to literature, amusements, society, and topics of the day," started originally as an advocate of the emancipation of the slaves. It was established in 1862, the first number appearing on September 1, by James M. Stone and Moncure D. Conway. They were succeeded during the second year, when Mr. Stone engaged in other business and Mr. Conway removed to England, by Frank W. Bird and Francis B. Sanborn. A fine literary flavor was given it while its political doctrines were clearly defined and advanced. In October, 1884, when George L. Stearns, Henry L. Pierce, and William Claflin were associated with Mr. Bird in the ownership. Charles W. Slack took the editorial and business direction. Mr. Slack later became the chief proprietor, and continued as conductor of the paper until his death in 1885. In later years his son was associated with him. The paper is now published by the Commonwealth Publishing Company, 25 Bromfield Street.

Commonwealth Avenue. See *Back Bay District.*

Congregationalism (Trinitarian) and Congregational (Trinitarian) Churches. In the early years of the present century, all the Congregational Trinitarian churches in Boston, with the exception of the Old South (and the First Church in Charlestown, now part of Boston), became Unitarian. Park Street Church was the first new Trinitarian church to be formed. It was organized Feb. 27, 1809, mostly from members from other churches. Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D., was the first pastor, installed July 11, 1811. The next church organized was the Union, in 1822, which grew out of a movement to establish a new church begun in 1819. Next came the Phillips Street Church, Broadway, South Boston, organized Dec. 10, 1823; then the Bowdoin Street Church, gathered first as the Hanover Street Church, in 1825, of which Rev. Lyman Beecher was pastor from 1826 to 1832; then the Central Church, organized May 11, 1835; then the Mount Vernon, of which Rev. E. N. Kirk was so long pastor, organized June 1, 1842. During the years following the establishment of Park Street Church, 38 new Trinitarian churches came into existence, 25 of them in the city proper, and 14 in the new districts added by annexation, making in all 41. Several of these have since disappeared, some merged into other churches; the number now within the city limits, including chapels, is 32. The oldest of the existing churches is the First Parish Church and Society of the Charlestown District. Beside these churches, the Congregational Trinitarians maintain six great and far-reaching societies, with headquarters in Boston, in the Congregational House: the American Congregational Union, the American College and Education Society, the American Missionary Association, the Congregational Publishing Society, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and the American Board. They also have their denominational newspaper, the "Congregationalist," [see this], their ministers' organizations, and their Congregational Club; and their numbers are large, and of extensive influence. Each of the above-mentioned societies and organizations is sketched in its proper place in this Dictionary, and also the leading churches of the denomination now in existence. [See *Appendix B.*]

Congregationalist (The). The denominational newspaper of the Trinitarian Congregationalists. It is a quarto sheet, published weekly, from the Congregational House, Beacon Street. Its editor is Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D. D.; associate editors, Rev. Morton Dexter, Rev. M. D. Bisbee, and Miss Frances J. Dyer; managing editor, C. A. Richardson. The paper also has an editor in New York, Rev. A. H. Clapp, D. D., and one in Chicago, Rev. Simeon Gilbert, D. D. The "Boston Recorder," claimed to be the first periodical issued which engrafted the religious idea upon the newspaper, was the parent in direct line of the "Congregationalist," which is now strictly known as "The Congregationalist and Recorder." The "Recorder" was founded in 1816 by Deacon Nathaniel Willis, father of N. P. Willis, and Sidney E. Morse was the first editor. Rev. Richard S. Storrs succeeded

him in the following year. In 1825 Gerard Hallock brought in his paper, "The Telegraph," and assumed part proprietorship, disposing of his interest the following year to Rev. Asa Rand, who in turn disposed of his in 1830. Deacon Willis then employed Calvin E. Stowe as assistant editor. Mr. Stowe was succeeded by E. C. Tracy, who remained until 1834, when Joseph Tracy took the editorship. Ten years after, Rev. Martin Moore took charge of the paper, and he was assisted by Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. E. D. Moore, Rev. A. W. McClure, and J. F. Moore. In 1846 the "New England Puritan," started in 1840 by Dr. Parsons Cooke, was united with "The Recorder," and the name "Puritan and Recorder" was adopted. Moore, Woodbridge & Co. published the combined papers, and Messrs Cooke and Woodbridge edited. In 1853 Rev. S. H. Riddell purchased Woodbridge's interest, and succeeded him as office editor. At this time the subscription list of the "Hartford Congregationalist" was purchased, and that journal absorbed. In 1858 Rev. N. Munroe succeeded Mr. Riddell, and the old name of "Boston Recorder" was resumed. In November, 1862, Rev. E. P. Marvin, D. D., took the interest of Dr. Cooke, and became sole editor and manager in the following May. He remained until the consolidation of the "Recorder" with her younger sister, the "Congregationalist," May 24, 1867. The "Congregationalist" was started in May, 1849, by Deacons Galen James and Edward W. Fay. The first editors were Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., Rev. Joseph Haven, Jr., Rev. L. N. Tarbox, and R. D. Moore. The last named brought to the new enterprise the subscription list of the "Boston Reporter," which he owned. In December, 1850, Mr. Haven took a professorship at Amherst, and was succeeded by Dr. Storrs. The next year Mr. Tarbox became secretary of the American Education Society, and Rev. H. M. Dexter took his place. In the same year the "Christian Times" was absorbed. In 1853 Dr. Beecher was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Stone, and in 1856 the firm of Galen James & Co. was dissolved by the death of Deacon Fay, and C. A. Richardson and W. L. Greene were admitted. Mr. Richardson taking the office editorship. At the same time Drs. Storrs and Stowe retired, and Mr. Dexter undertook the general editorship, in connection with his pastorate. [See *Berkeley Street Church.*] In 1866 the paper was in charge of Mr. Richardson, Samuel Burnham, and leading clergymen. On the 1st of May, 1867, the present publishing firm of W. L. Greene & Co., embracing, besides the senior partner, Messrs. Richardson, Dexter, and Rev. Horace James, was organized. Then, on the 24th of that month, the "Congregationalist" and "Recorder" were consolidated, as stated above. The present publication thus represents the "Boston Recorder," "Telegraph," "New England Puritan," "Puritan and Recorder," "Hartford Congregationalist," "Boston Reporter," "Christian Times," and "Congregationalist;" and, less directly, the "Maine Evangelist," "New Hampshire Congregational Journal," "Christian Reporter," and the "Illinois Western Independent."

Congregational Club (The). An association of ministers and laymen, "to encourage among the members of the Congregational churches and societies a more friendly and intimate acquaintance, to secure concert of action, and to promote the general interests of Congregationalism." It was organized in 1869, and grew out of a movement begun at "the pastors' meeting" held in March of that year. It has monthly meetings with refreshments, and an annual festival during Anniversary Week, which is a marked feature of each year. It also celebrates Forefathers' Day and other occasions. Its meetings were at first held in the committee-room of the Old South Chapel, Freeman Place; then for a while at No. 13 Bulfinch Street, at the rooms of the late J. B. Smith, a popular colored caterer in his day; then, from June, 1871, to February, 1873, in Wesleyan Hall, No. 36 Bromfield Street. In February, 1873, it went to Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, but, soon outgrowing its accommodations, it was transferred to Horticultural Hall. The annual festivals have been held in Horticultural Hall, in the library room of the Congregational House, in Faneuil Hall, and Music Hall. Persons are admitted to membership in the club by ballot, having been proposed by a nominating committee one month previous.

Twenty votes are necessary to constitute a ballot on each nomination, and five votes in the negative prevent an election. An admission fee of $10 is required, and $8 annual tax, or $4 for the year when admitted after the regular meeting in June. The executive committee, consisting of the president, vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer, and three other persons, control the funds, subject to the approval of the association; and all matters of conference and business are introduced through it. The club has been popular from the start. It has been said of it, that "it has brought out the strength of the churches in this region, and given to the denomination an enlarged energy." Its meetings are frequently of a fraternal nature; representative clergymen of other denominations are often its guests; and messages of cordial good-will have been exchanged with similar organizations of other denominations. The membership is about 470. The club is free from debt, and it has invested funds with a market value of $2,650. [See *Appendix C.*]

Congregational House. See *American Congregational Association.*

Conservatory of Music (The Boston). See *Boston Conservatory of Music.*

Conservatory of Music (The New England). See *New England Conservatory of Music.*

Consuls. The foreign consuls have their offices near together in the commercial sections of the city, none of them far from the wharves. Quite a number are located on Milk Street, several on Kilby, and a few on State Street. The British consul is to be found at No. 13 Exchange Place; the French, at No. 616 Washington Street; the Russian, at Nos. 50 and 60 India Square; the Italian, at No. 4 Post Office Square; and the Portuguese, No. 26 Central Wharf. On Milk Street, at No. 113, are the offices of the Belgian, Danish, Netherlands, and Swedish and Norwegian consuls; and at No. 10 Federal Street is that of the Spanish consul. On State Street, at No. 70, is the office of the Austro-Hungarian and Argentine Republic consuls; at No. 115, the Mexican; at No. 126, the Brazilian; and at No. 92, the Peruvian. On Congress Street, at No. 55, is the Hawaiian consul. On Kilby Street, at No. 70, the German consul; at No. 13, the Greek; No. 30, the Turkish; No. 45, the Costa Rican; No. 55, the Haytien. The consul for San Domingo is at No. 34 India Wharf, and for Uruguay at No. 246 Washington Street.

Convent of Notre Dame. Berkeley Street, corner of St. James Avenue. See *Catholic Religious Orders*, paragraph on Sisters of Notre Dame.

Cooking-School (The Boston), No. 741 Tremont Street, was organized through the exertions of the Women's Education Association, in the summer of 1879, and was opened in March of that year at 158½ Tremont Street, occupying the top floor of the building. The first year was merely an experiment; and this was so successful that it entered upon its second year with a large number of classes, and with every prospect of a pecuniary as well as an educational success. In October of 1881 the school was removed to No. 159 Tremont Street, where a larger number of pupils could be accommodated. As the rooms were on the second floor, instead of the fourth, they were much more accessible. Here, however, the number of pupils increased so rapidly that the accommodation was again found to be insufficient, and a change was accordingly made to the present quarters. In connection with the enterprise is a training-school for teachers. With the view of making the school reach the people most in need of its benefits, free classes were after a time opened both at the North and South ends of the city. Hundreds of women and girls have received the benefit of these lessons, which have been given chiefly by graduates of the Normal class. These classes are held at the Industrial Home, No. 39 North Bennett Street, and at the Grant Primary School House in Phillips Street. The necessary funds have hitherto been furnished by the Industrial Aid Society and other friends. The terms for instruction are as follows: First course of 12 lessons, in the least expensive and simplest kind of cooking, $8; second course of 12 lessons, in cooking of a higher grade, $12; third course of 12 lessons, in more elaborate and fancy dishes, $15; materials extra, $3 to $8. Nurses' course, 12 lessons, $5. There are evening classes for cooks who cannot be spared from their homes during the day, and at these the charge

is 25 c[illegible] a lesson. In December, 1882, the institution was incorporated; its object being formally expressed to be to "give instruction in scientific cookery, and to disseminate information of hygienic methods in the culinary art, to all classes of society." Thus the school necessarily became independent of the Women's Education Association. It is managed by a board of managers, mostly ladies, who have the power of directors. [See *Free Cooking-School.*]

Coöperative Saving-Fund and Loan Associations. Organizations modelled largely after the celebrated building associations of Philadelphia, the object of which is primarily to save money, and secondly to enable members to become owners of homesteads. The movement to establish such associations was begun in this city in 1877, by a number of leading citizens, conspicuous among them the late Josiah Quincy. That year several were incorporated under a general law passed by the Legislature. Like savings banks, they come under the direction of the savings banks commissioners. The person desiring to deposit and secure the benefits of a saving-fund and loan association purchases of one of them as many shares as he desires to save dollars per month; and, whatever sum he starts with, that sum must be paid each month; it goes upon interest as soon as deposited, and can be withdrawn at any time by giving 30 days' notice. The shares are $200 each, and each share entitles a member to a loan of $200. In order to obtain a loan, a member must have subscribed to as many shares as will represent the amount he desires to borrow. For instance, if he desires to borrow $1,400, he must have subscribed to seven shares. The monthly payments on this would be: dues on seven shares, $7; interest at 6 per cent. on $1,400, $7; and if a premium of 25 cts. per share is bid for the money, that would be, on seven shares, $1.75; a total of $15.75. This amount he must pay each month until his seven shares are worth $200 each, when his loan and shares will balance each other. The premium referred to above is the amount bid for the use of the money; the system being to offer, at the regular monthly meetings of these associations, loans from the money paid in by shareholders, to those members bidding at public auction the most per share. Experience has shown that the shares in a coöperative association will mature in from nine to ten years. The borrower of $1,400, say, pays nominally, according to the above statement, at the rate of 7½ per cent. for his money. But in ten years, at the rate of $15.75 per month, he will have paid $1,890 to the association, making the amount actually paid for the use of $1,400, $490, or not quite 4 per cent. per year. Every borrower is required to furnish security in the form of a first mortgage of real estate, in addition to pledging one share of the stock for every $200 loaned. The "Pioneer" of this city was the first of these associations chartered under the law of 1877, and it is the largest of its kind in the country. There are three others in the city proper, — the "Homestead," the "Workingmen's," and the "Merchants'." There is one also in the West Roxbury District. The headquarters of the Pioneer, Homestead, and Workingmen's associations, where application for information and shares is to be made, is in the Wells Memorial Building.

Copley Square. The open space in front of the Museum of Fine Arts and Trinity Church, bounded by St. James and Huntington avenues, and Dartmouth and Boylston streets. A portion of the territory was originally part of the grant of Commonwealth lands to the Institute of Technology; but in 1882 a fund was raised by private subscriptions for its purchase, and the entire space reserved by the city for public park purposes. Its area is 5,410 square feet. The square is striking from the character of the buildings in its immediate neighborhood. The solid tower of Trinity, the lofty campanile of the "New Old South," and the highly ornate tower of the Brattle Square Church, give a sort of Florentine air to this quarter, as picturesque as can be found in any city of the country; while the blocks of fine dwellings in different directions add much to its attractions. The square was named for Copley the artist. [See *Back Bay District*, and *Painters and Sculptors.*]

Copp's Hill. The most northerly of the three hills which formed the distinguishing feature of the town of Boston

at the time of its first settlement. It was at one time called "Windmill Hill," its summit being the site of a noted windmill in early days; and again "Snow Hill." Its cognomen of "Copp's Hill," it is supposed, was after one William Copp, an industrious cobbler, who dwelt near by on his own homestead. It was originally but about 50 feet high, a level plain on its summit. At its foot was Hudson's Point, from which the ferry boat of Francis Hudson used to start on its trips for Charlestown across the river. During the siege of Boston, the British threw up a redoubt on the hill. On the morning of the battle of Bunker Hill [see *Bunker Hill Monument*, etc.], fire was opened by the British from the battery here, upon the American earthworks on Breed's Hill; and during the battle a "carcass" (a kind of bombshell) and hot shot thrown from Copp's Hill set the fire that burned the village of Charlestown. [See *Charlestown District.*] On the reoccupation of Boston after its evacuation by the British, March 17, 1776, three of the heavy guns of the battery here were found to be spiked and clogged so as to prevent their immediate use. The second of the burying-grounds in the town was established here, on the summit of the hill, where the old mill had stood. It was first used for interments in 1660, and was for a long time known as the "Old North Burying-Ground." It is related that the British soldiers, when occupying the hill as a military station, used to make targets of the gravestones of the burying-ground; and the marks of their bullets were visible for years after. Changes in the streets of the neighborhood made it necessary, in time, to cut down a large portion of the hill; but the burying-ground was untouched, while its embankment was further protected by the building of a high stone wall. The burying-ground is a remarkably attractive spot, in the midst of a section of the city long since abandoned to the humblest and least favored population, but yet rich in historic material. In summer time the ground is a cool and inviting place for the people of the neighborhood; and it always has attractions to the visitor in search of records and suggestions of the past. [See *Old Burying-Grounds.*]

Country Club (The). Organized in the autumn of 1882. An eminently social club, having its club house and grounds at Clyde Park in Brookline, about six miles from Boston. It is organized on a liberal basis, and is composed of 600 members residing in Boston or the immediate neighborhood, many of them members of one or more of the established social clubs of the city. Its main object is to afford a pleasant rendezvous for members and their families and friends in the course of their afternoon drives. In the winter and spring many people go to its club house for afternoon tea, or for dinner, the *cuisine* and service of the club being exceptionally good. There is a large public dining-room, a ladies' parlor and private dining-rooms, which are in great request, especially during the months of May and June, at which time the grounds are most attractive. It has been the custom of the club to hold race meetings on its grounds every spring and autumn; and for each of these two or three afternoons are set apart, when there are steeple-chases, as well as races on the flat. In the winter the track is kept for trotting in sleighs. The club's steeple-chase course is a half-mile track; its tennis grounds are an especial attraction in the season; and it has ample stabling for forty to fifty horses. It is the desire of the club to promote not only a healthy interest in good horses, whether trotters or thoroughbreds, but also in lawn tennis, clay-pigeon shooting, polo, and other sports. The club is managed by an executive committee composed of 11 members. William A. Burnham is the secretary. The fee for admission is $50; annual assessment, $30. The first or "inaugural" meeting of the club was at Mystic Park, in Medford, on Oct. 24 and 26, 1882, the new grounds and club house not being ready for use at that time. [See *Appendix C.*]

Country Week (The). One of the unique charities of the city under the direction of a special committee of the Young Men's Christian Union. [See this.] Its object is to give poor and deserving city children a vacation of a week or fortnight during the summer season in pleasant country homes. The movement was begun in 1875, and it has grown to be a regular and important feature of the benevolent and charitable work of the

city. A Country Home for Children and others requiring special care, or prolonged visits away from the city during the heats of summer, is maintained in the charming suburb of Wellesley.

Courier (The Boston), now published Sundays only, has had, as a leading daily newspaper, a most interesting history. Its publication as a daily was commenced on March 1, 1824. It was distinctively the product of Joseph Tinker Buckingham, as much so as, in later days, the New York "Tribune" owed its origin and character to Horace Greeley. In each case the individual had little advantage in common school education, but used the printing-office for a training which placed him on a plane rarely surpassed by any one connected with the press, particularly in the clear and vigorous expression of the English language. The "Courier" was designed as a business paper, and especially to sustain the American system of building up American manufactures. Its earlier numbers, however, opposed the tariff of 1824, and dissented from the arguments of Mr. Clay on that subject. But it subsequently espoused that policy warmly, and the election of Mr. Clay as against John Quincy Adams. Educated in the Federal school of politics, Mr. Buckingham, with others, could not forgive the defection of Mr. Adams from its ranks. The winter of 1827 he spent in Washington, laboring for the new domestic policy, and in writing letters for his paper, then under the charge of his son, Joseph H. Buckingham, who was afterwards also a European correspondent on two visits to Europe, and was connected with the paper some 20 years, sometimes as sole editor. Edwin, a younger son, spent two years in Washington, writing for the "Courier" and other papers; and died, full of promise and much lamented, at the age of 23. In politics the paper followed the course of most Federalists, who became National Republicans and then Whigs; but as a party man Mr. Buckingham never was tractable, and could not be depended upon to serve the party against his own judgment. In its independence the "Courier" was the occasion of the nomination and election of Edward Everett to Congress. It was the advocate and supporter of Mr. Webster for the presidency, after its first choice of Mr. Clay over Mr. Adams. It opposed the Mexican war, the extension of slavery, and the fugitive slave law, until Mr. Webster's famous 7th of March speech. But previous to this last event Mr. Buckingham, on the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the presidency, had closed his connection with the paper; his valedictory appearing June 24, 1848. Although in the main prosperous, after a few years of its publication Mr. Buckingham sold one third interest in the paper to Eben B. Foster, who successfully managed the business for many years. After his retirement the paper was published by E. B. Foster & Co., until 1859, with Samuel Kettell for a while as editor. Mr. Kettell was a humorous, versatile writer, a great linguist, and had been associated with S. G. Goodrich in the preparation of the Peter Parley tales. Upon the death of Mr. Kettell in December, 1855, Isaac W. Frye, who had been connected with the news department of the paper for several years, succeeded him as editor. In 1860 the "Courier" was the organ of the Bell and Everett Conservative party, and through that policy extended its circulation largely in the South. When the concern was sold by Foster & Co., it was published successively by John Clark & Co., Clark, Fellows, & Co., and George Lunt & Co. George S. Hillard and others were partners in interest, also E. W. Foster (a son of the former publisher), Edward H. House, and Thomas Gill. Mr. Lunt was the editor when the war began in 1861; and the opposition of the paper to the government and its measures made it particularly obnoxious to those who were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and hastened its downfall. Several of the proprietors left the concern at this time, Clark and Fellows both taking part in the war. The paper was reduced in size twice, and in January, 1865, was published as the "Evening Courier," by the Evening Courier Association; Joseph B. Morse of Newburyport (and previously connected with the "Traveller") being the principal owner. In January, 1866, the name was changed to the "Evening Commercial;" Mr. Morse as editor, and Libby & Dennison as publishers. The daily was discontinued on the last day of December, 1866. Then

it was succeeded by the present Sunday edition, a stock company being formed for its publication. Under its present style it has been successively edited by Warren L. Brigham, George Parsons Lathrop, and Arlo Bates, the present editor. It has maintained a high literary position, and been acceptable to cultivated readers. During its career as a Sunday paper, it has been independent in politics. Joseph R. Travers, who was connected with the paper during its career as a daily, is the present publisher and chief proprietor. Its list of distinguished contributors has been very large. Before the war it included such names as Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Otis P. Lord, Caleb Cushing, George Ticknor Curtis, C. C. Felton, Sidney Webster, Rev. Rufus Ellis, Charles Lanman, William H. Prescott, Benjamin R. Curtis, George Ticknor, and T. W. Parsons. The "Courier" is also distinguished as the paper for which James Russell Lowell's famous "Biglow Papers" were written, and in which they were first published.

Courts. The United States courts until May, 1885, were held in the United States Court House, on Tremont Street, corner of Temple Place. This was formerly the Masonic Temple, built in 1832, and since its abandonment by the courts has been sold by the United States government and remodelled by its purchaser for business uses. The United States courts are now held in the government building, inclosed in the square between Post Office Square, Devonshire, Milk, and Water streets, occupying the upper stories in the eastern half of the building. The court-rooms are ample and richly appointed in the style which has, with little variety, been adopted for the federal courts throughout the country. [See *Post Office and Sub-Treasury.*] The terms of the Circuit Court of the United States sitting here begin May 15 and Oct. 15. The rule day is the first Monday of every month. The terms of the United States District Court begin the third Tuesday in March, fourth Tuesday in June, second Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December. The office of the United States marshal of the district of Massachusetts, Gen. N. P. Banks, is also in this building. — The Supreme Judicial Court, the Superior Court, and the Municipal Court, which are state courts, have their sessions in the Court House on Court Square, facing Court Street. [See *Court House.*] By a statute passed in 1885 the old system of quarterly terms of the supreme and the superior courts was abolished and the practice changed, to secure greater dispatch, to the more modern system of making the first Monday of every month a return day and abolishing terms. The courts are now considered always open, although they do not sit during the summer vacation. The criminal session holds its terms the first Monday in each month. The terms of the Municipal Court for civil business are every Saturday at 9 A. M., for the return and entry of civil actions not exceeding $1,000; for criminal business, every day in the week except Sundays and legal holidays, beginning at 9 A. M. This is popularly known as the Police Court. There are also municipal courts in the South Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Brighton, Charlestown, and East Boston districts, each of which sits for the transaction of criminal business daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, as in the case of the court in the city proper. The Court of Probate and Insolvency is in the building adjoining the Massachusetts Historical Society [see this], fronting on Court Square, with an entrance from Tremont Street, No. 32. The Registry of Deeds is in the same building. The Probate Court sits every Monday in the year, except the first, second, and fourth Mondays in August; and the Court of Insolvency on Friday of each week, except during August. — The chief justice of the Supreme Court is Marcus Morton; and the associate justices are Walbridge A. Field, Charles Devens, William Allen, Charles Allen, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and William S. Gardner. The chief justice receives a salary of $6,500 per annum, and the associate justices $6,000 each, and by a statute of 1885 a pension of three quarters of their regular salary when retired at the age of seventy years after ten years of consecutive service. — The chief justice of the Superior Court is Lincoln F. Brigham; and the associate justices are Julius Rockwell, Robert C. Pitman, John W. Bacon, P. Emory Al-

drich, Hamilton B. Staples, Marcus P. Knowlton, Caleb Blodgett, Albert Mason, James M. Barker, Charles P. Thompson, and J. W. Hammond. The chief justice of this court receives $5,300 per annum, and the associate justices $5,000. — The chief justice of the Municipal Court is William E. Parmenter; and the associate justices, Wm. J. Forsaith, John H. Hardy, and Benjamin R. Curtis. The salary is $3,000 each. The justices of the South Boston and Charlestown District Municipal Courts receive $1,800 a year, the justice of the Roxbury District Court, $2,000; and each of the justices of the other district courts, $1,200 each. The judge of probate and insolvency receives $4,000 per year; and the register of probate and insolvency, $3,000.

Court House (The County). The Suffolk County Court House on Court Street, with avenues along either side and in the rear known as Court Square, was erected in 1836. Solomon Willard was the architect. It is a gloomy granite structure, presenting a Doric front, with ponderous columns of fluted granite weighing 25 tons each. A similar portico on the rear, towards the City Hall, was removed about the year 1868, in order to add to the length of the building. The structure is the least adapted to the comfort and convenience of courts, counsel, parties, and witnesses, of any court house in the Commonwealth; and the building of a new court house has been agitated for years, several sites having been considered, and the cost of a new building counted. A commission, consisting of Solomon B. Stebbins, Thomas J. Whidden, and Godfrey Morse, was finally appointed in 1885 by the mayor, the county expenses falling upon the city, with powers defined by statute. This commission took as a site the west side of Pemberton Square, running through to Somerset Street, and in the fall of 1885 advertised for plans for the structure. They finally accepted those prepared by George A. Clough, formerly city architect, and began the construction of the new building in the summer of 1886. In the court house on Court Square are now held the sessions of all the county and city courts, except the municipal courts for some of the outlying wards of the city and one or two sessions of the superior court, which, from the crowded condition of the house, have been located in neighboring buildings, all of which are open to the public. The Social Law Library, of about 15,000 volumes, intended for the use of the courts and members of the bar, is in this building. [See *Social Law Library.*] The "Tombs" is in the basement. It was here that the "Anthony Burns riot," in May, 1854, occurred. Burns was a fugitive slave. He had been taken into custody by United States officers, under a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Edward G. Loring, on the evening of May 24th, and temporarily lodged here. The anti-slavery people were in a fever of excitement over this action; and meetings were held in Faneuil Hall and elsewhere "to protest against the outrage on liberty," at which such men as Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Francis W. Bird, and other prominent anti-slavery leaders of that day were the principal speakers. Two evenings after Burns's arrest, when a great meeting was in progress in Faneuil Hall, and while Wendell Phillips was speaking, word was brought into the hall that a party of negroes were in Court Square trying to release the prisoner. Thereupon the meeting at once dissolved; and the crowd pressed to the Court House, where it attempted to break in the doors. A fight ensued between the just appointed new police force and the populace, in which one constable was killed, and several persons were seriously injured. Indictments were afterwards found against Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, T. W. Higginson (who, with Albert G. Browne, Jr., Seth Webb, and John L. Swift, had formed a plan to rescue the slave, and had forced his way into the Court House), and a few others; but the indictments were quashed, and the cases dismissed. The defendants were defended by John A. Andrew, Henry F. Durant, John P. Hale, William L. Burt, and Charles M. Ellis. Burns was remanded back to slavery; but he was afterwards bought by Northerners, given his freedom, and sent into Canada, where he died in 1862.

Cowles Art School (The), New Studio Building, No. 143 Dartmouth Street. Established in 1883, first at No. 161 Tremont Street. One of the largest

art schools in the city, having several hundred scholars and occupying a building especially erected for its purposes in 1884. It is under the direction of a manager; instructors in figure drawing and painting from the flat cast and life, artistic anatomy, perspective and composition, painting still life, drawing and painting the head from life, drawing still life, oil and water colors, and perspective; and a board of four visitors composed of artists and art teachers. It aims to be a training school for those who wish to become professional artists, as well as for others who are interested in art. Its plan is such as to allow of a course of instruction adapted to the needs of the student. The development of individual talent and taste is sought, and any student wishing to carry out any particular purpose in his studies is aided in so doing. There is a regular course, and in addition, Saturday and evening classes. During the months of July and August a summer school is maintained at Jackson, N. H.

Cribb Club. See *Boxing* and *Club Life in Boston.*

Cricket. Although there are many cricket players in Boston and vicinity, the only club of any prominence distinctively devoted to this sport is the Longwood Cricket Club. Its members are principally professional and business men of Boston, who take an active interest in out-of-door sports. They have a large club house, fitted up with lockers, lavatories, and other conveniences, on the outskirts of an extensive field, which has been laid out on an elaborate plan with a view of providing facilities for playing cricket and lawn-tennis. The grounds are convenient to the Longwood station of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and to the Boston and Brookline horse cars.

Custom House (The), at the foot of State Street. When it was built, it stood at the head of Long Wharf, and the bowsprits of vessels lying there, stretching across the street, almost touched its eastern front. It is a massive granite structure, built to stand for generations. The form is that of a Greek cross. It was begun in 1837, and finished and occupied in 1847. Jackson was president when the resolution authorizing its erection was passed, and Polk had nearly completed his term when it was completed and ready for use. It was built at a cost to the government of over $1,000,000, and a large part of the expenditure was in the massive Doric columns which surround it on all sides. The roof and dome are also of granite. The fluted granite columns are 32 in number, and weigh 42 tons each. The dome with its skylight, 25 feet in diameter, is 95 feet from the floor. The building is 140 feet long, 75 feet wide at the ends, and 95 feet through the centre; and it rests on 3,000 piles, over which a platform of granite 18 inches thick is laid in hydraulic cement. It is supposed to be fireproof. Inside, the building is somewhat cramped and inconvenient, and it inadequately accommodates the great business that is transacted there. There is a large rotunda, 63 by 50 feet in dimensions, and 62 feet high, in the Grecian Corinthian style. The ceiling is supported by 12 marble columns, 3 feet in diameter and 29 feet high. Ammi B. Young was the architect of the building. On the entrance floor are the offices of the naval officer, surveyor, cashier, and a deputy collector, having in charge the entrance, clearance, and register of vessels. The collector's rooms are on the second floor, reached by a flight of granite steps. The Custom House force numbers about 370 persons. The collector's salary is $8,000 per annum; the several deputy collectors, $3,000 each; naval officer and surveyor, $5,000 each; auditor and cashier, $3,000 each. The United States revenue steamer Albert Gallatin is connected with the customs service; and the revenue steam tug Hannibal Hamlin. The earlier United States Custom Houses were located farther up State Street. The first one was in a building near Congress Street, which was occupied in part as a dwelling by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, the first collector. Thence it was removed to the corner of Change Avenue. Here its front was ornamented with two wooden figures, one representing Hope, and the other Justice. In 1810 the first building especially designed for a Custom House was erected in Custom House Street. This, however, was soon outgrown; and several other places were occupied during the period preceding the erection of the present structure. For a while it was located in Merchants' Row, and at another time in

Congress Street. The first colonial Custom House is supposed to have been on Richmond Street, corner of North, near North Square, where the famous "Red Lion Inn" stood. [See *North Square*, and *Taverns of the Early Days.*] Fifty or sixty years later the Royal Custom House was in what is now Scollay Square, or its neighborhood; and for some time after it was located on the corner of Tremont and Court streets, in the house of John Wendell, on the site of the building famous as the house where Washington stayed during his visit to Boston in 1789, — when Hancock neglected to show him the official courtesies due to his station and prominence, — and which stood so late as the winter of 1883. [See *Old Landmarks.*] At the time of the Boston Massacre [see *Massacre, The Boston*], the Custom House was located on State Street, on the lower corner of Exchange. It was here that the affray began, resulting in the massacre. It bore the emblems of royalty, which, with those on the other public buildings, — the Old State House and the Court House, — were removed after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and burned in a heap in the middle of the street in front of the Old State House. [See *Old State House.*] This building was at the same time occupied in the upper stories for a dwelling by Bartholomew Green, the printer of the "Boston News-Letter" [see *First Newspaper*], and of several books of note; and from its balcony, Drake relates, shots were fired at the populace during the massacre. On its site, at one time, stood the State's Arms Tavern. The Custom House under the State government was near Faneuil Hall. — Following is a list of the collectors at this port, with the dates of their appointment: Benjamin Lincoln, Oct. 24, 1789; Gen. Henry Dearborn, March 1, 1800; Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, Nov. 17, 1812; David Henshaw, April 7, 1820; George Bancroft, Jan. 20, 1838; Levi Lincoln. April 1, 1841 (governor of the State from 1825 to 1834); Robert Rantoul, Jr., Aug. 28, 1843 (United States senator in 1851); Lemuel Williams, June 28, 1844; Marcus Morton, May 1, 1845 (governor of the State in 1841 and 1844); Philip Greely, Jr., May 1, 1849; Charles B. Peaslee, April 1, 1853; Arthur W. Austin, April 1, 1857; James S. Whitney, March 1, 1860; John Z. Goodrich, April 1, 1861 (lieutenant-governor of the State just previous to his appointment); Hannibal Hamlin, Sept. 1, 1865 (vice-president with President Lincoln, and, later, United States senator from Maine); Gen. Darius N. Couch, Oct. 9, 1866 (later of Norwalk, Conn., a distinguished officer, and once Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts); Thomas Russell, March 18, 1867 (subsequently member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners); William A. Simmons, March 12, 1873; Alanson W. Beard, April 1, 1878; Roland Worthington, May 22, 1882; Leverett Salstonstall, Nov. 9, 1886.

Cyclorama (The), of the Battle of Gettysburg. No. 514 Tremont Street, between Berkeley and Clarendon streets. In a substantial circular brick building with round towers, a vast historical painting of the battle of Gettysburg, 400 feet long and 50 feet high, measuring 20,000 square feet, is on permanent exhibition. The painting is by Paul Philippoteaux, a French artist, son of Felix Philippoteaux, the military painter. He was a pupil of his father, and later of Cabanel and Cogniet. He aided his father in the painting of the "Siege of Paris," a cyclorama exhibited for many years in Paris, and afterwards painted battle scenes on a similar large scale for exhibition in St. Petersburg, Moscow, London, Madrid, and cities in our own country. The spectator, after paying his fee, passes through a vestibule and a long, dark corridor, and up a stairway, to a circular platform in the centre of the edifice, whence he surveys the picture. The particular episode represented is the decisive action on July 3, 1864, the third day of the battle, consisting of Picket's charge on the centre of the Federal line. The spectator is supposed to be standing on Seminary Ridge, just inside of Hancock's lines, about half a mile south of the village of Gettysburg, on the Taneytown road. At the west the Confederate troops are advancing from the woods of Seminary Ridge across the open fields, and part of them have already reached the Union position, in spite of the fire of 80 guns posted along the ridge, and are fighting at close quarters in the foreground. At the east, from the other side of the horseshoe formed by the Federal army, come

reinforcements hurrying from the direction of Culp's Hill at the right wing, and from Little Round Top at the left wing, to the support of the centre. At the south is General Hancock and his staff on the Taneytown road, and beyond them the irregular line of battle stretching off towards Round Top, about a mile and a half away. At the north, the crest of Cemetery Hill hides the village beyond it, and still further away is the tower of the Lutheran Seminary where Lee watched the battle. The contest raging in the foreground, west view, is one of the most important as well as one of the fiercest struggles of the civil war. The painting has been indorsed as historically and topographically correct. On the way out the visitor passes through another passage-way, and is directed to a large painting which the artist has named "The Uprising of the North."

D.

David Sears Charity (The). A fund contributed by the late David Sears for the relief of the poor; the income only to be expended "in aid and for the support of citizens or families who may have seen better days, and for charity in all its forms, in such a manner as may best tend to alleviate the sufferings of human life, and render the condition of the poor more comfortable." It is administered by the overseers of the poor. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*] The fund amounts to $276,532.85.

Deaf and Dumb (Schools and Societies for the). Warrenton Street. An admirably conducted school, called the "Horace Mann School for the Deaf." It was founded in 1869, and until 1877 bore the name of the "Boston Day School for Deaf Mutes." There are about 80 pupils, boys and girls, in the school. The plan of separating the pupils who were born deaf from those made deaf by disease is carried out as far as practicable. Prof. A. Melville Bell's system of visible speech is employed in the school as an aid in teaching articulation. The school is free for both sexes who are residents of the city, and a small fee is charged to others. It is supported mainly by taxation, being a part of the public school system. There is a deaf-mute society, with headquarters in Boylston Hall. It was established in 1877. Religious instruction and weekly lectures in sign language are given here to deaf mutes; and their social and intellectual interests are promoted. Occasionally, also, pecuniary relief is given to the needy and unfortunate. Religious services are held here Sunday and Wednesday evenings. [See *Boston Deaf Mute Society.*]

Debt of the City. Boston began as a city in 1822, with a modest little debt, brought over from the town government, of $100,000, which had been contracted for the prisons in Leverett Street, then in process of building, and long ago abandoned and removed [see *Jail*], and a new Court House. From 1824 to 1827 the debt steadily increased; taking its highest jump in the latter year, when the debt for the erection of the Faneuil Hall Market — popularly known as the Quincy Market — was included in the statement for the year. It then reached $1,011,775. But the assets of the city were correspondingly increased. The next few years it fell a little, and in 1830 it was recorded at $891,030.75. Ten years later, in 1840, it had reached $1,008,-232.50; and there was considerable uneasiness by thrifty and prudent Bostonians at its growth, so much so that succeeding governments successfully strove to reduce it, scaling it down, by 1846, to $1,153,713.16. Then came the introduction of water with its consequent expense, so that in 1848, with the water debt included, the total debt stood at $3,452,006.37. Thereafter there was a steady increase until 1853, when $7,850,-435.06 was recorded. The next three years it was again decreased, touching 7,107,149.77 in 1856. Then it began again increasing until in 1862, when the war debt was included, it reached $9,-031,397.77. Subsequently the annexation of adjoining municipalities, with the assumption of their debts, steadily swelled the total. In the statement for 1868, the debt of the Roxbury District was for the first time included, making the total

$14,011,656.01; in that for 1870, the debt of the Dorchester District was included, and the total recorded was $18,687,350.91; and in 1874, with the debts of the Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury districts, the debt reached $42,890,785.77. The highest figure reached was in 1876, when the total was $43,848,835.75. The funded debt of the city on the 30th of April, 1886, was as follows: —

City Debt	$27,325,848 06
County Debt	850,000 00
Charlestown Debt	1,002,000 00
West Roxbury Debt	120,000 00
Cochituate Water Loans	13,491,473 98
Mystic Water Debt	839,000 00
	$43,628,322 04

The objects for which the city debt of $27,325,848.06 was contracted are: —

Bridges	$864,000 00
Chestnut-Hill Driveway	35,000 00
Improved Sewerage	5,304,000 00
Ordinary Expenditures, etc.	17,000 00
Public Buildings	378,000 00
Public Grounds and Parks	2,414,000 00
Public Lands	18,000 00
Roxbury Canal Improvement	286,000 00
School-Houses	102,000 00
Sewers	351,000 00
Stony-Brook Improvement	130,000 00
Widening and Building Streets, etc.	17,291,848 06
War Expenses	171,000 00
	$27,325,848 06

By the provisions of chap. 178, Acts of 1885, the net indebtedness of the city of Boston, except water loans, is limited to 2.5 per cent. of the average assessed valuation of taxable property for the preceding five years. After Jan. 1, 1887, the limit is 2 per cent. This percentage, April 30, 1886, amounted to $16,750,879.30, the net debt at that time being $15,695,157.74, leaving $1,055,721.56 as the limit of new loans. Provision for payment of the debt is made by the establishment of sinking funds, in charge of a board of six commissioners, two of whom are appointed annually. The amount of these funds, April 30, 1886, was $18,400,433.51. During the year, $1,452,857.98 of matured debt had been paid from these funds, and $120,000 of debt redeemed before maturity. The increase of the funds during the same period was $2,057,069.44, made up of interest on deposits and investments, balances of appropriations, revenue from betterments, sales of land, etc., excess of income over expenses of Cochituate and Mystic Water Works, and the appropriation in the annual tax levy as required by law. The investment of the sinking funds is made in City of Boston bonds. Since the creation of the Board of Commissioners on the Sinking Funds, in 1871, there has been paid from this source $20,044,112.53 of matured debt, and $7,586,510.05 has been paid before maturity by the cancellation of bonds held by the Commission. The average annual rate of interest on the funded debt of the city is about 5.1 per cent. The total debt, less means for paying the same, April 30, 1886, was $25,162,888.53; being $64.45 per capita.

Decorative Art (The Boston Society of). Rooms at No. 8 Park Square. Organized March, 1878; incorporated 1882. This admirable society has done much to advance decorative art in various directions, and to utilize the taste and skill of its devotees. Its purpose is to raise the standard of design and execution in hand-wrought work and in manufacture, to create and teach skill in artistic industries, especially in needlework; to give employment in its rooms and elsewhere to many persons who can earn much or all of their support by such handiwork; and to exhibit and sell decorated work. During the first year of the existence of the society the receipts from sales and orders amounted to $2,821. The second year a rapid advance in the merit and amount of the work executed was shown; and the third year the society was self-supporting. In October, 1879, the society moved to its present quarters, and the School of Art Needlework, which had been heretofore a separate interest, was incorporated into it. A competent teacher from South Kensington, a graduate of that school, and afterwards teacher in the Royal Art Needlework School, was then secured. Its work now ranks with the best in the New York and Philadelphia schools, both of which are older than this. The rooms are open from ten A. M. to five P. M. daily, on week-days; and prepared work and materials are on sale, as well as the finished work furnished by contributors and the school. The work offered is examined by the examining committee of the society and passed upon before it is placed on sale. [See *School of Art Needlework.*]

Deer Island.

Deer Island, in the harbor, about 4½ miles down from Long Wharf, and nearly 1 mile from Nix's Mate and Long Island Head, across Broad Sound, is occupied by the city correctional institutions, — the House of Industry and the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, — and one of its several almshouses. [See *Almshouses* and *Public Institutions*.] It is one of the fairest islands in the harbor, and has had its day, like others now abandoned to sober pursuits, as a local summer-resort. It is nearly a mile long; contains about 134 acres of upland, and about 50 of flats; has two hills and four bluffs, known, one of the former and the highest as Signal Hill, and the latter bearing the names of North Head, East Head, South Head, and Graveyard Bluff; and there are two small fresh-water ponds, one from which a good harvest of ice is generally obtained, known from this fact as Ice Pond, and the other as Cow Pond, because it supplies the cattle on the island. Shurtleff describes the island as resembling a whale, with its head to the north and its back to the northeast. The rushing waters of Shirley Gut separate it from Point Shirley in Winthrop [see *Point Shirley*]; on its northeast is the bay; southeast Broad Sound, separating it from Lovell's Island; and between it and Long Island Head and Nix's Mate is the main ship-channel. [See these islands mentioned, and *Nix's Mate*.] The island was once thickly wooded; and it was early named Deer Island because "of the Deare which often swimme thither from the Maine when they are chased by the Woolves." (William Wood in his "New England Prospect," printed in 1634.) Sweetser, in his "Handbook of Boston Harbor," says, "A more modern romancer gives a vivid account of Sir Harry Vane, Endicott, and Winthrop, and their Pequot slaves, hunting the deer here with arquebuse and arbalest. Then there were high forests and grassy glades, swamps and thickets, all over the island." The cutting of the forests began in 1630, when permission was given the townspeople to take wood from the island; and before very long the noble trees disappeared, and few have since been able to thrive there against the east winds. Boston came into possession of the island in 1634, together with Long and Hog islands. It was first required to pay an annual tribute of £2 therefor; but a year later this was reduced to 4 shillings, and Spectacle Island thrown into the bargain. In 1684, several Indians having laid claim to the island, a quitclaim was secured signed by the chiefs Wampatuck and David, the former grandson of the famous Chickatabut, and the latter son of Sagamore George. The first use to which the island was put by the town was to make it a pound for stray swine and goats found roaming about Boston, the fees to be applied to the maintenance of the "free schoole for the towne." Subsequently it was let to planters; the income, as before, applied to the support of the school. In 1662–63 the lease reverted to Sir Thomas Temple, a lineal descendant of Earl Leofric of Mercia and Lady Godiva of Coventry, and brother of the famous Sir William Temple. A son of Sir Thomas, who afterwards became famous as Sir John Temple, was born on one of the harbor islands. After his return to England, Sir Thomas Temple befriended the colonies at court. In 1675–76, during King Philip's war, the Christian Indians, torn from their inland villages, were confined here. Sweetser recalls the testimony of Eliot, their saintly apostle, that "they went to their captivity 'patiently, humbly, and piously, without murmuring or complaining against ye English.' . . . Later in the winter," says Sweetser, "as town after town was destroyed by the hostile tribes, and homeless fugitives poured even into Boston, the hard-pressed Provincials sent down to Deer Island asking for volunteers. Many of the captives came forward, and were armed and sent to the frontiers, . . . where they fought their red brethren with equal valor and skill, so that they slew 400 of them, and rescued many white captives. . . . In May, 1676, the surviving women and children and old men were returned to their villages in honor." Some of these unhappy Christian Indians were sent into slavery in the West Indies, and never returned. For a time afterward the island was used as a prison for hostile Indians captured in war. Two centuries after, in the spring of 1882, to this island came the band of Zuni Indians, who had travelled the great distance from the mysterious pueblos of New Mexico to the sea, to fill their ancestral

vessels with its sacred waters, and to perform their weird religious ceremonies on the shores of "The Ocean of Sunrise." The island was a summer-resort during the first 20 years or so of the present century. At one time it had a hotel, with all the paraphernalia of a summering-place, and a resort for picnic-parties. The establishment of city institutions began here in 1847. The first attempt at quarantine in Boston harbor was made in the summer of that year in connection with this island; and several large buildings were built to shelter Irish immigrants, many of whom died from the scourge of ship-fever. The next year a portion of the inmates of the House of Industry were removed to the island; and three or four years after, the large brick building now known as the House of Industry was erected. This consists of a central block, with a cupola, and three large wings. The other buildings are the House of Reformation for girls, a brick school-house for truant boys, a wooden one for nursery, a brick workshop, laundry, bakery, and engineer's house; farm-house, greenhouse, barns, a large piggery, and numerous outbuildings. A broad avenue extends from the front of the main building to the wharf, and around the island, passing the various buildings. Large vegetable-gardens on the hill-slopes are cultivated, and much practical and profitable work is secured from the inmates of the institutions under their systematic management. [See *Public Institutions.*] A sea-wall has been constructed along a considerable portion of the easterly shore of the island as a protection against the frequent washings from the headlands during storms. Bars thus formed were a source of constant danger to in-going and out-going craft. Steamer J. Putnam Bradlee makes daily trips to the island from Eastern Avenue Wharf.

Denominational Publishing Houses. See *Publishers.*

Dental College (The Boston). No. 485 Tremont Street. Incorporated 1868. An institution for the advancement of dental art, and instruction in it by means of lectures and clinical exercises. It has a library and museum. It maintains also an infirmary, affording gratuitous dental treatment for poor persons, they being required only to pay for the gold and other material used. The annual commencement exercises of the college take place in March.

Dexter Fund. A bequest from the late Samuel Dexter, by his will in 1811, for supplying firewood or coal to such objects of charity as are not supported in the almshouse, though sometimes relieved by the overseers of the poor. The charity is administered by the overseers of the poor. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*] The fund amounts to $3,362.46.

Diet Kitchens. These excellent institutions were established, one for the North End in 1874, and the other for the South End in 1875, to furnish nourishing food daily to applicants who bring orders from dispensary physicians. The North End kitchen is in the rear of No. 34 Lynde Street, which runs from Cambridge to Green Street; and the South End kitchen is at No. 37 Bennet Street. These are open from eleven to one daily, except Sundays. The operations of the North End kitchen are limited to the district bounded by the water, Central Wharf, Milk, Washington, Winter, Tremont, Boylston, and Arlington streets, Commonwealth Avenue, and Parker Street, including the North and West Ends; and the South End kitchen supplies the sick poor living between Essex Street and the Roxbury line. The orders for these diets state what is to be given, and for how long. Any person can purchase the diets at cost. About 50,000 diets are annually given out from the North End kitchen, and about half that number from the South End kitchen. The North End kitchen is managed by a committee of women, and the South End kitchen by a board of twelve managers, all of them women.

Dime Museums. Under the warm sun of Boston culture these rare exotics find congenial soil. There are several places in the city where a dime admits one to a view of the wonders of the world. The first museum of this class was opened on Washington Street, near the Adams House, by Austin & Stone, in June, 1881. It continues under the same management in more commodious quarters on Tremont Row. Its old location is now occupied by Gaiety Hall, where several birds, some curiosities, and a variety show may be seen for ten cents. To the vanished

glory of Boylston Museum succeeded in the fall of 1885 a dime museum which aims to rise above the reputation of its predecessor, and, in style and extensiveness at least, takes the lead in its class. Its comprehensive title is the "World's Museum, Menagerie, and Aquarium." [See *World's Museum.*] Over the entrance is displayed an immense glass sign, which is 25 feet long, 6 feet high, and weighs about a ton. A short time after the opening of the first of these amusement places for the people, imitators sprang up, like mushrooms in a single night, on several thoroughfares where vacant stores gave opportunity. One was situated for a time on Washington Street near Bromfield; another on Washington, between Hanover and Elm streets; and others in different sections of "down town." Most of them proved ephemeral, however, and the survival of the fittest has left only those first mentioned. While few will find in these places all that was discovered by Prof. J. G. Wood, who gave his impressions of these unique products of Yankee inspiration in an "Atlantic Monthly" article, they will yet prove an interesting sight. The entrances, gorgeous with highly colored pictures, which, in the evening, are illuminated with a garish light; the odd mingling in the crowds which throng them day and evening; the walls of the interior resplendent with red and yellow paint; and the "specimens," human and otherwise, often remarkable too, are often novel, always entertaining. The dime museum usually consists of two sections, that devoted to the stage performance, and that in which the curiosities are exhibited. Seats in the former are, as a rule, five cents extra, and in some cases there are favored locations to which as much as 25 cents are necessary to gain admission. The stage is generally small, and on it are produced performances by character and specialty artists, ventriloquists, and all the other attractions of the variety stage. This part of the dime museum Prof. Wood in his somewhat laudatory article graciously omitted to discuss. It is not unique. In the museum proper are gathered more or less oddities, the stock curiosities, such as tattooed men, bearded women, living skeletons, and so forth, being generally present, and other marvels finding their way, through the enterprise of managers, on to the platforms surrounding the exhibition halls. These curiosities are often paid large salaries, and in this, as in all other show business, a generous outlay is the secret of success. Many persons are amused in this easy and economical fashion. It is interesting to note that while this class of entertainment has been tried in many of our large cities, it is in Boston that it flourishes. New York the managers count poor, and Philadelphia medium. It is in rarefied Boston that the dime museum reaches its triumphant climax.

Directors for Public Institutions. See *Public Institutions.*

Directory for Nurses. A directory for trained and well-recommended nurses is kept by Dr. Edwin H. Brigham, No. 19 Boylston Place. Wet-nurses can be obtained at the Temporary Home, Chardon Street; and also at the Lying-in-Hospital, No. 24 McLean Street.

Disabled Soldiers and Sailors (Aid to). Aid from the city is given through the Charity Bureau, Chardon Street, to disabled soldiers and sailors and their families, and the families of those who lost their lives in the civil war, or who have died since of injuries received or diseases contracted during service. The Massachusetts Employment Bureau for disabled soldiers obtains employment, and helps such as are in need to self-support, provides transportation to any place where work is found, gives information to benevolent people or organizations concerning needy soldiers, and investigates cases. It also controls and directs the Soldiers' Messenger Corps, established in 1867, for messenger service. The number of messengers thus employed is now small, and diminishes year by year. The office of the Massachusetts Employment Bureau is at No. 34 Pemberton Square. [See *Soldiers' Messenger Corps.*]

Dispensaries (General). There are several dispensaries in the city, each of which does an extensive work, and performs it systematically. The Boston Dispensary is the oldest, and the third institution of the kind in the country. It was founded in 1796, and incorporated in 1801. Its central office is located at the corner of Bennet and Ash streets, near the centre of population of the city proper.

It operates in the city at large, divided, for convenience, into nine districts. The present building is a new and handsome one, which in excellence of construction and appointments for its special purpose is probably unsurpassed in this country. At the central office physicians are in attendance daily, at stated hours, who treat men, women, and children, perform surgical operations, and dispense medicines which are prepared there. To each of the nine districts a physician is also assigned, who treats sufferers at their homes who are unable to get to the central office. The staff of physicians and surgeons at the central office give their services gratuitously, while those serving in the districts receive very small compensation. The dispensary is supported by invested funds and private contributions. The central office is open daily from eight A.M. to six P.M., and on Sundays and legal holidays from nine to ten A.M. About 35,000 patients are treated yearly at the central office or in the districts, and about 180,000 prescriptions are dispensed. — In the Charlestown district there is a free dispensary, connected with the Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital, at No. 27 Harvard Square, Charlestown District. [See *Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital*]; and in the Roxbury District a dispensary (formerly a separate institution, founded in 1841) is connected with the Roxbury Charitable Society, at No. 118 Roxbury Street, Roxbury District. [See *Roxbury Charitable Society.*] — A homœopathic medical dispensary, incorporated in 1856, is in systematic operation, with a central office and two branches covering the South and West Ends. The central dispensary is at No. 11 Burroughs Place; the South End, or college dispensary as it is called, is at School of Medicine Building, East Concord Street. [See *Boston University, School of Medicine*]; and the West End branch is in the Charity Building, Chardon Street, Room 5. At these institutions homœopathic treatment and medicines are gratuitously given to poor persons. Very sick patients are visited at their homes. The dispensaries are open every day except Sundays. [See *Homœopathic Medical Dispensary.*]

Dispensaries (Special). At No. 18 Staniford Street, West End, is a dispensary for diseases of women, and also one for diseases of children. Both were established in 1873. The former is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten A.M. to twelve M.; and the latter on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hours. Here, medical advice and treatment are given to the needy poor, but no medicines. There is a dispensary connected with the New England Hospital for Women and Children on Codman Avenue. [See *New England Hospital*, etc.] This is at No. 19 Fayette Street. Patients are received daily from nine to ten A.M.; and medical advice is given to needy women and children gratuitously, with medicine at 25 cts. a bottle, or free. Visits are also made in South Boston, and the central or south portions of the city proper, to the homes of those not able to attend the dispensary. Dispensaries for special diseases are also connected with the Free Hospital for Women, No. 60 East Springfield Street; the Children's Hospital, Huntington Avenue; Boston Dental College, No. 485 Tremont Street; Massachusetts General Hospital; the City Hospital; the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 176 Charles Street; and Carney Hospital. [See these.]

Docks. See *Terminal Facilities and Wharves.*

Dolphin Boat Club. See *Boating and Boat Clubs.*

Dorchester District. The old township of Dorchester originally included what is now South Boston (annexed to Boston in 1804), Washington Village (joined to the city proper in 1855), Squantum (added to the town of Quincy the same year), and a portion added to Hyde Park in 1868. Dorchester was first settled by a party of English Puritans, who landed at Nantasket, June 11, 1630. The town was established on the same date as Boston. A church was built by the first settlers, which long ago disappeared, and its exact site is unknown. The first water-mill in America was set up in Dorchester, and the New England cod-fishery originated here. In 1634 it was the largest town in New England. Situated on Dorchester Bay, an arm of Boston Harbor, it is a healthful, attractive, and picturesque region; and years ago it became a favorite place of suburban residence for Boston business

men. It is one of the most interesting of the outlying districts of the city, and its people are among the most cultivated. Many of the older estates are very beautiful, and several of them are adorned with extensive and highly cultivated gardens which have come to be famous. The older streets are wide, and shaded by noble trees; and from its hills extended views of the harbor on the one side, and the country on others, are to be had. Dorchester is an historic place, and has many points of interest to the observant stranger. [See Dorchester Burying-Ground under the head of *Old Burying-Grounds;* also *First Parish Church, Dorchester.*] Dorchester retained its town organization until annexed to Boston, June 22, 1869. [See *Annexations.*] It has been a peculiarity of Dorchester from a very early period in its history that, as a town or an integral community, it has consisted of several villages or districts of approximately equal social or business importance, and no one of them central. The geographical centre is very near to the building formerly used as the town hall, and up to annexation to Boston a circle of a mile radius drawn with this point as its centre would include but a thinly populated tract. The original settlement was within the territory lying north of a line drawn from Upham's Corner to Savin Hill, as these points are now called. The region never had a concise distinctive name, and although the term "the North End" might well have been applied, it never was, and the circumlocution, "the north part of the town" is the habitual designation of the old citizens. No strict limits can be assigned to any of these Dorchester villages, and the phrase just used would be held by many to include also the south side of Jones' Hill and the neighborhood of Bird Street station of the New York and New England Railway. The Five Corners and the Dorchester section of Mount Pleasant are within this north district. Jones' Hill and Savin Hill command extensive interior and marine views. At the Five Corners stands the house in which Edward Everett was born. At Upham's Corner, in the old burying-ground, may be found the memorial stones of many of the fathers of the town, and upon some of these are inscriptions of earlier date than in any other place in the country, with possibly one exception in Virginia. The Meeting-House Hill village, or district, lies west, farther away from Boston proper. This was the site of all the successive Dorchester meeting-houses of the original parish, excepting the first thatched roofed one. Here stands the monument erected to the memory of the soldiers who died in the civil war. [See *Dorchester Soldiers' Monument.*] The point known as Glover's Corner is to be considered as within the Meeting-House Hill district, being at the easterly margin of it. Mount Bowdoin district cannot be described as a village; it is rather a region. Heretofore it has had but a scattered population. Its western boundary is the old Roxbury line near Grove Hall, and its northern is Olney Street. South and east it is bordered by lowlands. Field's Corner is a village set like a wedge between that of Meeting-House Hill, which is on the northwest, and Harrison Square, which lies easterly. The thin edge of the wedge extends well towards Glover's Corner. Field's Corner, in a business way, is the most important of the villages. The Dorchester District Post Office, the branch of the Boston Public Library [see *Public Library*], the local municipal court, and the Eleventh police station, whose officers are the guardians of nearly the whole of what was the town of Dorchester, are located here. The terminus and stables of the Dorchester Avenue horse railroad line are also here. Harrison Square, in its original designation, was not supposed to include anything west of the Old Colony main track; but the Unitarian church, standing on the northerly slope of Pope's Hill, was given the name of the "Harrison Square Church," and now all the region round about it is, by courtesy, deemed to be a part of Harrison Square. In this view the village may be described as bounded west by Field's Corner and a part of Dorchester Avenue, east by the Commercial Point district, and north by the sea margin. Harrison Square was laid out in 1840, and got its name from the President of that epoch. It is chiefly a place of fine residences, though it has some claim to commercial importance on account of the lumber and other wharves upon its north side, and high claim to nautical renown as having upon this sea

front the Dorchester Yacht Club house and the extensive club anchorage. [See *Yachts and Yachting.*] Commercial Point has ceased to be commercial, and is now wholly, or with the exception of a single coal wharf, applied to the uses of the Boston Gas Light Company, which manufactures gas here and forces it through great mains to the city proper for consumption there. Neponset village lies a mile to the southeast of Harrison Square, the intervening country being mostly a waste of marshes, bogs, gravel hills and pits, and salty creeks. The trip from one village to the other is, however, a pleasant one, whether made direct in the cars of the Old Colony, or by carriage circuitously over Pope's Hill by way of Neponset Avenue. Neponset village constitutes the southeasterly extremity of the city of Boston. Formerly it was capable of subdivision as Neponset village and Port Norfolk, the latter being descriptive of that part lying east of the Old Colony Railroad, the ancient "Pine Neck;" but the distinction is not now recognized, as, by annexation, the county name of "Norfolk" ceased to apply. Neponset village is a bustling and vivacious place, and looking at the matter in a solely commercial way, with reference to the totals of the ledger columns, it far outshines Field's Corner in respect to business. Its deep water wharves and large manufactories constitute it the mercantile section of the Dorchester District. The Lower Mills village is about two miles southwest of Neponset village, and a like distance south from Mount Bowdoin. Its name, which is of remote date, signifies the fact that it is a manufacturing place. Cotton, paper, starch, playing cards, and gunpowder have been at different periods produced here; but the extensive water-power supplied by the falls of the Neponset River at this point is now mostly applied in the manufacture of chocolate. Though at the extreme southerly bounds of the Dorchester District, its date is almost equal in antiquity with the settlement of the town in 1630. In 1633 the town passed this vote: "It is ordered that Mr. Stoughton may build a water mill, if he sees cause." The reference was to Israel Stoughton, one of the original settlers of Dorchester, who, after an enterprising and public spirited career here during the early years, went to England and was there made lieutenant colonel in one of the regiments of Cromwell's army, and died in that service. He did see "cause" to build the mill, and this was the beginning of affairs here, though it was many years before a village grew up. A semi-circle of half a mile radius, with the mill site for a centre, will describe the utmost bounds of what may be called the Lower Mills village, so far as Boston may claim it. The other half of the circle extends into the town of Milton. As a matter of sight-seeing, the Lower Mills village is to be commended. Except in times of extreme drought, the falls of the river are an object of unfailing interest, and the river margins above and below are very picturesque. A short and easy ascent over the main road of Milton brings one to the outlook from Milton Hill, which commands a view of the whole lower harbor of Boston, and, to the extent of the human eyesight, the Atlantic beyond it. Close by this point of outlook is the estate, formerly of Gov. Hutchinson, which was confiscated at the time of the Revolution, and which, from the fame of Hutchinson as a politician and a historian, is a situation of interest to the historical student. In the Lower Mills village, on the Dorchester side of the river, there are several old estates of local historical interest, and there are pleasant walks and drives in all directions. More of the antique is here visible in the architecture of some of the dwellings than in any other of the Dorchester villages, though none of these much exceeds in age 100 years. Mattapan village, formerly called the Upper Mills, is 1½ miles west of the Lower Mills on the same river. At Mattapan there are no mills on the Dorchester side. It is a pleasant, rural hamlet, not far distant from places where, in the proper seasons, may be found "pussy willows," wild roses, huckleberries, barberries, and hickory nuts. The air line distance from the City Hall to these localities is approximately as follows: Upham's Corner, 2¾ miles; Savin Hill, 3 miles; Harrison Square, Field's Corner, and Mount Bowdoin, each 4 miles; Neponset, 5 miles; Lower Mills, 6 miles; Mattapan, 6½ miles; Dorchester town

hall, 4¾ miles. The street and steam car service to each is excellent.

Dorchester Heights. See *Siege of Boston;* also, portion of the paragraph on *Water Works.*

Dorchester Soldiers' Monument (The). In the open space in front of the church on Meeting-House Hill, Dorchester District. This is of red Gloucester granite, 31 feet high, and 8 feet square at the base, resting on a ledge of rock. The form is that of an obelisk. Its base has square projections at the angles, supporting four buttresses, each with an upright cannon in half relief. Between these are raised polished tablets, with the names of the Dorchester soldiers who lost their lives in the war of the Rebellion. Above the tablets are garlands of laurel in relief. The die containing the tablets is capped by a heavy cornice; and above is a second die, with ornamental scrolls at the corners. On the four faces of the die are round panels, with sunken marble tablets having appropriate inscriptions and symbols. The shaft, an obelisk which rises from the second die, is four feet square at the base, and has two projecting belts; the lower one with a large star in relief on each face, and the upper the shield of the United States. The architect was B. F. Dwight. The monument was dedicated on Sept. 17, 1867. The oration on the occasion was delivered by Rev. Charles A. Humphreys of Springfield.

Doric Hall. See *State House.*

Drama in Boston (The). The introduction of the theatre in Boston was strenuously opposed by many of the townspeople, and the playhouse was an established institution in New York and Philadelphia long before it was at all tolerated here. In 1750 an act was passed "to prevent stage-plays and other theatrical entertainments," imposing heavy fines on the owner of the premises in which such entertainments should be given in defiance of the law, and upon the spectators and actors as well; and several unsuccessful attempts were made to secure its repeal, during the years succeeding, before it finally disappeared from the statute book. Indeed, the theatre was well established in Boston while the act was still in existence. The first attempt at a theatrical entertainment was the performance of Otway's "Orphan" in the British Coffee House on State (then King) Street (on the spot now occupied by the building No. 66 State Street), by a "company of gentlemen," in 1750; and it was this enterprise that led to the passage of the act forbidding "stage-plays." In 1775 the British officers, aided by a society for Promoting Theatrical Amusements, formed of Tory gentlemen and ladies, set up a theatre in Faneuil Hall, where several plays, tragedies, and farces were performed in a crude way, the soldiers being the actors. An attempt was made here to perform a play by Gen. Burgoyne, "The Blockade of Boston;" but the entertainment was suddenly broken up in a panic by the report that a battle was going on in Charlestown, and that the officers were ordered to their posts. [See *Faneuil Hall.*] It was not until 1792 that another attempt was made to open a new playhouse and introduce theatrical entertainments. The law against them had been reënacted in 1784; and discussions in town meeting and efforts in the General Court had failed to secure its repeal, though quite a number of leading townsmen favored the more liberal legislation asked for. Consequently the new playhouse was called the "New Exhibition Room," and the drama was introduced in the guise of a "moral lecture." This "Exhibition Room" was a rude structure, a stable reconstructed, situated on Board Alley, now Hawley Street. It was under the management of Joseph Harper, a member of the company of Hallam & Henry, who had established playhouses in New York and Philadelphia, and also in the neighboring city of Providence, and who had unsuccessfully striven to obtain authority to open a theatre here under "proper restrictions." The bill at the opening of the "Exhibition Room" is reproduced by Drake. It announces that "this evening, the 10th of August, will be exhibited Dancing on the Tight Rope by Monsieurs Placide and Martin. Mons. Placide will dance a Hornpipe on a Tight Rope, play the Violin in various attitudes, and jump over a cane backwards and forwards." There was also to be an "Introductory Address by Mr. Harper, singing by Mr. Wools; various feats of tumbling by Mons. Placide and Martin,

who will make somersetts backwards over a table, chair, etc. Mons. Martin will exhibit several feats on the Slack Rope. In the course of the Evening's Entertainment will be delivered The Gallery of Portraits, or THE WORLD AS IT GOES, by Mr. Harper. The whole to conclude with a Dancing Ballet called The Bird Catcher, with the Minuet de la Cour and the Gavot." For succeeding performances, Col. W. W. Clapp in his chapter in the "Memorial History," records that Otway's "Venice Preserved" was announced as a moral lecture in five parts, "in which the dreadful effects of conspiracy will be exemplified;" Garrick's farce of "Lethe" was produced as a satirical lecture entitled "Lethe, or Æsop in the Shades;" Shakespeare's plays were also introduced as "moral lectures;" and a moral lecture in five parts was given, "wherein the pernicious tendency of libertinism will be exemplified in the tragical history of George Barnwell, or The London Merchant." This evasion of the law did not long continue unmolested. During the midst of a performance on the evening of Dec. 5, 1792, Sheriff Allen appeared on the stage, and arrested Harper the manager, who was representing the crooked-back tyrant. The audience thereupon became tumultuous, and expressed their indignation by tearing down the portrait of Gov. Hancock, which hung in front of the stage-box, and the State arms, and trampling them under their feet. The next day Harper was defended at the hearing in Faneuil Hall by Harrison Gray Otis; and his discharge was secured on a technicality based on the illegality of the warrant, which had not been properly issued.

After this, performances continued in "The Exhibition Room," but only at intervals, until the spring of 1793; when the movement was begun for the erection of the Federal Street Theatre, public sentiment in favor of the playhouse having strengthened meanwhile. The Federal Street Theatre was finished, and opened for its first performance on the evening of Feb. 4, 1794. It stood on the corner of Federal and Franklin streets — the site now occupied by the establishment of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton. [See *Art Stores.*] It was called the Boston Theatre, and sometimes the "Old Drury" after Drury Lane, London. In its erection many influential people of the town were interested; and when it was opened, it was pronounced to be the finest theatre in the country. Charles Bulfinch was the architect. It was built of brick, with an arcade in front, which served as a carriage entrance. Corinthian pilasters and columns decorated front and rear, after the style then the rage in the town. From the main entrance was a spacious saloon, and two staircases at the rear led up to corridors at the back of the boxes; while the entrance to the pit and gallery was from the sides of the building. The interior was circular in form, the ceiling composed of elliptic arches resting on Corinthian columns. The walls were painted azure, and the columns straw and lilac color. There were two rows of boxes, the second tier hung with crimson silk. The roomy stage was flanked by two columns. Over it the arms of the nation and the State were painted, with the motto depending from them, "All the World's a Stage." At the east end of the building was a large ball-room, with several retiring-rooms. The theatre was amply provided with exits. The bill on the opening night was "the truly republican tragedy" of "Gustavus Vasa, the Deliverer of his Country;" and the farce of "Modern Antiques, or The Merry Mourners." Charles Stuart Powell and Baker were the managers, and the company was from England. The prologue was written by Robert Treat Paine, and delivered by Powell in the character of Apollo. The first year was an unprofitable one. On the 2d of February, 1798, the theatre was burned; but it was at once rebuilt, and reopened on Oct. 29, the same year. It continued with varying fortunes, and under various managements, until 1833; when, another wave of opposition to the theatre passing over the town, it was leased to the society of "Free Inquirers," and converted into a lecture-room. In 1834 it fell into the possession of the Academy of Music, an institution for instruction in vocal and instrumental music [see *Music in Boston*]; and its name was changed to the Odeon. In 1846 it was reconverted into a theatre, and in 1852 it was taken down to make way for a business block. During its

career many actors eminent in their time appeared upon its boards. Among them were Thomas A. Cooper, James Fennel (the first to give Shakespearean readings in Boston), the elder Wallack, Edmund Kean, Henry J. Finn (who perished in the steamer Lexington), the elder Booth, Macready, Forrest, and the first Charles Matthews. The Kean riot occurred here, when the actor was driven from the stage; the occasion of it being his refusal on a previous visit to play because the house was thin. Though it was a lively affair while it lasted, and the riot act was read, beyond the destruction of furniture inside the theatre, no serious damage was done.

The second theatre was the Haymarket. It was a large building of wood, and stood opposite the Common, on Tremont Street, a hundred yards or more above the site now occupied by the Masonic Temple. [See this.] It opened on Dec. 26, 1796, under the management of Powell, the first manager of the Boston; which he relinquished after the first year, and opened the new theatre as a rival establishment. The opening bill was "Belle's Stratagem." The house, though unattractive externally, was well arranged inside. It had three tiers of boxes, a pit and gallery, and a large saloon. It was not a success as a playhouse, and in 1803 was taken down. In 1823 the City Theatre was opened in "Washington Gardens." These Gardens were on Tremont Street, extending from midway between Winter Street and Temple Place and West Street. St. Paul's Church now occupies the northern part of the site. The Gardens were surrounded by a brick wall; and the City Theatre, afterwards known as the Washington Theatre, and also as the Vaux Hall, was constructed from an amphitheatre built within the grounds in 1819 for summer entertainments. The house was adapted for a circus as well as a theatre. It stood removed from the street, in the rear of the lot now occupied by St. Paul's. In 1827 the old Tremont Theatre was built, and was opened on the 24th of September, that year. This was, during the greater part of its career, a theatre of high standard. On its boards many sterling actors and actresses made their first appearance in Boston. Charlotte Cushman made her *debut* here on April 8, 1835; Fanny Kemble appeared here for the first time in Boston; and among the others who trod its boards were J. Sheridan Knowles, James E. Murdoch, Ellen Tree, John Vandenhoff, Fanny Ellsler, Buckstone, and John Gilbert (whose first appearance was on Nov. 28, 1828). The building had a plain granite front, in imitation of the Ionic, with pillars supporting an entablature and pediment. The entrance-hall was something like that of the old Federal Street. It was wide and spacious, with stairways ascending to the boxes of the dress circle. The interior of the theatre was inviting, and was well arranged, with a spacious stage and attractive fittings; and it was provided with spacious lobbies and retiring rooms, and a saloon,—a customary feature of the earlier theatres. Isaiah Rogers, the architect of the Tremont House [see *Tremont House*], was the architect. The opening bill, as given by Drake in his "Landmarks," was "Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are," and the farce of "Lady and the Devil." It was announced that "the orchestra will embrace the most distinguished musical talent in the country; leader, Mr. Ostinelli." There was a prize opening address, which was read on the occasion. William Pelby was the first manager, and among succeeding managers were J. B. Booth and Thomas Barry. In 1843 the theatre was sold to the Baptists; and its career as a playhouse was ended with the performance of June 23, that year. It was next rebuilt as the Tremont Temple. [See *Tremont Temple.*]

The Old National was the next theatre to be established. This was first opened as the Warren Theatre; and it stood on Portland Street, near the corner of Traverse, where before had been the American Amphitheatre. As the Warren Theatre it was opened on July 3, 1832, by William Pelby, manager. In 1836 it was reconstructed, and then reopened as the National. Thomas Barry was for a while manager. On April 22, 1852, it was burned; but was rebuilt and reopened on the 1st of November following. In 1856 its name was changed to Willard's National Theatre; then a few months after, to the People's National Theatre. The following year its old title of the National was resumed. In

1862 it became a variety theatre, under the name of Union Concert Hall; and on March 24, 1863, it was again burned, and its career ended. The Lion Theatre, opened Jan. 11, 1836, occupied the site of the modern Bijou Theatre (opened Dec. 11, 1882). In 1839 it was converted into a lecture hall, known as the Mechanics' Institute; then, in 1839, it was opened by the Handel and Haydn Society as the Melodeon; in 1844 it was converted into a temporary theatre for the engagement of Macready, then supported by Charlotte Cushman; subsequently it became a leading concert and lecture hall; in 1859 it was rebuilt, and became a minstrel hall; in 1860 parlor operas were given in it; during the National Sailors' Fair in the Boston Theatre in the winter of 1864, a series of brilliant amateur theatrical entertainments were given here for the benefit of the fair; then it became a billiard hall; and in 1878 was rearranged as the Gaiety Theatre, whose career closed in 1882, when the Bijou succeeded. The original Boston Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts, on Tremont Street, where the Horticultural Society's building now stands, was first opened June 14, 1841; and the present Boston Museum on Nov. 2, 1846. The Eagle Theatre, corner of Haverhill and Traverse streets, flourished from June, 1842, to March, 1843, under the management of Wyzeman Marshall. The Howard Athenæum was first opened in October, 1845. Brougham and Bland's Boston Adelphi, on Court Street, between Cornhill and Brattle Street, had a career extending from April, 1847, to 1848. Bland's Lyceum, Sudbury Street, near Court Street, was opened in September, 1848; in 1852 it became the Eagle Theatre, and flourished until 1853, under several names, as a variety theatre and minstrel hall. The Dramatic Museum, on Beach Street, was opened in October, 1848; in 1849 was Thorne's American Museum, the senior Charles R. Thorne, manager; after that the Beach Street Museum, and then as the Olympic, closing its career in 1850. The present Boston Theatre was first opened Sept. 11, 1854. The Aquarial Gardens, on Central Court, now occupied by the extension of the dry-goods establishment of Jordan, Marsh & Co., opened in 1860; and it was afterwards transformed into a theatre as the Théâtre Comique. It so continued from 1865 to 1869; then it was called the New Adelphi, and in 1870 the Worrell Sisters' Adelphi. The New Tremont Theatre, remodelled from Allston Hall, the southerly end of Studio Building, Tremont Street, was opened in 1863; and during a part of its career excellent performances were given by French dramatic companies and American stars; though it was used at times as a variety theatre and a minstrel hall, and closed as a theatre in 1866. The Continental Theatre, on the site of the old Apollo Gardens, Washington Street, corner of Harvard, opened on Jan. 1, 1866, had a checkered career until 1872. From 1868 it was for a while called the Olympic, and later the St. James. Selwyn's Theatre, afterwards the Globe, was opened Oct. 29, 1867; Burnell's Museum, later the Boylston, now World's Museum, 1874; the Park Theatre, 1879; Dudley Street Opera House, 1879; Novelty, later Hooley's, and now Windsor, 1879; Hollis Street Theatre Nov. 9, 1885; and the garden theatres in 1879. [Sketches of the several existing theatres are given under their titles, and of the garden theatres, under *Summer Gardens.*] Boston long has been regarded by the "profession," and managers in the business, as one of the best "show" places in the country, where the worthiest efforts and the leading "stars" will almost always pay.

Drawing, School of. See *School of Drawing and Sculpture.*

Drives. See *Amusements* and *Suburbs of Boston.*

Druggists' Association (The Boston). Organized in 1875 for the furtherance of the interests of the wholesale and retail drug trade, the paint and oil trade, medicine houses, and coördinate branches of trade. It is largely a social organization. It has monthly meetings and dinners at the Parker House. It has a membership of about 75. [See *Appendix A.*]

Dudley Street Opera House (The), No. 2389 Washington Street, is a bright little playhouse in the Roxbury District. It was constructed from Institute Hall. The interior is not specially showy, but has a pleasing appearance. The stage is small, but conveniently ar-

ranged; and the opera chairs for the audience are so placed on the inclined floor as to insure a good view for all occupying them. There are three entrances to the auditorium, and one to the stage. The house seats 700. It was first opened in 1879; and regular performances were that season, and one or two succeeding seasons, given. Then this system was abandoned, and the house was opened only when desired by travelling combinations, or when leased to amateur companies, for concerts or public meetings. Nathaniel J. Bradlee is the proprietor. [See *Drama in Boston.*]

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East Boston, connected with the city proper by ferry, and with the mainland at Chelsea and Winthrop by bridges, with its splendid water front and system of wharves, was so late as 1833 inhabited only by a single family, and was of little or no importance except as a place for recreation by fishing parties. It was for a long time known as Noddle's Island, after William Noddle, who first lived upon it or occupied it, and whom Gov. Winthrop called "an honest man of Salem." It was known also as Maverick's, and sometimes as William's, Island. In 1633 the Court ordered that "Noddles Ileland is granted to Mr Samll Maûack [Maverick] to enjoy to him and to his heirs forever. Yielding and payeing yearly att the Generall Court, to the Goûvr for the time being, either a fatt weather, a fatt hogg, or xls in money, and shall gieu leave to Boston and Charles Towne to fetch wood contynually as their neede requires from the southerne pte of sd ileland." Mr. Maverick lived in a fort here which he had built in 1630, mounting "four great guns" to protect himself from the Indians. In 1636 the island was "layd to Boston." It then contained about 600 acres, together with several hundred acres of marshes and flats, which were confirmed as part of it by the Colonial Legislature in 1640. In 1776 a fort was built here for part protection of the town, but it was not utilized. Later, in 1814, another and quite substantial fort was erected on Camp Hill; possibly the site of Mr. Maverick's fort, but certainly the site of that erected in 1776. This later work was done by members of various societies of the State as well as the city; and when it was completed it was named Fort Strong, after Gov. Strong. In the autumn of 1819 a duel was fought on the island between Lieut. Francis B. White and Lieut. William Finch of the United States service; and Lieut. White, the challenging party, was instantly killed. Dr. Shurtleff, in his "Topographical and historical description of Boston," locates the place of this duel not far from the present Border Street, near two elms that formerly stood there. In 1831 the Island was sold to a company of gentlemen. Up to this time it had had neither streets nor local regulations; there was indeed but one dwelling-house on it. March 25, 1833 the "East Boston Company" was incorporated, and it promptly carried forward the work of improving it. Gen. William H. Sumner, whose family in part owned the island near the close of the last century, and who himself became an owner later, is credited with the conception of the idea of developing the place on a broad plan. In 1801 he made an unsuccessful attempt to secure the establishment of the Navy Yard here instead of at Charlestown. The charter of the East Boston Company, which was composed of about a dozen capitalists, provided that certain portions of land should be set apart for sites for a public school, engine houses, and a burial ground. This was done, and then the place was laid out into streets and lots, and public and private sales of lands were made which netted handsome profits. In 1836 the terminus of the Eastern Railroad was located here; the Maverick House was next built; then, in 1840, the Cunard Line was established, with its docks here; the place became an important ship building centre (here was built the Great Republic, the largest sailing ship in the world in its day); and in 1850–51 the Grand Junction Railway,

uniting the several railway lines entering the city, and the wharves connected with it, were completed, — the occasion being celebrated with other events during the great Railroad Jubilee, which extended over three days, and brought together many great men of that day, including the President of the United States and representatives of the Canadian government. The Grand Junction Railway subsequently passed into the control of the Boston and Albany Railroad. [See *Boston and Albany Station and Line* and *Railroads.*] East Boston, though less attractive than in its palmier days, is an interesting part of the city. Its streets are wide; it has several little parks; some fine water views are to be had from its high points; its manufactories are numerous and important; and its wharves and docks are among its most conspicuous features. The principal thoroughfares are Meridian Street running north and south, and Chelsea Street, with other streets intersecting these, running for the most part in direct lines across the island. Webster Street commands a fine view of the harbor and the city proper. The streets are named chiefly for battles of the Revolution, for leading commercial cities, or for famous poets and artists. The several squares are named respectively, Central, Belmont, Putnam, Prescott, and Maverick. The first two are the largest, and are pleasant places, with well shaded paths. There are two ferries to East Boston, known as the North and South, which are owned by the city. The ferry of the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad also connects with East Boston. [See *Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad.*]

Eastern Railroad Station and Line. See *Boston and Maine. Eastern and Western Divisions: stations and lines.*

Elections. The municipal election takes place annually on the Tuesday after the second Monday in December. The officers chosen are: mayor; the board of aldermen, which consists of 12 members; the common council, consisting of 72 members (the two latter bodies together constituting the city council), each to serve one year; 8 members of the school committee (one third of the entire body), to serve three years; and one street commissioner, to serve three years. The mayor, members of the school committee, and street commissioner are chosen by the city at large, the aldermen in 12 districts, and the councilmen by the separate wards. The wards of the city are divided into small and compact voting precincts, each precinct containing as nearly as practicable 500 voters; the polling-places are selected by the board of aldermen; and the several election officers, consisting of a warden, a deputy warden, a clerk, a deputy clerk, two inspectors of elections, and two deputy inspectors for each precinct, who serve for one year, are all appointed annually in September by the mayor, with the approval of the board of aldermen. These election officers are paid at the rate of $5 *per diem* for actual service; with the exception of the clerks of precincts, who are paid at the rate of $7 *per diem*, on condition that their records are kept to the satisfaction of the city clerk, to whom their returns are made. The final examination of the returns is made by the board of aldermen, and notification in writing is given to those elected. The preparation, correction, and revision of the voting-lists are under the direction and control of the board of registrars of voters; which consists of three "able and discreet men, inhabitants of the city," one of whom is appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the board of aldermen, each year, for a term of three years. Each member of this board receives a salary of $2,500 per annum. The office of the board is at No. 30 Pemberton Square. The voting lists are made up 24 days before a regular election, and posted in convenient places about the city; and persons qualified to vote, whose names are not on the lists, are given an opportunity to present themselves for registration until ten o'clock in the evening of the fourteenth day next preceding the day of election, when registration ceases. Persons otherwise qualified must have resided in the State one year, and within the city six months, next preceding the election for which the registration is made. Women of 21 years and upwards have the right to register, and vote for members of the school committee, under the same conditions as males; and women are also eligible to membership in the committee. The polls are assessed annually in May, and the lists printed July 15. The pro-

portion of voters registered to the population is small, but in recent years it has somewhat increased. The following table gives the total number of assessed polls, the registration, and the total vote for governor at the last ten State elections.

Year.	Assessed.	Registered.	Total Vote.
1876	81,328	48,509	44,209
1877	86,007	44,605	34,213
1878	87,979	53,853	47,890
1879	90,725	50,969	43,437
1880	95,871	58,367	53,396
1881	99,711	48,831	29,219
1882	102,725	55,481	47,734
1883	108,575	64,221	58,443
1884	111,633	65,574	58,368
1885	110,570	57,122	41,683

Electric Light. The introduction in the city of this modern illuminator dates from 1879, when the Brush Electric Light Company exhibited some of its arc lights in front of a few of the hotels and large shops. Then, in January, 1880, the same company secured the privilege of lighting Scollay Square as an experiment. A few months later its lights were to some extent employed by the city in street illumination at night, and not long thereafter other companies obtained a foothold in the city, and other systems were introduced. The development was then so rapid that within three years an aggregate of over 1,000 arc lights and over 4,000 incandescent lamps was in nightly operation within the city limits, and the number was steadily increasing. The arc lamps are generally used for out-door lighting and the illumination of large areas, as public halls, hotel rotundas, and railway stations; and the incandescent lamps in offices, manufacturing concerns, shops, hotel parlors, reading-rooms and apartments, and dwellings. The arc lights are produced by the combustion in the open air of two carbon rods or pencils, by passing a powerful current of electricity through them, and the incandescent light by passing a current of electricity through a carbon filament or loop, inclosed in a glass bulb from which the air has been exhausted, heating the carbon to incandescence, the absence of oxygen in the bulb preventing the combustion of the filament. — The lights of the Brush Company are run from its central lighting station, a brick building erected for the purpose, on a large lot bounded by Columbus Avenue and Ferdinand and Isabella streets. The New England Electric Light Company also occupies a building, between Stanhope Street and the Boston and Albany Railroad, near the Brush station; and the Merchants' Electric Light and Power Company has a lighting station in the four-story stone building Nos. 197–203 Congress Street. In the autumn of 1885 these three companies were practically consolidated as the Union Electric Light and Power Company. The city appropriation for electric lighting of the streets is $100,000 per annum, $400,000 being allowed for gas and oil. The city provides the iron posts and "hoods" for the street lamps, the companies supplying the lamps and wires. The price paid by the city is 65 cents per light per night, burning from dusk to daylight every night in the year. There are a number of isolated plants in the city, mostly of the Edison (incandescent) type. The Advertiser and Herald newspaper offices, the Bijou Theatre and Chickering Hall, the Post Office and State House, and several business houses are lighted by these Edison plants, each establishment maintaining its own dynamos and engines. The Hotel Vendome has a plant of the Arnoux-Hockhausen type, and there are some business establishments using other systems on a small scale. The Bernstein-Stagl, Frouvè, and White incandescent systems are manufactured by companies in Boston.

Eliot Congregational Church (Congregational Trinitarian). Roxbury District, Kenilworth Street. This was organized Sept. 18, 1834, by members formerly of the old First Parish; and its church edifice was completed and dedicated in November of the year following. Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the prolific writer of popular histories and other publications, was the first pastor. His pastorate continued until 1841; when in the following year he was succeeded by Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, D. D. Rev. Benjamin F. Hamilton was installed as associate pastor in 1871. [See *Appendix B.*]

Elks. See *Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.*

Emancipation Group. Park Square, nearly opposite the Boston and

Providence Railroad Station. Designed by Thomas Ball, cast at Munich, and presented to the city by Moses Kimball, in 1879. The principal figure is an excellent and faithful representation of President Lincoln in feature, form, and attitude. The figure of the slave kneeling at his feet in gratitude, the broken fetters falling from his limbs in obedience to the grand Proclamation of Emancipation, is admirably conceived, and the face full of expression. It is a likeness of the last slave remanded to the South under the fugitive slave law. On the granite pedestal is the word "Emancipation;" and the base bears the following inscription: "A race set free, and the country at peace. Lincoln rests from his labors." The statue cost, exclusive of curbing (which was furnished by the city), $17,000. It is a duplicate of the "Freedman's Memorial" statue in Lincoln Square, Washington. It was unveiled Dec. 9, 1879; Frederick O. Prince, then mayor of the city, delivering the oration. The sculptor Bartlett, in his "Civic Monuments of New England," does not speak highly of this monument; dismissing it with the remark that "It is not an easy task to find merit in this work." [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Emmanuel Church (Protestant Episcopal). Newbury Street, Back Bay district. Organized in 1860, to furnish a parish for the Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, who had been pastor of the South Congregational Church (Unitarian), and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Preacher to the University at Cambridge, and had left the Unitarian denomination to join the Protestant Episcopal Church. The first meeting to consider the project was held on March 17, that year, at the residence of William R. Lawrence, No. 98 Beacon Street. The first services were held in Mechanic's Hall, on the corner of Bedford and Chauncy streets; and the new church building was consecrated April 24, 1862. Dr. Huntington was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, on Sept. 12, 1860; and the following Sunday he took charge of his new parish. He continued as rector here until 1869, when he was made Bishop of Central New York. The late Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, who had been rector at St. Paul's from 1842 to 1858, when he removed to Philadelphia, returned to Boston, and succeeded Dr. Huntington at Emmanuel. He continued here until the close of 1877, when he was obliged by advancing age to give up the rectorship; and he was succeeded by Rev. Leighton Parks. Emmanuel is a stone church, built of Roxbury conglomerate, and of rich and brilliant interior. A. R. Estey was the architect. The parish is one of the wealthiest in the city, and its contributions for charitable, benevolent, and missionary purposes are frequent and generous. [See *Appendix B.*]

English and American Club. Organized Jan. 14, 1886. A social club "to promote" and encourage friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. Among its members are representatives of the English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish elements in the city. The entrance fee is $20, and assessments the same, payable semi-annually. It meets generally at the Quincy House. [See *Appendix C.*]

English High School (The). Established in 1821, to meet the demand for a school where those not desiring a collegiate education, or lacking the means to procure it, might receive instruction in some of the higher branches of study. This want was well expressed in the report of a town committee appointed in June, 1820, to consider the feasibility of establishing an English classical school. "The mode of education now adopted," it said, "and the branches of knowledge that are taught at our English grammar schools, are not sufficiently extensive, nor otherwise calculated to bring the powers of the mind into operation, nor to qualify a youth to fill usefully and respectably many of those stations, both public and private, in which he may be placed. A parent who wishes to give a child an education that shall fit him for active life, and shall serve as a foundation for eminence in his profession, whether mercantile or mechanical, is under the necessity of giving him a different education from any which our public schools can now furnish. Hence many children are separated from their parents, and sent to private academies in this vicinity to acquire that instruction which cannot be obtained at the public seminaries." On Jan. 15, 1821, it was voted by the free-

holders, and others entitled to vote in town affairs, almost unanimously, to establish such a school as was asked for; and in May following the school was opened. It was first established in the upper story of the grammar school building then standing on Derne Street, corner of Hancock; then, in 1824, it was removed to Pinckney Street, corner of Anderson; next, in 1844, to the Latin School Building, on Bedford Street, which it shared with the Latin School. [See *Latin School*]; and then, in 1881, to the present building on Dartmouth Street, Warren Avenue, and Montgomery Street. [See *Public School Buildings.*] The first master of the school was George B. Emerson. He was succeeded by Solomon P. Miles, who early resigned on account of ill health. The third master was Thomas Sherwin, who occupied the position until his death in 1869. During his long service, first as sub-master, and then as principal, some 4,000 pupils entered the school. His successor was Francis A. Waterhouse. From the start the school was a marked success. Bishop Fraser of Manchester, England, who visited it in 1865, referred to it in his report to the British Parliament, as a "school which I should like, if possible, to place under a glass case, and bring it to England for exhibition as a type of a thoroughly useful middle school. . . . Take it for all in all, and as accomplishing the end for which it professes to aim, the English High School at Boston struck me as the model school of the United States."

Episcopal (Protestant) Church in Boston, and its Churches. The establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Boston was stoutly resisted by the colonists, and the manner of its introduction here greatly incensed many of them. The first Protestant Episcopal church in the town, and also in New England, was organized as early as 1686. It was formed in the Town House, on the 15th of June of that year; the use of one of the Congregational meeting-houses for this purpose being promptly denied by the council. The minister was Rev. Robert Ratcliffe, a minister of the Church of England, brought over by Edward Randolph, the principal agent in establishing the Church of England in Massachusetts; who first appeared in the colony in 1676, bent on this purpose and the overthrow of the charter, and finally was imprisoned with Andros and others in 1689, and eventually sent back to England. Randolph was described by Cotton Mather as "a blasted wretch, followed with a sensible curse of God wherever he came — despised, abhorred, unprosperous." In nine years he made eight voyages to New England, serving the king as a spy. The people said he "went up and down seeking to devour them." When Andros arrived, commissioned by James II. to be the governor of New England, on the 20th of December following the setting up of the Episcopal Church in the Town House, he ordered that the South Congregational meeting-house be taken for the use of the Episcopalians; and for some time after the two congregations occupied the meeting-house by turns, the Episcopalians generally in the forenoon of Sundays, and the Congregationalists in the afternoon. This, one of many arbitrary acts of the obnoxious governor, greatly incensed the people, and helped to arouse in them the opposition to his course and that of his supporters which ultimately led to his overthrow. In 1688 the Episcopalians began the erection of a meeting-house of their own, taking for its site a part of the lot set off by the early settlers for the town burying-ground, now the old King's Chapel burying-ground. This was the beginning of the first King's Chapel. The house was ready for occupancy in June, 1689, shortly after the overthrow of the Andros government. This little wooden building sufficed for the Episcopalians of the town for 20 years. In 1710, the number having considerably increased, the chapel was much enlarged; and 13 years later a second Protestant Episcopal church was built. This was Christ Church, still standing on Salem Street, and one of the most respected of the few remaining old landmarks of the city. Ten years later, Trinity, the third Protestant Episcopal church in Boston, was built, on Summer Street; the corner-stone of which was laid in April, 1734, by Rev. Roger Price, then rector of King's Chapel. The present King's Chapel, of stone, was begun in 1749, and completed in 1754. Then, in 1787, this chapel, which had been the first Episcopal church in Boston, became

the first Unitarian; and until 1816 Christ Church and Trinity alone represented the Episcopalians here. In the latter year St. Matthew's Church in South Boston was organized; its earlier services being held in a school-house, and principally conducted by lay-readers. Two years afterwards a church was built, which was consecrated by Bishop Griswold; but it was not until 1824 that a rector was settled, — Rev. John L. Blake. In 1819 St. Paul's parish was formed, founded principally out of Trinity Church; and on June 3, 1820, the present church building on Tremont Street was consecrated, also by Bishop Griswold. Next, after an interval of 10 years, a fifth Protestant Episcopal society was established, under the name of Grace Church. From 1829 to 1836 its services were held in various halls. On the 30th of June, 1835, the corner-stone of its church, on Temple Street, was laid; and on the 14th of June, the year following, the church was consecrated. From that period its growth was rapid for several years. But after the death, in 1862, of Rev. Dr. Charles Mason, who had been its rector since 1847, its numbers fell off, until in 1865 the church was dissolved, and the church building sold to the Methodist Episcopal society then situated in North Russell Street. The Church of the Messiah, on Florence Street, was the next church to be organized in the city proper. It was formed in September, 1843, in part by former members of Grace Church, who had moved towards the South End. Like so many other societies, its earlier meetings were held in a hall. Its present church building was consecrated by Bishop Eastburn, on Aug. 29, 1848. Then St. Stephen's Church, a free church for the poor, was established on Purchase Street, in 1845, by the late Rev. Dr. E. M. P. Wells. It was endowed, and the expense of its building met, by the late William Appleton. It was destroyed in the great fire of 1872. Next the Church of the Advent was established. This was the first representative here of the "Tractarian School" in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its first meeting place was in a hall on Merrimac Street, where it was organized Dec. 1, 1844. Its first church-building was on Green Street, nearly opposite Crescent Place, a former Congregational church. It removed to Bowdoin Street in 1864; and to its new church-building on the corner of Mount Vernon and Brimmer streets, in 1881–82. Its work among the poor and its mission-work were begun early in its career. Since its organization it has been a free church. St. John's Church, in East Boston, was organized in November, 1825, by seven persons who met first in a small store; and in 1851 a church-building was nearly completed, when it was destroyed by a gale. In 1852–54 a second church was built. In April, 1851, St. Mark's Church was organized; and in 1852 the parish purchased the building of the Shawmut Congregational Society, which it afterwards removed to Newton Street, the present location. Emmanuel Church, on Newbury Street, was consecrated April 24, 1862; and Rev. Dr. F. D. Huntington, formerly of the Unitarians, was its first rector. Subsequently he became Bishop of Central New York. The first Protestant Episcopal church in the Roxbury District was St. James parish, organized in 1832, and established in its own church-building, a structure of stone, in 1834. In the Charlestown District, St. John's parish was organized in 1841; in the Dorchester District, St. Mary's was organized in 1849; and in Jamaica Plain (West Roxbury District), St. John's, in 1841, having for several years previous been a mission of St. James in the Roxbury District. Several of the larger churches maintain missions. An independent mission, subject only to the control of the bishop of the diocese, is that of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, whose church, organized in March, 1883, is on Bowdoin Street. Among the Protestant Episcopal institutions are the Church Home for Orphans and Destitute Children at South Boston, founded in 1855; St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, in the Roxbury District; and the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge. Rev. Dr. Edward Bass of Newburyport was the first bishop of Massachusetts, consecrated May 7, 1797, in Philadelphia. He served until his death in 1803; and his successors were Dr. Samuel Parker, died December, 1804; Dr. Alexander V. Griswold, chosen in 1811, died in 1843; Dr. Manton Eastburn, died Sept. 12, 1872; Dr. Benjamin

H. Paddock, consecrated Sept. 17, 1873. The church headquarters are at No. 5 Hamilton Place. [See *Appendix B*, and sketches of the leading churches under their titles.]

Episcopal City Mission. To provide those who are attached to the doctrine and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who cannot afford to support parishes of their own, with suitable places of worship and the ministrations of their church, and also to carry on a work of systematic benevolence among the poor. The services of the mission are held in Grace Church, Washington Village, South Boston, and in St. Matthew's Chapel, City Point. Personal visitation is carried on by the missionary and zealous and experienced lay-assistants; and intimate relations are maintained with the associated charities. [See *Associated Charities.*]

Essex Club. See *Political Clubs.*

Ether Monument. The monument to commemorate the discovery of anæsthetics, which stands near the northwest corner of the Public Garden, on the Arlington Street side, towards Beacon Street, was presented to the city in 1868 by Thomas Lee, the giver, also, of the Hamilton statue on Commonwealth Avenue. [See *Hamilton Statue.*] It is of granite and red marble, with a shapely shaft, surmounted by two well modelled ideal figures illustrating the story of the Good Samaritan. It is 30 feet in height, rising from a square basin. The base is cubical. On each vertical face is a niche containing a spouting lion's head, with sculptured water-lilies and other aquatic plants. Upon this base rests a surbase adorned with mouldings, from which arises a die, bearing upon each of its four sides an inscription, surmounted by a bas-relief in marble. These are sunk in the tympana of four pointed and cuspidated arches, each supported by two stunted shafts of red Gloucester granite; upon the capitals of these, poppies and oak leaves are sculptured, the decoration being carried around the monument in a string-course. These arches form a canopy, from which a grouped quadripartite shaft of red granite, highly polished, rises, its capital decorated with oak leaves; and upon this is the group representing the Good Samaritan and the sufferer to whom he is administering. The main inscription is as follows: —

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DISCOVERY
THAT THE INHALING OF ETHER
CAUSES INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN.
FIRST PROVED TO THE WORLD
AT THE
MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL
IN BOSTON
OCTOBER A. D. MDCCCXLVI.

The bas-relief accompanying this represents a surgical operation in a civic hospital, the patient being under the influence of ether. A second inscription is the following: —

NEITHER SHALL THERE BE ANY MORE PAIN.
[REVELATION.

This is with an allegorical bas-relief representing the Angel of Mercy descending to relieve suffering humanity. The third is this: —

IN GRATITUDE
FOR THE RELIEF
OF HUMAN SUFFERING
BY THE INHALING OF ETHER,
A CITIZEN OF BOSTON
HAS ERECTED
THIS MONUMENT.
A. D. MDCCCLXVII.

This with a bas-relief of the interior of a field hospital, showing a wounded soldier in the hands of the surgeons. The fourth inscription is as follows: —

THIS ALSO COMETH FORTH
FROM THE LORD OF HOSTS
WHICH IS WONDERFUL
IN COUNSEL,
AND EXCELLENT
IN WORKING.
[ISAIAH.

The bas-relief accompanying this inscription is an allegory of the triumph of science. The model for the crowning group of the monument, and the four marble bas-reliefs, are the work of J. Q. A. Ward. On the occasion of the dedication of the monument, on June 27, 1868, Dr. Henry J. Bigelow delivered the address of presentation to the city. The sculptor Bartlett's criticism of this monument, in his "Civic Monuments in New England," is that "it produces an excellent effect as a whole." Of the group representing the parable of the Good Samaritan, however, he says, "In painting and ordinary illustrations the Good Samaritan has been represented as performing one or the other of these kind acts [binding up the wounds, pouring oil and wine into them, or carrying the un-

fortunate to a place of refuge]. In this group he is doing neither. Because of this the composition is wanting both in comprehension of subject and in representation of fact. . . . It would be difficult to contrive a more excruciating position than that occupied by the man who fell among thieves and into the consideration of this artist. The execution of the group is in keeping with its conception. The right arm and hand of the Good Samaritan are evidently intended to be engaged in the tender operation of caring for a wound; but from the distended veins these members might be those of a coal-heaver or blacksmith. The left arm is, like anatomical sculpture, well veined: it is doing something. The general impression of the group is that it has not room enough; and it is made still more uneasy by the cutting away of every part of the plinth except where the figures touch it." [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Euterpe (The). An association formed in 1878 to promote the cause of music, by giving concerts of chamber music with string players. It gives from four to five concerts during the regular season, securing its players from Boston and New York professional musicians. Its membership is limited to 150. Membership is secured through election by the executive committee, the candidate being first proposed by a member of the club. The assessments are not fixed, but vary according to the expenses of the season. The club gave during its first season four concerts, during its second and third five, and fourth, four. Some of these were given in the Mechanic's Hall, at the corner of Bedford and Chauncy streets, and the others in the Meionaon. [See *Appendix C*, and *Music in Boston.*]

Everett Statue. Public Garden, near the centre of the Beacon Street side. This bronze statue is the work of William W. Story. It was modelled in Rome, in 1866; cast at Munich; and formally presented to the city, and put in place, in November, 1867. The fund for its erection was raised by popular subscription in 1865, and the success of the movement was so great that more than a sufficient amount was received. Of the surplus, $10,000 was given to the Governor Andrew statue fund [see *Andrew Statue*], $5,000 to the Washington equestrian statue fund [see *Washington Statue*], and a portrait of Everett for Faneuil Hall was obtained and paid for. The statue faces to the east, and admirably represents the features of Mr. Everett. The exaggerated attitude has been criticised as too dramatic for a portrait statue, but it is claimed for it that it is not untrue to nature. The orator is represented as standing with his head thrown back, and his right arm extended and raised, in the act of making a favorite gesture. T. H. Bartlett, the sculptor, pronounces it "the only portrait statue in Boston that has a defined and undistracted intention as the basis and structure of its composition." And he says, "Had it been executed with the graceful elegance of Chantrey's Washington, the undemonstrative refinement of Greenough's Franklin, or the proud vigor of Reede's Marshal Ney, every one would crown it, and the sneers of the public would be turned into smiles. It is thoroughly studied, far more than any of its companion statues; but its execution is dry and thin. The observer cannot fail to notice the attention paid to the movement of the body, legs, and drapery, not only as facts, but with reference to principles and their relations." [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Executions. Public executions formerly took place on the Common, sometimes, it is believed, on the old elm-tree, destroyed by a gale in 1876. Quakers sealed the testimony of their faith by dying here; and supposed witches, the unhappy victims of the delusion which so widely prevailed at one time, also perished on this spot. Pirates were hung on the islands in the harbor, one of which, Nix's Mate [see *Nix's Mate*], still bears, according to a legend, the name of one, who, with his companions, was executed upon it. Later, the sentence of the law was carried into effect on "the Neck," near the present Malden Street, at the South End. Of later years, however, executions have been conducted privately, within the walls of the jail [see *Jail*]; and they have, happily, been few and infrequent.

Eye and Ear Infirmary (The Massachusetts Charitable). Charles, near Cambridge Street. Established in 1824, and incorporated in 1827, strictly as a

charity designed to relieve those who cannot afford to obtain the necessary relief elsewhere. Its establishment was largely due to Drs. Edward Reynolds and John Jeffries. During its early days it was mostly supported by yearly subscriptions, but the liberal aid of the State enabled it in time to do its work without the necessity of regular annual appeals. The present building was erected for its use in 1849, and has since been considerably enlarged. It is a capacious brick building with two wings. The main portion is 67 feet front by 44 deep, and about 40 feet high. The front is embellished by stone dressings in Italian style, and the wings are plain. The first story contains the receiving and reading rooms; and in the wings are male wards, with operating, apothecary, and bath rooms. On the floors above are the female wards; and in the basement, the kitchens, wash-rooms, laundry, etc. In 1881, through the generous sympathy of friends of the institution, a new wing was added, and the Infirmary brought into still more effective working condition; and in 1882 an appeal to the benevolent and charitable public for subscription to a permanent fund of $100,000 was successfully made. The annual grant made by the State is $10,000. The Infirmary has done an extensive work from the beginning. Patients from all parts of the country are to be found in it. Surgical treatment is gratuitously given, and glasses for the eyes, when required, are supplied free of charge. Only a nominal price for board is asked from the few patients who can afford to contribute slightly to their support while undergoing treatment. There is an out-patient department, in which treatment is free. The building of the institution is agreeably situated, some distance back from the street, and surrounded by an ample yard shut out from the noisy thoroughfare by a high wall. This is one of the worthiest and most useful of the many substantial private charities of the city.

F.

Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," has probably a greater historical interest than any other building in the country save, perhaps, Independence Hall in Philadelphia. It was built at the expense of Peter Faneuil, a wealthy merchant of French descent, and given by him to the town. The plan originally embraced only a market-house, but it was enlarged to include a town hall. [See *Markets and Market Houses.*] The building was completed in September, 1742, and was formally accepted by the town, the people voting that it be called Faneuil Hall "forever." It was two stories high, and 100 feet by 40. John Smibert, the painter, was the architect. March 3, 1743, Peter Faneuil died, and the first public gathering in the new hall was on the occasion of the delivery of an eulogy of him, pronounced by Master Lovell of the Latin School, the 14th of that month. Faneuil was buried in the old Granary Burying Ground. [See *Old Burial-Places.*] The building was almost entirely destroyed by fire, only the walls remaining, Jan. 13, 1761, and it was rebuilt by the town, the funds being in part raised by a lottery authorized by the State. The lottery tickets, of which there were seven classes, bore the ample signature of John Hancock as governor. When rebuilt it was formally dedicated March 14, 1763, James Otis delivering an address dedicating the hall to the cause of liberty. And so it has been ever after the "Cradle of Liberty." In 1805 the building was considerably enlarged; extended in width to 80 feet; increased in height: the third story added; the galleries were also put in at this time and the hall otherwise improved. The work was done from designs by the architect, Charles Bulfinch. The lower story has been used generally, according to the original plan of the founder, as a market-house; and above it is the great hall 78 feet square and 28 high, with ample galleries on three sides upon Doric columns, and a generous platform with extended front. At the end of the hall opposite the entrance there are many interesting pictures. The largest of these is the great painting representing Daniel Webster addressing the United

States Senate, in the old Senate Chamber (now the room occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States), on the occasion of his celebrated reply to Hayne of South Carolina. This was painted by Healey, and is chiefly interesting from the portraits it gives of the senators and other citizens of distinction of that day. Among the other noteworthy portraits to be found here are those of Washington, (by Stuart), Peter Faneuil (by Col. Henry Sargent), John Hancock (by Copley), Samuel Adams (Copley), John and John Quincy Adams, Joseph Warren (Copley), Commodore Preble, Edward Everett, John A. Andrew, Abraham Lincoln, and others. The pictures here at one time were all originals; but on account of the great risk to which they were exposed from fire, many of them were copied, the originals being deposited in the Art Museum, and the copies taking their places here. From the time of the building of this hall, all town meetings were held within its walls. In the troublous times that preceded the Revolution, it was the scene of the most exciting public meetings; and the great patriot orators of that day sounded from this platform the stirring notes that gave the chief impulse to the patriotism of the whole country. In later and modern times, too, the general gatherings of the citizens of Boston in times of public excitement have been held here; and many of the great orators, local and national, have been heard from its venerable and inspiring platform. It was also used for public demonstrations, such as receptions to distinguished guests, and banquets and balls. For many years previous to the Revolution, the offices of the town were established here, and also the naval office and the notary public. During the siege it was converted into a playhouse; and under the patronage of the "Society for Promoting Theatrical Amusements," performances were given before crowded audiences. "The Blockade of Boston," a play written by Gen. Burgoyne, was performed here one time only by officers of the British army; the performance being broken up, and the audience scattered in a most unceremonious way, by the exciting report brought in by a sergeant, that the "Yankees are attacking our works in Charlestown." The gilded grasshopper, the vane upon the cupola of the building, was not a copy of the crest of Peter Faneuil's arms, as some have maintained, but — according to the "Sexton of the Old School" papers — was selected in imitation of that upon the pinnacle of the Royal Exchange in London. The hall is never to be had for hire, but upon the application to the city government of a certain number of citizens it may be obtained for holding public meetings. The main floor, being unprovided with seats, accommodates a large number of persons standing. The city charter forbids the sale or lease of the hall. The stories above it are occupied as the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company [see *Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*], which possesses an interesting museum of Revolutionary and Colonial relics.

Faneuil Hall Market (frequently called Quincy) occupies the space between North and South Market streets, immediately in front of Faneuil Hall. It is in every respect one of the most commodious, conveniently arranged, and best equipped market-houses in the country. It was built in 1825–26, and is one of the monuments of the energetic and far-sighted administration of the elder Mayor Quincy, who, as Drake well expresses it, "invested the sluggish town with new life, and brought into practical use a new watchword, *Progress*." During his administration, not only was this great market-house built, but six new streets were opened, and a seventh greatly enlarged; and flats, dock and wharf rights were obtained to the extent of 142,000 square feet. "All this," says Quincy's History, "was accomplished in the centre of a populous city, not only without any tax, debt, or burden upon its pecuniary resources, but with large permanent additions to its real and productive property." The corner-stone of this market-house was laid in 1825, with much ceremony; and the work was finished in 1826. It is built of Quincy granite, and in the most thorough manner. It covers 27,000 feet of land; is 535 feet long, and two stories high. The centre part, 74 by 55 feet on the ground, rises to the height of 87 feet, and is surmounted by a stately dome. The wings in their entire extent are 30 feet high. Upon each end of the building is a portico, with four columns

of the Grecian Doric style, each being one shaft of Quincy granite. Alexander Parris was the architect. The first story is occupied by the market, and the floor above by warerooms; the large hall directly under the dome being the meeting-room of the Chamber of Commerce. [See this.] In the market the stalls are on each side of a grand corridor through the entire length of the building. The occupants of the stalls, beside the retail business of furnishing the daily supplies of many city and suburban tables, are also dealers on a large scale in provisions of every sort. A walk through this busy place, especially in the early hours of the day, will be found full of interest. The floor above the market was once a vast hall called "Quincy Hall;" and here with Faneuil Hall, — a temporary bridge thrown across and over the square connecting the two, — the triennial exhibitions of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association used for many years to be held. [See *Charitable Mechanic Association, The Massachusetts.*] The cost of this market-house, exclusive of the land, was $150,000; and the cost of the market-house, land, and street and other improvements connected with the "Quincy scheme," was $1,141,272. While these several improvements were under way, they appeared to many of the conservative Bostonians as visionary; but the lapse of time has fully demonstrated their wisdom to all. The plate deposited beneath the corner-stone of the market-house bears this inscription: "Faneuil Hall Market, established by the city of Boston. This stone was laid April 17, Anno Domini MDCCCXXV. In the forty-ninth year of American Independence and in the third of the incorporation of the city. John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. Marcus Morton, Lt. Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The population of the city estimated at 50,000; that of the United States, 11,000,000." [See *Markets and Market-Houses.*]

Farm School for Indigent Boys. See *Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys;* also *Thompson's Island.*

Female Asylum. See *Boston Female Asylum.*

Field's Corner. See *Dorchester District.*

Fine Arts, Association for the Promotion of the. See *Promotion of the Fine Arts, Society for the.*

Fire Alarm System. See *Fire Service.*

Fire Service. The fire department of the city is under the direction of the Board of Fire Commissioners, a paid commission, consisting of three members, one member appointed annually in April, for a term of three years from the first Monday in May following. The appointment is made by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the aldermen. The organization of the department consists, in addition to the Board of Commissioners, of a chief engineer, a superintendent of fire alarms, 13 engineers, and officers, and other members, including telegraph operators, to the number of 686 men. There are 32 regular steam fire-engine companies; 7 engines in reserve; 6 regular chemical engine companies, and 3 engines in reserve; 12 horse hose companies; 14 regular hook and ladder companies; 1 apparatus in reserve, and 1 aerial ladder company; 1 fire boat, having four steam pumps and high pressure boiler and engine of 80 horse power; 1 water tower, 50 feet high; 23 fuel wagons; 8 sleighs and 49 pungs; 5 coal supply houses; 5 supply wagons; several pieces of spare apparatus; 1 hand engine with 2 hose carriages and 700 feet of rubber and cotton hose, on Deer Island; 168 horses; and 75,433 feet of hose. At the corner of Albany and Bristol streets is a repair shop. The building is of brick, and gives accommodation for all the work to be done on apparatus, hose, and harness, with room for storage of supplies, etc. It is one of the best equipped fire department repair shops in the country. All the houses of the department are fitted with a view to the comfort of both men and horses, and the ready response to alarms. The sliding-pole, by means of which the men can drop from their sleeping or recreation rooms directly in front of the apparatus, has been introduced into the engine-houses; and the swinging harness and quick ringing electric gongs are in use in all the permanent houses. It is the rule of the department that, when any signal for a fire on either the

gong or tapper is received at the quarters of any company, every member shall report for duty on the floor as soon as possible after the first stroke; the horses are to be hitched up, and the company prepared to leave quarters upon the word "Go!" by the officer in command. Inspection has shown that the average length of time taken to comply with this order, when all the men are in bed, except the house patrol, at the sound of the alarm, is 11½ seconds. The city is divided into 10 fire districts, each of which is under the charge of an assistant engineer. There are 4,793 hydrants, and in addition 238 fire reservoirs in different sections of the city, each containing from 300 to 500 hogsheads of water, which can be used in an emergency. The headquarters of the fire alarm telegraph is at the top of the City Hall [see *City Hall*], where a constant watch is kept night and day by the operators. Each operator has assigned to him certain hours of duty, during which he is responsible for the correct working of the apparatus in giving alarms, all testing of the circuits, and other details pertaining to the service. An automatic arrangement is connected with the receiving apparatus, by which assistance may be called from the sleeping apartments if at any time the operator should be suddenly incapacitated by illness from performing his duties. No operator is permitted to sleep during his watch, unless relieved by some one else, or by consent of the superintendent. Each operator is accountable to the superintendent for any mistakes that may occur at the office during his hours of duty. There are 347 regular fire alarm boxes. Special boxes are located in the several theatres. They are placed at the prompter's stands, where they are accessible at all times. On the first, second, and third alarms from the theatre boxes, extra apparatus responds. The number of miles of wire operated and cared for is 300. The annual cost of maintaining the fire alarm department is about $20,000; and that of maintaining the general fire department about $460,000. The salaries of the fire commissioners are $3,000 each; of the chief engineer $3,000; superintendent of fire alarms $2,800; assistant engineers $1,600; permanent hosemen and laddermen receive at the rate of $1,000 a year for the first two years of service, and $3.00 per day afterwards; call assistant engineers, $300; foreman of the permanent force $1,250; assistant foremen $3.00 a day; enginemen $1,200; assistant enginemen $1,100; hostlers $720; veterinary surgeon $1,200; captain of the fire boat $1,250, mate $1,000, engineman $1,200, assistant engineman $1,100, and deck hands $1,000; permanent foreman of call force, $1,000; call foremen $300 and $225, assistant foreman, $225; permanent drivers $1,000, hosemen $225 and $175, hosemen chemical engine $100, laddermen $225 and $175. West Roxbury District: permanent foreman $1,000, call foreman $200, engineman $1,200, assistant engineman $1,100, drivers $1,000, hosemen of engine company $150, of chemical engine $100, driver of chemical engine $1,000, and laddermen $150. Brighton District: permanent foreman $1,000, engineman $1,200, assistant engineman $1,100, driver in charge of chemical engine $1,000, general driver $1,000, call foreman $150, hosemen and laddermen $100. Fire alarm telegraph: superintendent $2,300, assistant superintendent $4.50 a day, foreman of construction $4.25 a day, operators and repairer $3.75 a day, assistant repairers $3, $2.50, and $2.25 a day, and batteryman $600 per annum.

The fire system now established dates from 1873, when the paid fire commission was established during the administration of Mayor Henry L. Pierce. The first steam fire-engine was introduced in 1854, but steam fire-engines did not entirely take the place of the hand-engines until 1800. The system of telegraphic fire alarms was introduced in 1851, and was the invention of Dr. William F. Channing of this city, and perfected by Moses G. Farmer of Salem. In 1845 Dr. Channing, in a lecture before the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, suggested the employment of the telegraph as a means of giving alarms of fire; in 1848 the subject was brought before the city government here by the mayor, and some experiments were tried; in 1851 the sum of $10,000 was appropriated to test the system; and during the next year it was brought into successful operation, Boston being the first city in the country to em-

ploy it. In 1837, when Samuel A. Eliot was mayor, the change was first made from a partially volunteer to a paid fire department. In 1765 the first fire-engine built in Boston, the work of David Wheeler, a blacksmith, was successfully tried. In 1714 fire wards were first established, each of whom was provided with a red staff, five feet in length, headed with a "bright brass spire of six inches long;" and was given power to command all persons at fires, to pull down or blow up houses, protect goods, etc. In 1711 the first engine-house was built, "near the town-house." In 1676 the first engine was imported, and the first regular engine company was established, with Thomas Atkins, carpenter, as captain, and twelve others called assistants. In the early days every householder was required to be provided with long handled hooks and ladders: and large "fire-swabs" were used, — swabs attached to poles twelve feet long, with which water was splashed upon the burning sides and roofs of the wooden houses on fire.

Fire Underwriters' Union. No. 70 Kilby Street. This is an organization formed originally to establish and enforce uniform rates of premiums. Its chief work at the present time is to gather and circulate facts of all kinds of interest and value to all fire underwriters. Since the great fire in 1872, it has done excellent service in influencing the introduction of practical fire defences, by means of which both the old and new business sections of the city have been rendered more secure against fire. The establishment of the protective department [see *Fire Department* under *City Government*] was largely due to its influence. Its membership includes almost all agents of local companies doing business in the city. The Union was preceded by a board of fire insurance companies and a board of insurance agents; and the two combined in forming the present organization.

First African Methodist Episcopal Church. Popularly known as the Charles Street Church. Mt. Vernon Street, corner of Charles. The leading colored church of the city in numbers and influence. It was organized in 1836 by Rev. N. C. W. Cannon, and for many years occupied the chapel at No. 36 Anderson Street, which passed out of its hands to become the St. Augustine Mission. In 1877, Rev. William H. Hunter being then the pastor, the church negotiated with the First Baptist Society for the purchase of the Charles Street church property. The purchasing price for the church building and its furnishings was $45,000. Mr. Hunter, during his pastorate, effected the payment of about $10,000, and Rev. J. T. Juniper, who succeeded him in June, 1881, further reduced the indebtedness during the following years to about $14,000. This success was due to the determined efforts of the pastors and perhaps even more to the interest of churches of various denominations to this religious educator of the colored race. The first $475 towards the liquidation of the debt was raised in the First Church by the late Rev. Rufus Ellis, who, with Rev. Drs. Phillips Brooks, Edward E. Hale, and J. T. Duryea, was one of the most active assistants of the work. The society has nearly 400 members, is constantly growing, and has its religious, missionary, charitable, temperance, and literary societies. It has taken since the war a great interest in public affairs, and many meetings to consider public questions have been held in its meeting-house. [See *Appendix B.*] — The Charles Street church was originally built by the Third Baptist Church established in Boston, constituted in 1807, its first members coming from the First and Second Baptist Churches. The bell in its tower was the first used in Boston by the Baptists. Rev. Caleb Blood was the first pastor, serving until 1810, when he was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., whose pastorate extended over a period of more than forty years, until his death in 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Stockbridge. The society was subsequently absorbed by the First Baptist Church.

First Baptist Church. See *Baptist Denomination and Churches* and *Brattle Square Church.*

First Church in Boston. Corner of Berkeley and Marlborough streets; Back Bay district (Congregational Unitarian). The strikingly beautiful church-building of this historic organization is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the highly ornamented Back Bay district. The "First Church" is the

direct descendant of the "First Church of Christ in Boston," which was established soon after the founding of the town; having first been organized in Charlestown, under a large tree, by John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, and others. When the colonists removed to "Trimontane," the first meeting-house, built of mud walls and thatched roof, was raised on the south side of what is now State Street (about where Brazer's building stands, corner of Devonshire Street), with John Wilson as the first "teacher." This primitive structure (built in 1632) was succeeded by a more pretentious building, built directly on the site of the present Rogers Building, Washington Street opposite the head of State, which stood until its destruction by fire, with the old Town House [see *Old State House*], in October, 1711. A new meeting-house was at once built on the same spot, which was occupied for regular services in May, 1713. In time this came to be known as "the old brick meeting-house." It was a solidly built structure of the plain and severe style of architecture of the colonial period. Its interior resembled the famous old meeting house in Hingham. Here the first church organ ever heard in Boston was introduced, and the meeting-house bell was brought from England. The "governor's pew" was a conspicuous feature of the interior, being raised above the others, and protected by curtains, behind which the dignity and exclusiveness of the great man of the colony were effectually preserved. In 1808 the property was sold to John Joy for $13,500 in cash, and the cost of a new church building, which was erected in Chauncy Place. The old meeting-house was torn down, and "Joy's Building" was built on its site; in 1881 this was in turn removed, and the more modern building now standing in its place was completed in 1882. It is the property of the heirs of Col. Charles O. Rogers, the early proprietor of the "Boston Journal" [see *Journal, The Boston*]: hence its name. The meeting-house in Chauncy Place was dedicated July 21, 1808; and this, in 1868, gave place to the present building in the Back Bay district. The latter was designed by the architects Ware and Van Brunt. It is of stone, highly ornamented. The most striking features of its exterior are the fine carriage porch on the corner, of unique design, and the vestibule on the Berkeley Street front. The interior is rich and tasteful. The colored glass windows were imported from England; and the organ was built in Germany by the makers of the Music Hall organ. [See *Music Hall.*] The cost of the structure was $325,000. The pastors of the church have been as follows: Revs. John Wilson and John Cotton, the first installed in November, 1632, and the second in October, 1633 (the former died in August, 1667, and the latter in December, 1652); Rev. John Norton, installed 1656, died 1663; Rev. John Davenport, 1668–1670; Rev. James Allen, 1668–1710; Rev. John Oxenbridge, 1670–1674; Rev. Joshua Moody, 1684–1697; Rev. John Bailey, 1693–1697; Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, 1696–1737; Rev. Thomas Bridge, 1705–1715; Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, 1717–1769; Rev. C. Chauncy, D. D., 1727–1787; Rev John Clark, D. D., 1778–1798; Rev. William Emerson, 1799–1811; Rev. John L. Abbott, 1813–1814; Rev. N. L. Frothingham, 1815–1850 (resigned); Rev. Rufus Ellis, D. D., May 4, 1853–1885. (Died suddenly in Liverpool, Eng., on Sept. 23, when about to return home from a summer trip to Norway.) [See *Appendix B.*]

First Church in Brighton (The). The town of Brighton, originally a part of Cambridge, was incorporated and named in 1807 [see *Brighton District*]; and the first church which bore its name was the "First Church of Brighton," Unitarian, established in 1783. The church from which this sprung was founded in 1744. Its first pastor was Rev. Dr. John Foster, who was ordained in 1784. His pastorate covered a period of 43 years. He died two years after his retirement from this pulpit, and was buried in the old burying-ground of the town, on Market Street, where a monument stands to his memory. The next pastor was Rev. Daniel Austin, whose term of service extended from 1828 to 1838. Succeeding pastors have been: Rev. Abner D. Jones, from 1839 to 1842; Rev. Frederick A. Whitney, from 1843 to 1847; Rev. Charles Noyes, from 1860 to 1863; Rev. Samuel W. McDaniel, 1867 to 1869; Rev. Thomas Timmins, 1870 to 1871; Rev. Edward L. Galvin,

1872 to 1876; and Rev. William Brunton, 1877 to 1885. The old meeting-house was built in 1808–09. [See *Appendix B.*]

First Church in Charlestown (The). Harvard Street, Charlestown District. (Congregational Trinitarian.) Organized in October, 1632, about two years after the removal of Winthrop and his followers to Boston, and the transplanting thither of the First Church, which had been organized in Charlestown. [See *First Church.*] Up to this time those who had remained in Charlestown attended the Boston church; but at length finding the journey inconvenient, 35 members living in Charlestown were dismissed from that church at their own request, for the purpose of forming the First Church on their own side of the river. Accordingly they "entered into a church covenant the 2d to the 9th month 1632," and chose as their first minister, or "teacher," Rev. Thomas James, who had just arrived from England. For four years the church-services were held in the "Great House," where the governor and several others had dwelt before the removal to Boston, and which stood on the site of the old City Hall in the square. The first meeting-house was built in 1636, but its exact location is not known; the records stating vaguely that it was "between the town and the neck." The second was built three years later, in the square, on the north side, between the present entrance to Main Street and the city building, — before annexation, the City Hall; and this was from that time the First Church site until the firing of the town by the British in 1775. Mr. James's term as "teacher" was not of long duration. He was dismissed in March, 1639, and was succeeded by Rev. Zachariah Symmes. It is recorded that, during the latter's term, Rev. John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, who was admitted as an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1637, and who died there in 1638 [see *Harvard Monument*], was "sometimes minister of God's word." Mr. Symmes was followed by Rev. Thomas Allen, who was minister from 1639 to 1651. Rev. Thomas Shepard, the next minister, whose term began in 1659, died in 1677, from small-pox. He was succeeded, three years after, by his son, of the same name, who also died while in office, and after only five years' pastorate. Rev. Charles Morton succeeded the younger Shepard; his term beginning in November, 1686, and continuing until his death in 1698. He was the first clergyman to solemnize marriages, a ceremony which had previously been performed only by civil magistrates. Rev. Simon Bradstreet, who had been chosen as Mr. Morton's assistant, but declined the appointment, succeeded him on his death. He was ordained in May, 1698, and was the senior minister of the church until his death, which occurred in 1741. Rev. Joseph Stephens became his colleague in 1718. He died in 1721, as the elder Shepard had died forty years before, of small-pox. The disease at this time was a terrible scourge. Nearly all of Mr. Stephens's family died of it, and several leading people in the town fell its victims. Rev. Hull Abbott succeeded Mr. Stephens as Mr. Bradstreet's colleague, ordained in 1723, and later became the senior minister. His pastorate extended over half a century, ending with his death, in the spring of 1774. Rev. Thomas Prentice became the associate pastor in 1739. He was the minister of the church when the British burned the town, on June 17, 1775; and the meeting-house, with the other buildings and dwellings of the place, was destroyed. He died on June 17, 1782, at the age of 80. Five years after his death, during which period the church was without a settled pastor, Rev. Joshua Paine, Jr., was called to the pulpit. He was ordained Jan. 10, 1787. His service, however, was quite brief; he died from consumption in February the following year. The next pastor was the famous Rev. Jedediah Morse, the "father of American geography," one of the foremost and most aggressive of the leaders of the Orthodox party in the early controversies with the Unitarians, when the latter captured so many of the Trinitarian churches. He was conspicuous in the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Theological School at Andover; and he deserves also to be remembered as the father of the famous Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, born in Charlestown, April 27, 1791. [See *Old Land-*

marks.] Dr. Morse's pastorate extended from April 30, 1789, when he was installed, to Feb. 22, 1820, when he was dismissed, having resigned the position in August preceding. Towards the close of his ministry, in 1815, the Unitarians in his parish, where the two parties were quite evenly divided, withdrew, and formed the Second Congregational Society in Charlestown. [See *Unitarianism and Unitarian (Congregational) Churches.*] Preceding this secession in 1800, a number withdrew, and formed a Baptist society; and in 1811 there was still another withdrawal of a larger number, who formed the First Universalist Society in Charlestown. [See *Universalist Denomination and Churches.*] Rev. Dr. Warren Fay succeeded Dr. Morse. He was settled Feb. 23, 1820, and served until August, 1839. The next pastor was Rev. Dr. William I. Budington, settled April 22, 1840. Dr. Budington during his ministry wrote his "History of the First Church." He retired from the position when called to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854; and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. James B. Miles, who served from Jan. 2, 1855, to Oct. 2, 1871, when he was dismissed to become secretary of the American Peace Society. His work in the latter office was earnest and on a broad scale, his aim being to advance the principle of arbitration instead of war; to this end he visited several European courts. He died in November, 1875. Dr. Miles's successors in the Charlestown pulpit were Rev. Francis F. Ford, who served from 1872 to 1874, and Rev. Henry L. Kendall, from 1876 to 1879. Rev. George W. Brooks was installed in 1883. — The second meeting-house of the First Church — that burned in the destruction of the town by the British in 1775 — was built in 1715–16. It had a tall steeple, part of which was blown down in the winter of 1750–51. Inside it was roomy, and had two galleries. For five years after the burning of the town, a "block-house, erected by the enemy at the place originally fortified against the natives," and which stood near the site of the old church, was used for Sunday services and other purposes. On Oct. 27, 1782, "Town-house hill" was given by the town to the parish for a new meeting-house; and this was immediately built. It was of wood, with a tower and a steeple designed by the architect Bulfinch, who designed so many public and other buildings in the city proper during his day. [See *Architecture.*] It was 72 by 52 feet, and 27 in height; and it stood directly opposite the head of Henley Street. Within it the services in commemoration of Washington's death, Dec. 31, 1799, were held. In 1804 the house was widened to 84 feet, and a chapel was built in the parsonage garden. This at one time extended down the hill to the site of the old City Hall; and the parsonage was situated in what is now Harvard Street, quite near the church. The present brick meeting-house was built in 1834, and dedicated July 3 of that year. In 1852 it was remodelled, and a Norman tower built; and in 1868 a chime of six bells, the gift of Miss Charlotte Harris of Boston, was added. On Nov. 12, 1882, the 250th anniversary of the church was celebrated. [See *Appendix B.*]

First Church in Dorchester (The). Meeting-House Hill, Dorchester District. (Congregational Unitarian.) The "First Parish in Dorchester," which dates from 1630, was the third church planted in the colony. It was organized in Plymouth, Eng., March 20, 1630, the eve before the embarkation of the first settlers of Dorchester in the Mary and John. Its first meeting-house, built in 1631, stood near the present corner of Cottage and Pleasant streets, Dorchester District. It was a log house, with palisades to protect it from the Indians; and it was for some time used also as the place of deposit for military stores. It stood for 14 years. The second meeting-house was built on the same spot in 1645, and in 1670 it was moved to Meeting-House Hill; and here the successive meeting-houses of the parish have ever since stood, giving the hill its name. The third meeting-house was built in 1677, at a cost of £200; the fourth in 1743, at a cost of £3,300; and the fifth, the present quaint structure, in 1816. The first ministers of the parish, John Maverick and John Warham, were chosen teachers on the organization of the church in England. The first religious service held on this side of the water was in the open air the Sunday after the settlement at Dorchester, June, 1630. Maverick, on his death, was suc-

ceeded by Rev. Richard Mather. He had as associates Revs. Jonathan Burr and John Wilson, Jr., both of whom he survived as pastor, serving for 33 years. Mather died in 1669, and in 1671 was succeeded by Rev. Josiah Flint, whose labors began in the first meeting-house on the hill. He died in 1680, and was the next year succeeded by Rev. John Danforth, son of Rev. Samuel Danforth, colleague of John Eliot of the Roxbury church. Mr. Danforth was the minister of the parish for 48 years. The next pastor was Rev. Jonathan Bowman, whose service began in 1729. He also had a long pastorate, extending over 40 years; but it was not altogether a peaceful one, particularly towards its close; and it finally ended with his dismissal after a long controversy over charges that he had refused baptism to a child, that he did not teach the doctrine of original sin, that he acted arbitrarily as moderator at church-meetings, and that he preached old sermons. He was succeeded by Rev. Moses Everett, who was ordained in 1774. It was during the latter's ministry, which continued until 1793, that the church became Unitarian; but Rev. S. J. Barrows, the historian of Dorchester, in the "Memorial History of Boston," says that "there is nothing in the history of the church which shows just when it ceased to be Calvinistic and became Unitarian; while from time to time there were controversies and agitations over many less important measures, such as the introduction of a new hymn-book, or the change of the method of singing from 'lining out' to singing by note." "The transition," he adds, "was silently and almost insensibly made." Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, who had been librarian of Harvard College, succeeded Mr. Everett. He was ordained in 1793, and served until 1836, a period of 40 years. Rev. Nathaniel Hall, who had been his colleague for a year, followed as sole pastor; and served for 40 years, until his death in 1875. Rev. Samuel J. Barrows was his successor, ordained in 1876. He resigned in 1881 to assume the editorship of the "Christian Register" [see this]; and the following year Rev. Christopher R. Eliot succeeded him as pastor. [See *Appendix B*, and *Dorchester District*.]

First Church in East Boston. Central Square, East Boston. (Congregational Trinitarian.) Though efforts were made to establish regular Unitarian worship in East Boston in 1835, two years after the beginning of the work of systematically building up the place [see *East Boston*], and services were held for a while in a school-house on Paris Street [see *Unitarian Denomination and Churches*], the first church formally to be organized was the present Maverick Church. The society was gathered in May, 1836, with ten members, and was recognized by the sister Congregational Trinitarian churches in the city proper as the "First Congregational Church in East Boston." In 1838 it was incorporated by the Legislature, under the name of the Maverick Congregational Society. The present church-building in Central Square was built in 1844–45, and was dedicated on Feb. 6, 1845. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Dr. William W. Newell, settled in July, 1837. His pastorate continued for four years; when he was succeeded, after an interval of about a year, by Rev. Amos A. Phelps, installed in March, 1842. The succeeding pastors have been Rev. Robert S. Hitchcock, from 1846 to 1850; Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, 1851–57; Rev. Thomas N. Haskell, 1858–62; Rev. Dr. Joel S. Bingham, 1863–70; Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, 1871–72; Rev. J. V. Hilton, 1873–80; and Rev. John H. Barrows, 1880. [See *Appendix B*.]

First Church in Jamaica Plain (The), West Roxbury District, was organized in 1770 as the Third Parish in Roxbury. Its organization was largely due to the influence of Mrs. Susanna Pemberton, daughter of Peter Faneuil, and to the liberality of her husband. The first meeting-house was completed in 1770; and in 1783 Gov. Hancock gave the society a church bell, which had been removed from the "New Brick" Church in Boston. In 1821 this was replaced by a new and larger bell. The first meeting-house was of wood; and in 1854 it was replaced by a picturesque stone building, which in 1871 was extensively remodelled. In 1883 the corporate name of the society was changed to "The First Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain." The first pastor of the church, Rev. Dr.

William Gordon, an Englishman, and the author of the "History of the American Revolution," was a Calvinist; but his parish was early in sympathy with the new Unitarian faith, and his successors are classed with that denomination. Mr. Gordon served until 1786. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Gray, who was installed in 1793. In 1836 Rev. George Whitney became his associate, and remained until 1842, when he was succeeded by Rev. George H. Allen. In 1847 Mr. Gray died, and Rev. Grindall Reynolds became the pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. James W. Thompson in 1859. In 1876 Rev. Charles H. Dole became his associate, and on the death of Mr. Thompson, in 1880, succeeded as sole pastor. [See *Appendix B.*]

First Church in Roxbury. Eliot Square, Roxbury District. (Congregational Unitarian.) The "First Religious Society of Roxbury" was formed in 1632; and its first meeting-house, on the site of the present old-fashioned building, has been described as "a rude unbeautified structure." Rev. Thomas Welde was the first "teacher;" and the famous missionary among the Indians, Rev. John Eliot, the first pastor. Welde continued with the church until 1641, when he was sent to England as agent of the colonies, where he remained until his death. He was one of the fiercest opponents of Mrs. Hutchinson, and of the Baptists and the Quakers. Eliot was of gentler mould. "The passion of his life," says Rev. John G. Brooks, in his historical discourse on the 250th anniversary of the founding of the church, "was the good of his race. He braved every danger to spread the gospel among the hated savage tribes; and he gave them not only the gospel, but education and civilization. We cannot, if we would, appreciate his feat of translating the Bible into the Indian tongue. We have done so little toward the solution of the Indian problem ourselves, that we wonder that he did so much." After Welde's departure for England, Eliot was left alone as pastor until Rev. Samuel Danforth was called as his assistant, in 1649, and the next year ordained as his colleague. Danforth was not alone a man "mighty in the Scriptures," but he was an ardent student of astronomy. He died in 1674; and Eliot was again left alone in charge of the church, this time for fourteen years. Then in 1688 Rev. Nehemiah Walter came over from Ireland, and he made such a favorable impression by his first sermon that he was called at once. It was customary, where there were two ministers, to call the younger one teacher, and the elder one pastor; but Eliot, in ordaining Walter, named him both pastor and teacher. He was an accomplished student of Hebrew and Greek. Eliot died July 20, 1690, aged 86, and was buried in the old Roxbury burying-ground. [See *Old Burying-Places.*] Mr. Walter continued as pastor until his death, Sept. 17, 1749. In 1718 his son was ordained as his colleague; but the younger man not long after died, in 1725, when but 28 years of age. Rev. Oliver Peabody followed the elder Walter as pastor, serving but a short time, his career being cut short by his death in 1752; and Rev. Amos Adams succeeded him, ordained in 1753. The latter died in 1775, while chaplain of a Continental regiment, and was buried with military honors. After his death the pulpit was vacant for seven years. Then Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Porter was called. He was ordained in 1782; and his service extended over more than half a century, closing with his death in 1833. It was under his pastorate that the church became Unitarian. "Profoundly influenced by the teachings of Lindsay and Priestly," says Rev. Mr. Brooks, "Dr. Porter, after a dispassionate review of the argument, joined the movement of the day, and guided his church through the storm to the haven of Unitarianism." Rev. Dr. George Putnam succeeded Dr. Porter, first having been associate pastor from 1830. His pastorate covered a period of nearly 50 years, closing, like that of Dr. Porter, with his death, which occurred in 1876. The year before Dr. Putnam's death, Rev. John G. Brooks was made associate-pastor; and on the death of the senior he became the sole pastor, and so he continued to be until 1882, when he resigned the position. In December, that year, Rev. James de Normandie was made pastor. The first meeting-house was in 1658 "repayred for the warmth and comfort of the people," and made more habitable by being plastered and shingled; and it is related that a

"pinakle" was set up upon each of its ends. In 1674 a new meeting-house was built; and in 1693 the building of "pues around the meeting-house except where the boys do sit" was permitted. Before that time the people sat on rude benches; and the permission to build "pues" must have been a great boon, except to the boys, who were refused such luxuries. The singing, at this time, was from the Bay Psalm Book, each line "lined out." Prayers were an hour long, and the sermons longer. The congregation was seated according to rank; and the men were placed on one side of the meeting-house, and the women on the other. The second meeting-house stood until 1741, when it was taken down, and a new one built upon its site. The latter, three years after, in the early spring month of March, was destroyed by fire; and the tradition is, that the fire caught from the foot-stoves used by the people in the congregation. At any rate, the use of foot-stoves in church was thereafter prohibited. The house was promptly rebuilt; and the new structure was completed in 1746. This stood until 1804, when the present now venerable meeting-house was built. During the siege of Boston, the meeting-house then standing was used as a signal station by the Americans; and it was from its belfry that the signals were displayed telling the joyful news of the evacuation of Boston by the British. The church and its belfry were a target for the British guns, but it escaped with a few scratches. The present church is a picturesque structure, and its situation is exceptionally fine. It has several times since its erection been repaired and renovated, the most extensive changes having been made in 1857; but the old architecture has been preserved, and the interior of the structure has not been so extensively modernized as to affect its original impressive simplicity. [See *Appendix B.*]

First Church in South Boston (The). Broadway, between D and E streets. The credit of establishing the first church in South Boston, set off from Dorchester and joined to Boston in 1804, belongs to the Episcopalians. This was St. Matthew's Church. It was gathered in March, 1816; and the services of the Episcopal Church were begun by a layman, John H. Cotting. Until 1818 the services were held in a school-house; when, in June of that year, a modest church-building was erected on Broadway, between D and E streets, and was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, then bishop of Massachusetts. The services were principally conducted by lay-readers until 1824, when Rev. John H. Blake was settled as rector. Succeeding rectors were Rev. Mark A. De Wolf Howe, Rev. E. M. P. Wells, Rev. Horace L. Conolly, Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Clinch, Rev. Dr. J. I. T. Coolidge (who had been a Unitarian clergyman), and Rev. John Wright. Rev. Dr. Clinch was rector of St. Matthew's for 22 years, when he resigned; and Rev. Dr. Coolidge succeeded him the year following, in 1861. The rectorship of Rev. John Wright began in 1874. The present church-building is an attractive structure, its interior decorations modest, and its conveniences ample. The chapel at City Point, on Fourth Street, near N, opposite the Episcopal Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children, — an institution under the care of the rector of St. Matthew's, — completed in 1885, was dedicated in May, that year, Bishop Paddock participating in the exercises. The seats are free, the chapel being sustained by voluntary contributions at the offertory and pledges. Rev. Alfred F. Washburn is the minister in charge. This is the second mission established by St. Matthew's, whose jurisdiction extends over a wide territory. [See *Appendix B.*]

First Church in West Roxbury. Centre Street (Congregational Unitarian). The Second or "Upper" Parish of Roxbury, called "The Second Church of Christ," was formed Nov. 2, 1712–13, by Rev. Nehemiah Walter of the First Church in Roxbury. The parish was organized in 1712 by members of the First Parish living in what is now the West Roxbury District of Boston, who were dismissed from the old church for the purpose of forming the new. The first meeting-house was on Walter Street, some distance from the present one; and the first settled pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Thayer of Boston. Mr. Thayer was pastor until his death in March, 1733, when he was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Walter, son of Rev. Nehemiah Walter,

whose other son was his colleague in the old First Parish Church. Mr. Walter's pastorate also continued until his death, which occurred in March, 1776. It was during his pastorate that several influential families were dismissed from the parish in 1770, at their own request, to form the First Congregational Church in Jamaica Plain. [See *First Church in Jamaica Plain.*] When that new parish was formed, the old parish built a new meeting-house, about a mile farther west of the site of the first structure, on Centre Street, a portion of which still remains in the present building, itself now an old structure, built as it was in 1773. In its construction the timbers from the old church were used as far as they would go. In 1821 the old porch was taken away and the present vestibule, belfry, and spire were put in place. The interior was at the same time somewhat remodelled with new pews and pulpit. The old sounding-board, which had been brought from the old church on Walter Street, was also removed. Mr. Walter's successor here was Rev. Thomas Abbot, who was ordained Sept. 29, 1773. Mr. Abbot was pastor for ten years; he was not known to be a Unitarian, but the church was among the earliest to fall into the Unitarian line. Rev. John Bradford was the next pastor, ordained in 1785; Rev. John Flagg succeeded him, serving from 1825 to 1831; Rev. George Whitney followed, serving from 1831 to 1836; then came Rev. Theodore Parker, who was pastor for nine years, from 1837 to 1846; next Rev. Dexter Clapp, from 1848 to 1851; then Rev. Edmund B. Willson, from 1852 to 1859; Rev. T. B. Forbush, from 1863 to 1868; and then Rev. Augustus M. Haskell, who was installed in 1870. Theodore Parker's quiet life and experience here are pleasantly referred to in his own writings and in O. B. Frothingham's biography of him. His parishioners here were described by Frothingham as "a small but choice circle of elegant, graceful, cultivated people, used to wealth, accomplished in the arts of life, of open hearts, and, better still, of human instincts, who lived in such near neighborhood that a path from Mr. Parker's gate led directly to their gardens and welcoming doors." On the occasion of Mr. Parker's ordination, the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Francis; the prayers were by Revs. Chandler Robbins, Henry Ware, and Francis Cunningham; and hymns were sung, written for the occasion by Revs. John Pierpont and John S. Dwight. [See *Appendix B.*]

First Corps of Cadets. Armory, Columbus Avenue, corner of Ferdinand Street. The history of this famous corps dates from Oct. 16, 1741. It was then the body-guard of the governor, and bore the title of the "Governor's Company of Cadets." Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Pollard was its first commander; and in the archives of the company his commission, signed by Gov. Shirley, is still preserved. Up to 1774 the corps continued as the governor's body-guard; and for many years it performed escort to the governor the first Wednesday in January, when he marched in the procession of the executive and legislative departments to church to hear the election sermon. This custom was abolished in 1884 (chapter 60, Acts of 1884). The last election sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, in January, 1883. In August, 1774, Gov. Thomas Gage, the royal official sent out from England, deposed Col. John Hancock from his command of the company, for his political sentiments. The indignant Cadets thereupon sent a committee to the governor to inform him that they considered this dismissal of their commander as equivalent to the disbandment of the corps, and could no longer regard themselves as the governor's company; to which the haughty official replied that, had he known their errand, he would have prevented it by disbanding the corps itself. The corps also sent a complimentary message to Hancock, who responded in this spirited fashion: "I shall ever be ready to appear in a public station whenever the humor or the interest of the community call me; but I shall prefer the retirement of a private station to being a tool in the hands of power to oppress my countrymen." As a body the Cadets took no part in the siege of Boston; but after the evacuation by the British, in 1776, many of the members formed the "Independent Company," under Col. Henry Jackson, and two years after were actively engaged in the Revolutionary conflict in Rhode Island. After the organization of the State government, the issue of com-

missions to the officers of the company was authorized by the Legislature, by resolve of Oct. 18, 1786; and from that date it resumed its functions as the governor's body-guard, and became a part of the State militia. The arms of the corps are a six-pointed star, with the motto *Monstrat Viam.* This device, ensigned upon the arms of the United States, is borne upon one side of the corps standard, the State arms upon the other. By the order of Hancock, when he was governor, the State arms were substituted upon the standards of the corps for the family arms of the several governors which had hitherto been emblazoned thereon. The corps uses as a seal, and as an ornament to its equipments, the arms of Govs. Shirley and Bowdoin. The latter's sword is still preserved among the relics of the corps. From time to time various changes in administrative details and certain slight modifications in the official title of the corps have been made by law or orders, but the main features of the original organization have been preserved, the most noteworthy changes being the gradual establishment of the battalion system, the necessary increase in the number and rank of the line officers, and the conferring of full instead of constructive rank upon the field officers. The following are the official titles by which the corps has been designated from 1741 to the present time: —

1741. Governor's Company of Cadets (Provincial).
1776. Independent Company (during Revolution).
1786. Independent Company of Cadets.
1789. Independent Corps of Cadets.
1803. Independent Cadets.
1840. Divisionary Corps of Independent Cadets.
1854. Independent Company of Cadets.
1861. Independent Corps of Cadets.
1866. First Company of Cadets.
1874. First Corps of Cadets.

The corps is instructed, armed, and equipped as the commander-in-chief may from time to time direct — at present, as a battalion of infantry in four companies, the number of men also being left discretionary with the commander-in-chief; it has a lieutenant-colonel (commandant), a major, the same staff and non-commissioned staff as a regiment of infantry, and is allowed a complement of line officers sufficient for four companies; it remains unattached, subject only to the orders of the commander-in-chief, whose body-guard it is; but, like all the other organizations of the militia, may be called upon by the civil authorities to assist in the preservation of the public peace. — The estate upon which its temporary armory is placed is held by the Cadet Veteran Association, an organization formed for the specific purpose of holding this property; as, by law, the corps cannot hold real estate. All persons who have served in the company for the term of two enlistments are eligible to membership in the Veteran Association, and each goes through the form of an election to it. The trustees of the association, holding the property for the benefit of the corps, are John Jeffries, Charles R. Codman, Henry L. Pierce, Francis H. Peabody, and Augustus T. Perkins. The new armory as planned embraces a head-house and drill-hall; the head-house to stand on Ferdinand Street; and the long hall, about 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, adjoining it. The structure will be made like a citadel. The walls will be of brick and stone, of more than usual thickness. In the head-house will be the administration-office, library, meeting-hall, workshop, and kitchen, with a full supply of cooking apparatus. A temporary drill-shed was constructed in the autumn and winter of 1882, and so placed that the permanent armory building may be erected around and over it. The commander of the Cadets is Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmands.

First Newspaper (The). The earliest newspapers of the New World were published in Boston. The very first venture was attempted in 1690, with the publication of "Publick Occurrences. Both Forreign and Domestick," printed by Richard Pierce for Benjamin Harris at the "London Coffee House." It came to a sudden end after a single issue. The General Court denounced it as containing "reflections of a very high nature," and caused it promptly to be suppressed; at the same time forbidding "anything in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the government to grant the same." The paper was printed on three pages of a folio, two columns to a page, each page about 11 inches long and 7 wide. It was the design of its projectors that "the Countrey shall be fur-

nished once a moneth (or if any Glut of Occurrences happen oftener) with an Account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our notice." The publisher further announced in his prospectus, that "that which is herein proposed is First, That Memorable Occurrences of Divine Providence may not be neglected or forgotten as they too often are. Secondly, That people everywhere may better understand the Circumstances of Publique Affairs, both abroad and at home; which may not only direct their Thoughts at all times, but at some times also to assist their Business and Negotiations. Thirdly, That some things may be done towards the Curing or at least the Charming of that Spirit of Lying which prevails among us, wherefore nothing shall be entered but what we have reason to believe is true, repairing to the best fountains for our Information. And when there appears any material mistake in anything that is collected it shall be corrected in the next. Moreover, the Publisher of these Occurrences is willing to engage that whereas there are many False Reports maliciously made, and spread among us, if any well minded person will be at the pains to trace any such false Report, so far as to find out and Convict the First Raiser of it, he will in this Paper (unless just Advice be given to the contrary) expose the name of such person as A Malicious Raiser of a False Report. It is supposed that none will dislike this Proposal, but such as intend to be guilty of so villanous a Crime." Surely a worthy mission this, to seek the truth and publish it, and to expose the Malicious Raiser of a False Report; but its announcement greatly disturbed the fathers, who were possessed of none of the modern notions about the freedom of the press; and so the modest enterprise was ruthlessly crushed at its first showing of itself, as a dangerous thing, to be got out of the way with alacrity. One copy only of this first short-lived newspaper is preserved. and it is held by the Colonial State Paper Office in London as a most interesting curiosity. A copy of it, by Dr. Samuel A. Green, was published in vol. i. (1857) of "The Historical Magazine." In a prefatory note Dr. Green says that it was discovered by the late J. B. Felt, LL. D., who alludes to it in the second volume of his "Annals of Salem," published in 1849. After this, for nearly 14 years, there was no second attempt; written news-letters supplying the place of the printed newspaper. In 1704 the "Boston News-Letter" made its appearance, "printed by authority;" and this, continuing its publications regularly for many years, in fact for 72, was really the first paper established in the town and the colonies. Its first number bore date of April 24, 1704. Its appearance was an event in Boston. "There was a visible sensation," says Hudson, in his "Journalism in the United States:" "the first sheet of the first number was taken damp from the press by Chief Justice Sewall, to show to President Willard of Harvard University as a wonderful curiosity in the colony." It was published by John Campbell (or Campbel as he so generally wrote it), a Scotchman, postmaster of Boston, and son of Duncan Campbell, the organizer of the postal-system of America; printed by Bartholomew Green, a famous printer in his day, whose printing-office was in Newbury (now Washington) Street, near the corner of Avon Street; and it was sold by "Nicholas Boone at his shop near the old Meeting House." The earlier numbers were small half sheet, two pages, foolscap size, — the second number being an exception to the rule, containing four pages, the last blank, however, the editors probably being short of matter, — and it was issued weekly. This was the prospectus: "This News-Letter is to be continued Weekly; and all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises &c., to be Sold or Let; or Servants Run-away, or Goods Stole or Lost; may have the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate from Twelve Pence to Five Shillings, and not to exceed: Who may agree with John Campbel, Post-master at Boston. All Persons in Town and Country may have said News-letter every Week, Yearly, upon reasonable terms, agreeing with John Campbel. Post-master for the same." The first number contained news taken from London papers, and a small amount of domestic news. In 1721 Campbell hit upon a new idea and printed some copies of the "News-Letter" on a sheet of writing paper, leaving one page blank,

so that his subscribers could write their letters on that and send the paper abroad without extra postage. Campbell continued the course of the paper for 18 years. Then Bartholomew Green continued it alone until his death in 1733. Green's son-in-law, John Draper, then took the helm, and directed the enterprise until his death in 1762. His son, Richard Draper, succeeded him, changing the name of the paper to the "Boston Weekly News-Letter, and New England Chronicle." Later the name was again changed to the "Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter;" and then, 1768, the paper was united with the "Boston Post-Boy," started in 1734, and the fifth newspaper established in the town. This union continued only a year, the two papers being published under the title of the "Massachusetts Gazette;" and then the "News-Letter" was continued by Draper under the original name. In 1774 Draper died; and the paper was carried on by his widow, Margaret Draper, with John Boyle for a while as partner, and afterward with John Howe. It was a fierce Tory paper, and was the only journal published in Boston during the siege. With the evacuation by the British its life ended. A file of the "News-Letter" more or less complete, from the first number to its suspension in 1776, is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. [See *Historical Society, the Massachusetts.*]

First Resident in Boston. See *Blackstone.*

First Spiritual Temple. See *Spiritual Temple.*

First Tavern in Boston. See *Taverns of the Earlier Days.*

First Theatre in Boston. See *Drama in Boston.*

Fish Bureau (The Boston). No. 3 Long Wharf A fish-dealers' exchange. It is open daily on business days, and is regularly frequented by the most active men in the business, which continues to be one of the most important interests in Eastern New England.

Fitchburg Railroad Station and Line. See *Boston and Fitchburg Passenger Station and Line.*

Five Corners. See *Dorchester District.*

Flower and Fruit Missions. The Boston Flower and Fruit Mission, established 1869, having its headquarters at No. 33 Pleasant Street, and the Shawmut Universalist Flower Mission, established 1870, with headquarters in the Shawmut Universalist Church, Shawmut Avenue, near Brookline Street, do an extensive and a beautiful work throughout the city in the flower and fruit season. Flowers, plants, slips, fruits, and vegetables are distributed systematically among the sick and infirm poor at their homes; also in the hospitals, dispensaries, diet kitchens, work-rooms, and schools, in the quarters of the poorer classes. The Boston mission is under the direction of a committee of 12 ladies. Its rooms are open from eight to twelve Mondays and Thursdays, from May to October; and the Shawmut Mission is open from nine to twelve Mondays, during the same months.

Foreign Missions. See *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.*

Fort Hill, a name familiar in the earlier days of the city's history, is among the things that were. When it was determined to remove the hill, in the autumn of 1868, a sharp ascent from Milk Street, or Broad Street, or High Street led the traveller to its summit; the centre of which was laid out and fenced in as a green lawn, around which stood a circle of most respectable mansions that had "seen better days." Ten years before, and many of the best families of Boston still lingered in this secluded though sightly neighborhood which, when they moved into it was flourishing as a "court end," as the North End had flourished at an earlier period. But the fine old-fashioned houses, whose rooms still showed traces in their construction of former elegance, in time became crowded and ill-kept tenement-houses, against which on every side pressed the great warehouses demanded by modern commerce. So the pick and shovel attacked the historical Fort Hill, the second of the three great hills of early Boston; and in its place is now a level plain, occupied by business blocks and new street-ways, with a circular grass-plat where its green park stood, only perhaps 100 feet lower. The earth of the hill was used for grading Atlantic Avenue, and for filling the Church Street region, which rose up from the mud into which it had sunk in proportion

as the hill disappeared; thus completing another of the odd metamorphoses which the outline of Boston has undergone. In the early days of the town, Fort Hill was crowned with fortifications; the first erected by the colonists, whence it took its name. Within the fort, in 1680, Sir Edmund Andros sought shelter: this he was forced to surrender, with himself, to the incensed colonists, whose rights he had usurped; and he was sent home to England on the accession of William and Mary. The hill was chiefly used for military purposes until the close of the Revolution. The work of removing it was begun in 1869, and was carried forward rapidly until its completion.

Fort Independence, one of the most prominent forts in Boston Harbor, is built upon what was formerly known as Castle Island, two and a half miles distant from Long Wharf, and almost opposite South Boston Point. One of the first things undertaken by Gov. Winthrop and the early settlers of Boston was to fortify this spot. In 1634 works were erected there in a rude fashion, upon which, and its subsequent enlargement, the neighboring towns as well as Boston were required to provide labor. Later it was strengthened to keep out the Dutch; and especially in 1665, when there existed great apprehension from the fleet of De Ruyter, then in the West Indies. "Yet God, by contrary winds, kept him out, so he went to Newfoundland and did great spoils there," wrote Capt. Roger Clap, who commanded the fort from this time to 1686, a period of 21 years. The first castle was built with mud walls, which stood "divers years;" then it was rebuilt with pine-trees and earth; then with brick walls, having three rooms in it, — "a dwelling-room below, a lodging-room over it, the gun-room over that, wherein stood six very good Saker guns, and over it upon the top three lesser guns." When the Dutch scare of 1665 came, the battery was repaired and strengthened. In July of that same year "God was pleased to send a grievous storm of thunder and lightening, which did some hurt in Boston, and struck dead here at the Castle Island that worthy renowned Captain, Richard Davenport," the commander whom Capt. Clap succeeded. In 1673 the little fort took fire and burned down. Again rebuilt, it was in 1701 demolished. A new brick fort, Castle William, was then erected; and this stood until 1776, when it was burned down by the British on their flight from Boston after the evacuation of the town. The Provincial forces then took possession of the fort and restored it. In 1797 its name was formally changed to Fort Independence, President John Adams being present on the occasion; and the next year the island was ceded to the general government. For some time after, until 1805, when the State Prison at Charlestown was built, the Castle was used as a place of confinement for criminals sentenced to hard labor, this use of it having been begun by Act of the General Court in 1785; and during the Civil War a number of prisoners were confined here. The island was also a place where duels were fought; and there is a memorial-stone of such an event, which relates that "near this spot, on the 25th Decr., 1817, fell Lieut. Robert F. Massie, aged 21," and bears these lines:

> "Here Honour comes, a Pilgrim gray,
> To deck the turf, that wraps his clay."

The present Fort Independence was built by the United States, since 1850. A small portion of the wall of the old Castle remains in the rear part of the fortification.

Fort Warren, on George's Island, 7 miles from the city, is the principal fort in the harbor. It is strong by its position, and can mount a large number of guns. It was begun by the government in 1833, and completed in 1850. It is partly of granite and partly of earthworks. During the Civil War it was strongly garrisoned, and was eventually well provided with guns, although in the early part of the war there was not a gun mounted which could be fired. Many Massachusetts regiments were stationed here while in process of organization; and many rebel prisoners, among them Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners to England, captured on board the Trent by Commodore Wilkes, and the late Alexander H. Stephens, the Confederate "vice-president," were confined here at different times. In the latter year of the war a battalion of heavy artillery was authorized by the War Department, and raised for the special object of occupying this

and the other forts in the harbor. A previous attempt to fortify this island was made in 1778, when earthworks were constructed on the eastern side to protect vessels passing into the harbor from English men-of-war, then cruising off the coast. The island passed into the possession of the city in 1825, and from the city it was purchased by the general government. Two companies of United States troops constitute the force at Fort Warren.

Fort Winthrop, on Governor's Island, opposite Fort Independence, is an incomplete structure, work upon which was suspended while Jefferson Davis was secretary of war, before the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion. It is the strongest earthwork in the State. The building of the present fortress was begun under the direction of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer; and in 1861 it had received no armament, and had not been occupied as a military post; but, as Mr. M. F. Sweetser chronicles, "when Gen. Schouler inspected the defences here in 1863, he found at Fort Winthrop 25 large Rodman guns, and 11 pieces of other calibres and forms." Mr. Sweetser describes the fort as follows: "There is little of the delusive symmetry of masonry to be seen; for vast mounds of well-turfed earth cover the entire hill, with ponderous outworks on the bluff to the eastward, mountainous magazines, and skilfully contrived traverses. Here and there long underground passages, arched with masonry, lead from one battery to another, or enter the main stronghold. At the crest of the hill is the citadel, a massive granite structure, so well curtained by impenetrable earthworks that only its top is visible from the harbor, and entered by a light wooden bridge high above the ground. The lower story, with its roof hung with small stalactites, contains the cistern; the second story is the barracks of the garrison, with rooms opening on an interior court; the third story contains the officers' quarters; and above, on the top, covered by a temporary roof to protect them from the weather, are the immense Parrott rifled guns, which look down on the harbor. On the south of the hill a long stone stairway, so built that it cannot be raked, or carried by a rush, leads to a battery at the water's edge. Among these heavy mounds lurk scores of powerful 10 and 15 inch guns, well mounted, and peering grimly out on the channel, as if hoping, with a dogged iron patience, that some time their hour may come." The low battery on the southern part of the island was built several years before the war of 1812; and in 1803, when the island came into the possession of the government, its summit was occupied by an inclosed star-fort of stone and brick, which was called Fort Warren. During the war of 1812 this fort was fully garrisoned. When the present fort was begun, the name of Warren was transferred to the fort on George's Island, and Winthrop given to the new structure, in honor of the Puritan governor. Governor's Island was granted by the colony to John Winthrop, in 1632; and it was long known as the "Governor's Garden." It was first fortified in 1666; and 50 years later new and more formidable fortifications were begun here by Richard Gridley, who is described as "the chief bombardier in the siege of Louisburg, colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment, Provincial Grand Master of Masons in America, a Harvard man, editor, lawyer ('the Webster of his day'), mathematician, and military engineer." During the ownership by the Winthrops, the island was famous for its hospitality; and the Massachusetts Historical Society occasionally had its meetings here.

Fountains. Boston is favored with a number of fountains, more or less graceful in their design, but of which the most noticeable feature is the absence of water. The fountain in the Frog Pond on the Common has a variety of beautiful forms, and can throw a magnificent jet of about 100 feet when it is allowed to; which it should be said is more generally the case on pleasant days in summer, not excluding Sundays, than used to be. On the Common, also, is the bronze Brewer Fountain, and the extraordinary structure known as the Coggswell Fountain [see these]; in the State House grounds are two iron basins from which water sometimes trickles; in the Public Garden, there is a small jet in the pond, and in another basin near the Commonwealth Avenue entrance the marble Venus, popularly known as "the Maid of the Mist," is sometimes veiled by a delicate spray [see *Public Garden*]; in Blackstone and Franklin squares, at the South End, are

two iron fountains like those in the State House grounds; and in the Dorchester District, in Eaton Square is a fountain of more than ordinary beauty known as the Lyman Fountain. [See *Lyman Fountain.*] On the Common are several drinking fountains and on the corner of Berkeley and Tremont streets is a public ice-water one, placed here by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1883. It bears the inscription, "Whosoever will, let him drink of the water of life freely." It was formally dedicated July 15, 1883. Very few drinking fountains are to be found elsewhere in the city, either for man or beast. This is one particular in which the city is poorly furnished.

Franklin Fund. Established by the will of Benjamin Franklin for the encouragement of young mechanics. Dr. Franklin gave the inhabitants of Boston, in 1791, the sum of £1,000 sterling, to be let out upon interest, at five per cent. per annum, in sums of not more than £100 and not less than £10 to one applicant, "to young married artificers under the age of 25, who have faithfully served an apprenticeship in Boston, so as to obtain a certificate of good moral character from at least two respectable citizens who are willing to become their sureties in a bond for their payment of the money;" the loans to be repaid in annual instalments of ten per cent. each. The trustees of the fund, under the will, are the board of aldermen (succeeding the selectmen), and the ministers of the oldest Episcopalian, Congregational, and Presbyterian churches in the city. It was further devised that at the end of 100 years, at which time the testator estimated the bequest would have amounted to £131,000, the trustees should "then lay out, at their discretion, £100,000 in public works which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants, such as fortifications, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever may make living in the town more convenient to its people and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health or a temporary residence." The remaining £31,000 was to be further let out at interest, for another 100 years. Accordingly, in 1891 the city of Boston will come into possession of a very appreciable sum of money for public improvements. January 1, 1886, the fund had reached $315,207.05. A similar bequest was made to Philadelphia. Neither of these have been availed of to any great extent. In Boston no loans have been made in recent years. The fund is mostly invested in policies in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. The treasurer of the fund is Samuel F. McCleary, No. 23 Equitable Building.

Franklin Medals. These rewards for the most deserving pupils in the public schools originated in the following clause of the will of Dr. Franklin: "I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar schools established there. I therefore give one hundred pounds sterling to my executors, to be by them, the survivors or survivor of them, paid over to the managers or directors of the free schools in my native town of Boston, to be by them, or those person or persons who shall have the superintendence and management of said schools, put out to interest, and so continued at interest forever, which interest, annually, shall be laid out in silver medals, and given as honorary rewards annually by the directors of the said free schools, for the encouragement of scholarship in the said schools belonging to the said town, in such manner as to the discretion of the selectmen of the said town shall seem meet." The gift became available in 1792, a little more than two years after the death of Franklin, which occurred April 17, 1790; and a committee consisting of William Tudor, Rev. Mr. Clarke of King's Chapel, and Charles Bulfinch was appointed by the town to ascertain the expense of procuring medals to carry Dr. Franklin's intention into effect; the fund itself, without addition, being too small to accomplish any practical result. The committee recommended that 21 medals be awarded, — three to the Latin, three to each of the grammar, and three to each of the "writing schools" then in existence; and this report has been the basis of the apportionment from that time. The fund proper amounts to $1,000, vested in five per cent. city stock; and the city meets the balance of the expense. The original medal of silver shows on one side an open book supported by two pens

crossed, and encircled by the words, "The Gift of Franklin;" and on the other the name of the pupil receiving it, and the date. In June, 1795, it was determined that the device on those designed for the Latin School should be "a pile of books, the words *detur digniori* inscribed on the same side;" and on the reverse side, "Franklin's donation adjudged by the school committee of the town of Boston to" — the name of the recipient. In 1821 the school committee voted to give an equal number of medals to the most deserving girls in the schools, these to be called "City Medals." John Collins Warren, afterwards the famous physician, was the first Franklin medal scholar in the Latin School. The Franklin medals are now distributed, at the annual examination, among the most deserving boys of the English High and Latin Schools only.

Franklin Square, at the South End, on the east side of Washington Street, opposite Blackstone Square [see this], and bounded by East Brookline, James, and East Newton streets, is a pleasant small park, containing 105,205 square feet, with well-grown trees affording a refreshing shade in summer, a fountain in the centre of the grounds, and broad, winding paths. Formerly the square was inclosed by an iron fence; but this is now removed, and the park can be entered from any part of the sidewalks surrounding it. This, with Blackstone Square, was laid out and named in February, 1849. For many years before that the two had been one public square, a large round grass-plat, under the name of "Columbia Square," with Washington Street running through it. This was in accordance with the plan for laying out the "Neck Lands" arranged by the selectmen of the town in 1801. They provided that a "Large circular place" should be left open to be ornamented with trees, "to introduce variety, . . . add to the beauty of the town at large, and be particularly advantageous to the inhabitants of this part." [See *Neck*, also *Parks and Squares*.]

Franklin Statue. The bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, standing in one of the spaces in front of the City Hall, to the left of the path leading to the entrance, was the first of the out-door statues erected in the city. It is the work of Richard S. Greenough, a Boston artist, and was set up in 1856, the cost, $20,000, met by popular subscription. It is esteemed an excellent portrait of the great Boston born philosopher, and stands, very appropriately, directly opposite the site of the old Latin School where he received his early education. It is a large statue, eight feet high, mounted on a granite pedestal capped with a block of verd-antique marble. The four bas-reliefs represent as many periods of Franklin's career. It was cast by the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Mass., and was publicly dedicated on the 17th of September, 1856, Robert C. Winthrop, whose suggestion the statue was, delivering the address. It first stood in front of the old City Hall, on the site of the present building, and was removed to the position it now occupies on July 7, 1865. This statue has been a favorite target for the critics; but the sculptor Bartlett, in his papers on "Civic Monuments in New England," calls it "the most pleasing statue in the city." He asserts that "the pose is happy, human, and effective;" and that "the costume appeals to the respect and admiration." "The statue," he adds, "looks like a fine, full-bodied old gentleman of another time. If it does not show the nerve, freedom of treatment, and knowledge of the human form that are found in famous statues, it neither shocks by vulgar pretence, careless workmanship, or want of study." [See *Statues and Monuments*.]

Franklin Typographical Society (The). Rooms, No. 176 Tremont Street. The representative society of printers, a mutual benefit organization of long standing and honorable record. It was instituted in January, 1824, and incorporated in February of the following year. Its earlier meetings were held in the "Cornhill Coffee-house," the unpretentious house of good cheer which used to stand in place of the older part of Young's Hotel. [See *Young's Hotel*.] The society as first organized was called the "Boston Typographical Society;" but the name of "Franklin" was soon substituted for that of "Boston," and the anniversary of Franklin's birth was thereafter regularly celebrated as the

annual meeting day of the organization. The society was instituted "for mutual aid, in promoting the enlargement of the social affections, and mitigating the sufferings attendant upon sickness and misfortune." By the provisions of the constitution, "any printer, pressman, stereotyper, or electrotyper, or any other person in any way connected with the printing business, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, and known to be in good health," may be admitted to membership. Three fourths of the ballots cast for a candidate for admittance elect. Honorary members are also elected by a three fourths vote. These are required to pay $10 into the treasury on election. They are exempt from assessments, but they are not entitled to sick-benefits. The initiation fee for active members is from $5 to $10, according to age; and quarterly assessments of $1.50 are laid. The initiation fees, quarterly dues, donations, and income from the standing funds (which amount to about $7,000), constitute the relief and general expense fund. Each member not owing two quarterly assessments is entitled to $4 a week in case of sickness or disability not caused by improper or immoral conduct, — the benefit beginning on the eighth day of sickness. The death benefit is $75, and an allowance for certain funeral expenses. The Society, in conjunction with the Boston Typographical Union, a trade association of printers, maintains a burial-lot in Mount Hope Cemetery, in which any printer can be buried, whether belonging to the societies or not. This was dedicated on July 28, 1860, on which occasion the late Charles H. Woodwell, then president of the Franklin Typographical Society, delivered the address. The society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary on the evening of Jan. 17, 1874, with a festival in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Berkeley, corner of Tremont Street. A custom, long observed by it, is to invite the lady relatives and friends of the members to its occasional public celebrations. Meetings are held on the first Saturday of every month. The society possesses a good library. [See *Appendix A.*]

Free Church Association, Massachusetts Branch. No. 5 Hamilton Place. Incorporated in 1882. An organization of persons connected with the Episcopal Church, having for its objects: "to maintain, as a principle, the freedom of all seats in churches; to promote the abandonment of the sale and rental of pews and sittings, and the adoption instead of the principles of systematic free-will offerings by all the worshippers in the churches according to their ability; to promote the recognition of the offertory as an act of Christian worship, and as a scriptural means of raising money for pious and charitable uses; and to promote the practice of keeping churches open throughout every day of the week for private prayer." It pursues these objects by means of the printing and dissemination of tracts and papers, the holding of public meetings, the preaching of sermons, discussion in the public press, the promotion of needful legislation, and the creation of a fund to assist parishes wishing to adopt the free-church system. It has 545 members, lay and clerical. Largely through the efforts of this association, 70 per cent. of the 3,900 parishes in the country are free. It is claimed that fully one third of the clergy of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, and many influential laymen, favor the free-church system. Within the limits of Boston, of the 22 Episcopal churches or chapels, 13 are already free, namely: Advent (2), All Saints, Evangelists, Good Shepherd, Grace, Messiah, St Anne's, St. John's (Roxbury), St. Margaret's, St. Mary's (North End), and St. John's (East Boston). All the churches and chapels consecrated during 1883 are also free. The methods urged by the association for supporting a church without pew-rent are one or all of the following: the offertory or collections; subscriptions; and "the envelope system," the last being money in an envelope pledged, and placed weekly on the plate. The association is called "The Massachusetts Branch," because there is a parent association in Philadelphia with which it is connected. It plans and executes its diocesan work, however, in a measure as an independent organization.

Free Hospital for Women and Children. Nos. 58 and 60 East Springfield Street. Established 1875; incorporated 1879. It offers free treatment to poor women or those in reduced circumstances afflicted with diseases peculiar to

their sex. There are fifteen beds in the hospital. The medical staff consists of a house surgeon, two assistants, and a visiting surgeon. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. [See *Hospitals.*]

"Free Society" (The) in the Dorchester District, formed in 1881, was organized mainly through the personal efforts of Mrs. Clara M. Bisbee, who was ordained as its pastor February, 1882; Mrs. E. M. Bruce of Maplewood, in Malden, another woman preacher, taking part in the exercises; Rev. Charles C. Everett, D. D., of Cambridge, preaching the ordination sermon; Rev. William G. Babcock, pastor of the Warrenton Street Chapel, the father of Mrs. Bisbee, making the prayer; Rev. James Freeman Clarke delivering the charge; Rev. Christopher R. Eliot extending the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. William P. Tilden making the address to the people. The society holds its services in Lyceum Hall. It is a "Free Religious" organization. Mrs. Bisbee is the widow of a Unitarian clergyman, Rev. Herman Bisbee, formerly pastor of the Hawes Place Society of South Boston. She has pursued the regular course of study at the Harvard Divinity School, though not recognized as a graduate, as the university does not grant degrees to women. [See *Appendix B.*]

Frog Pond. The little sheet of water on the Common, which has borne its homely name for many long years, in spite of all efforts to rechristen it with a more ambitious and dignified appellation, was originally a marshy bog. It is an artificial pond entirely, and it is a question if frogs ever dwelt within its narrow borders. Certain it is that, since its elevation to the dignity of a pond, no frog has tenanted it; and the wags of the town were wont to say that it was called "Frog Pond" because, when it became a pond, the frogs retired. When it was first transformed from a bog into a pond is not recorded. Its name does not appear on any of the earlier maps. The first stone edging was placed around it in 1820, and 20 years later a new curbing was set in place. When it was first curbed, the first effort was made to change its name: some wished to call it "Quincy Lake." The new name, however, did not come natural to the Bostonians of that day, and they refused to recognize it. Then, some years after, it was proposed to call it "Crescent Pond;" and again, after the demonstration here on the occasion of the opening of the Cochituate water works, on Oct. 25, 1848 [see *Water Works*], there were those who strongly favored calling it "Fountain Pond." But, as stated above, all these and other efforts failed; and plain Frog Pond it has steadfastly remained. It has often been suggested that its fountain should be adorned with a bright bronze frog, in commemoration of the unknown giver of the name which has so long clung to it. Though a small sheet of water, it is so shaped that it makes quite a show; and it adds to the unique charm of this bright green spot in the heart of the city. [See *Common.*]

Fruit and Produce Exchange (The Boston). Faneuil Hall Market building. First established as the Boston Fruit Dealers' Association in January, 1883; incorporated June, 1885, under its present name. The association was started by wholesale fruit dealers for mutual protection. At the beginning of the third year, 1885, it was decided to have a call, and this was begun. During the first six weeks of the call the membership increased from 84 to 137. Then it was proposed to enlarge the scope of the association and take in the potato trade. This was done, and then the organization was incorporated. Two hundred certificates of membership were first issued at $15 each; these being promptly taken, 50 more were issued at $25 each and $5 assessment; and then 50 at $50 each and $5 assessment. The fee for the next 50 is fixed at $75, and the next $100. The limit of membership is 400. About 50 of the first 200 certificates were taken by leading potato dealers. In the autumn of 1885 the Retail Grocers' Association was offered the free use of the rooms of the exchange, and many of its members purchased certificates, thus becoming connected with it. A movement was also started among wholesale grocers and in the fresh fish trade to unite with the exchange. The daily call is largely attended, and sales frequently reach nearly $2,000. There are committees on complaints, on arbitration, on trade, on infor-

mation and statistics, and on transportation. [See *Appendix A*, and *Grocers' Association.*]

Furniture Exchange (The New England). No. 174 Hanover Street. Organized Jan. 19, 1874; incorporated March 6, 1879. An organization of furniture manufacturers and dealers, for mutual protection and assistance. It is in direct communication with the furniture exchanges of other leading cities, which are combined for the purpose of keeping informed of the financial standing of furniture firms and traders in all parts of the country. In this combination the Boston Exchange manages what is called the "Boston section," which embraces a quite extensive territory, — all of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, east of the Connecticut River, and the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. In exchange for information received from other exchanges, the Boston Exchange gives information of the trade in its large section, which it "covers" with thoroughness; and its "record of credits" is of much value. The exchange does not attempt to control prices; but, to a considerable extent, regulates the length and condition of credits. It has a large membership, embracing the leading men in the trade. The admission fee for members is $25, and the assessments are $6 per quarter. [See *Appendix A.*]

G.

Gallop's Island lies between Nix's Mate and Fort Warren. [See these.] It was in 1650 the property of an old pilot, Capt. John Gallop; hence its name. It was formerly a fertile, pleasant island, much resorted to by pleasure parties. The city bought it in 1800; and during the war it was taken by the government as a rendezvous for enlisted men, and constantly occupied while the war lasted. Afterwards, in 1866, the city resumed possession, and made use of it as a part of the quarantine arrangements. Like the other islands in the harbor, it has been considerably washed away by the sea; a process now checked, however, by the massive sea-walls built by the general government for its protection.

Garrison Statue. Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay district, in the Parkway, opposite the Hotel Vendome. Of bronze, heroic size. Garrison is represented sitting naturally in an arm chair, his head erect and turned slightly toward the right, and in his right hand, which rests upon his knee, a roll of manuscript. Beneath the chair lies a volume of his famous paper, "The Liberator." Upon one side of the pedestal is quoted his now famous declaration: —

"I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; and I will be heard."

And on the other,

"My country is the world; my countrymen are all mankind."

The statue is the work of Olin L. Warner, a New York sculptor. The movement to honor the memory of the great anti-slavery agitator in this manner was begun in May, 1879, a few days after his death. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee of citizens of which Ex-Mayor Cobb was chairman, and as soon as sufficient funds were raised, three prominent sculptors were invited to submit sketches, all of which were paid for. In January, 1883, the commission was awarded to Mr. Warner, and the work was completed in the spring of 1886. Post-Office Square was thought of as the place for the statue, but this having been reserved for a statue of Amos Lawrence, the site in the Commonwealth Avenue parkway was taken as a second choice. Post-Office Square would have been the most appropriate spot, as it was in its immediate neighborhood that Mr. Garrison began his bold and aggressive editorial work against human slavery. It was in a little top room, "under the eaves" of the building which once stood on the northeast corner of Water and Congress streets, known as Merchants' Hall, because here were at one time the Merchants' Exchange and Post-Office [see *Post-Office*], that the first numbers of "The Liberator," begun January, 1831,

were published. And here, three years before, he began the "National Philanthropist," the forerunner of "The Liberator." In the same story in which "The Liberator" was born, Oliver Johnson published his "Christian Soldier." Across the square, also, in the old "Julien Hall," which used to stand on the northwest corner of Milk and Congress streets, Mr. Garrison first delivered his lectures in Boston, — in 1830, — this hall being opened to him by Abner Kneeland's "Society for Free Inquirers," the only one offered in response to his appeal, advertised in the "Courier," for the free use of "a hall or meeting-house (the latter would be preferred) in which to vindicate the rights of two millions of American citizens, who are now groaning in servile chains in this boasted land of liberty."

Gas was introduced in Boston in 1822, and the first gas-works were erected on Copp's Hill. [See *Copp's Hill.*] This city was the second in the country to introduce the new light, Baltimore being the first. There was naturally much prejudice against it, and it came slowly into general or common use. It was not used to illuminate the streets of the city till 1834. At first, consumers were charged a specified sum for each of the various classes of burners, to be used from sunset to a given hour; but the modern method was early adopted. The Boston Gaslight Company was the first company chartered in the State. It has, since its organization, alone supplied the city proper. Gas was introduced in the city of Roxbury (now the Roxbury District) in 1850, when the Roxbury Gaslight Company was chartered. That district continues to be supplied by the Roxbury Company. There are local companies in the other districts of the city. That in the Charlestown District is the Charlestown Gaslight Company, whose office is in Thompson Square; in the Dorchester District, the Dorchester Gaslight Company, corner of Commercial Street and Dorchester Avenue; in South Boston, the South Boston Gaslight Company, 306 Broadway; in East Boston, the East Boston Gas Company, Central Square; and in the West Roxbury District, the Jamaica Plain Gaslight Company, Woolsey Building, Jamaica Plain. The price per thousand cubic feet to consumers in the city proper is $1.50. The city street-lamps are lighted at a cost of $1.30 per thousand cubic feet, in the city proper; $1.75 in the Charlestown District; $1.65 in the Roxbury District; $1.85 in South and East Boston; and $2.00 in the Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton districts. The entire city is lighted by 9,978 gas-lamps, 2,630 oil-lamps (the latter in outlying districts), 63 large gas-lamps, — three-cluster lanterns, — and 446 electric lights. The men who clean and light the street gas-lamps are paid at the rate of 1¾ cents per lamp per night, and have an average of 97 lamps each; except those in the Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton districts, who receive $1.70 per day. All the street lights are kept burning all night, throughout the year. [See *Electric Light.*]

Gazette, The Saturday Evening. Bromfield Street, corner of Washington. One of the oldest of the existing journals of the city. It was established by William W. Clapp, the first publisher of the "Advertiser" [see *Advertiser, The Boston Daily*], which was the third daily paper started in Boston, and the first successful one. The "Gazette" dates from 1813, and it was the first weekly journal to publish a Sunday edition. It has been for years a most profitable enterprise. It has published literature of the lighter order, with the news of the day, and comment on passing events presented in an inviting way. The first publisher and editor early made a reputation in its conduct. He was succeeded by his son, Col. W. W. Clapp, the present manager of the "Daily Journal" [see *Journal, The Boston*], who conducted it with equal ability for 17 years. When he disposed of the property, and became connected with the "Journal," he was at first succeeded as editor of the "Gazette" by the late George B. Woods, one of the most brilliant of young Boston journalists, who had been a leading member of the editorial staff of the "Advertiser," and whose career was cut short by his death when scarcely 30 years of age. He was succeeded by the late Warren L. Brigham, also at one time a member of the "Advertiser's" staff, who subsequently became editor of the "Courier." [See *Courier, The Boston.*] In 1875 the paper was purchased by Col. Henry G. Parker, who since has been its editor and

chief proprietor. Under his conduct it has prospered remarkably, and to-day it is one of the most profitable journals of its class in the country. It continues several of the features which had for so many years made the "Gazette" a favorite journal; and most striking among the new ones is the department of social news, which is grouped under the suggestive caption of "Out and About." This is maintained with persistent energy. In the summer season the paper makes a specialty, also, of the news of the various summer resorts, especially those in New England. Readers who desire to know "what is going on in society" find the "Gazette" an interesting chronicler of social and club news and society movements generally. Other noteworthy features are its dramatic and musical and art departments. It also publishes regularly the sermons of Rev. James Freeman Clarke. The paper has for years employed some of the best pens. For a long time B. P. Shillaber, better known as "Mrs. Partington," was regularly connected with it; and for many years, — until the autumn of 1884, — George H. Monroe, widely known as "Templeton," the Boston correspondent of the "Hartford Courant," was a leading member of its staff. Connected with it are M. P. Curran, formerly a member of the Police Commission, and Benjamin F. Woolf, a leading dramatic and musical critic. Its New York correspondent, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Brunswick," is Miss Gilder, the accomplished editor of the "Critic," one of the best of the literary and critical weekly papers of New York city. The "Gazette" is a large folio. It is issued on Sunday mornings only, although it continues its original title of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and the early imprint of "Sunday Morning Edition."

General Hospital. See *Massachusetts General Hospital.*

General Theological Library. No. 9 Somerset Street. Instituted in April, 1800, and incorporated in 1804, "for the purpose of promoting religion and theological learning." The association maintains a reading-room in connection with the library; and its constitution provides that "there shall be nothing sectarian in its character, principles, or operations; but in the choice of officers, the purchase of books, and all other matters, the rights and interests of all the denominations shall be respected and represented." Among those who took an active part in forming the institution were the late Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs, the late Bishop Manton Eastburn, Rev. Dr. George W. Blagden, the late J. Sullivan Warren, Rev. Luther Farnham (the present librarian), Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, the late Dr. Ezra S. Gannett, and others. The library was first opened at No. 5 Tremont Street. Then it moved to No. 41 Tremont Street; and next to No. 12 West Street. It has occupied a building of its own, — the roomy house No. 9 Somerset Street, — since the spring of 1884. It has gained by gift and purchase 700 volumes, on the average, each year since it was opened. Its estimated value, numbering, in 1886, 14,000 volumes, is about $28,000. The library is used by persons of all the religious denominations, and much more by those residing in the country than by residents of Boston. Members and annual subscribers have the privilege of using it, and its hospitality is extended to strangers who are neither subscribers nor members. The distance to which books may be taken is unlimited. The reading-room receives about 80 different periodicals, representing 20 religious denominations. By the rules of the institution, a person who shall give $10,000 or upwards ranks as a founder; and $1,000 and upwards as an associate founder. Any person approved by the board of directors may become a member of the corporation by the payment of $50, at once or in the course of five years. A church or parish may become a perpetual member at $100, for the benefit of its pastor; and a person may also become a member by the payment of $5 annually. Subscribers who are not members pay for the use of the library, including the privilege of taking out four books at a time, $5 a year. Two persons are regularly employed in the library, — the secretary, who fills the office of librarian, and an assistant librarian. The president of the corporation is the Hon. William Claflin; the treasurer, Samuel R. Payson, No. 87 Milk Street, Boston. The library is open from eight A. M. to six P. M. daily. Books have been drawn by clergymen and others

of 300 towns and villages, in ten different states during its history.

George's Island. See *Fort Warren.*

German Aid Society (The). Room No. 30, Charity Building. Incorporated in 1848. A benevolent organization of Germans, which extends a helping hand to German immigrants, aids them to employment, provides temporary support, and succors poor German residents and strangers of their nationality in the city. The relief furnished is of various kinds. It gives provisions, fuel, clothing, transportation to places where work may be procured, and sometimes, in extreme cases, money. The agent of the society investigates each case; and the relief is extended under the direction of a committee on relief. The office in Charity Building is open from ten to twelve daily.

Germans in Boston. The Germans form no inconsiderable portion of Boston's population; and, as a class, they are conspicuous for their industry, thrift, and frugality. While they are to be found in all parts of the city, a majority of them have their residences in the Roxbury District; owing, probably, in part to the fact that the large breweries in that district furnish steady and lucrative employment. Brewing is a favorite occupation with many Germans here, and the amount of capital invested by them in this one industry is enormous. [See *Beer and Breweries.*] Many are also engaged in the manufacture of cigars, but there is scarcely a trade or occupation that has not Germans among its representatives. Quite a large number of German-born citizens have attained prominent and influential positions among Boston business and professional men, and in the social and cultivated life of the city. While the average German readily adopts the customs of the country, he also retains with great tenacity those of the Fatherland. In their churches, societies, and social gatherings, the German language is almost exclusively used. In their religious convictions they are principally Lutherans, Catholics, and Jews; while a few are scattered among other denominations. Their most important organization is the "Turnverein," which numbers several hundred members, and has a large and convenient building at No. 29 Middlesex Street. It contains a finely equipped gymnasium, which has graduated some of the best athletes in the city; a theatre, where amateur musical and dramatic performances are given by members of the society; a hall for dancing; parlors, reading and smoking room; and a room where refreshments are furnished to members at merely nominal prices. The society gives a fair every year, which is always largely attended. The German interest in music is pronounced, and the influence of the Germans on musical culture in Boston has long been marked. [See *Music in Boston.*] Besides numerous small organizations, there is the Orpheus Society [see *Orpheus Society*], which includes in its membership some of the finest musical talent in the city. It is a very prosperous organization, and the introduction of social features gives it a popularity that adds largely to its strength and cohesiveness. It has convenient rooms at No. 724 Washington Street, where are also the headquarters of the Germania Band, an accomplished and popular German organization. The Germans have a Grand Army Post, recently organized, which meets in Turnverein Hall, and attests the loyalty of that nationality in the cause of the Union. While manifesting much interest in municipal and state affairs, the Germans are not, as a general thing, active or aggressive politicians; and comparatively few appear as candidates for office. They make their influence felt at times, however, especially when they feel that their own rights or privileges are liable to be jeopardized by legislation.

Girls' High School (The). Newton Street. Originally established in connection with the Normal School for Girls [see *Normal School for Girls*], in 1855, under the name of the "Girls' High and Normal School." In 1872 the two were separated: the High School continuing in the school building, which was completed in 1870, and was at that time considered to be the largest, most convenient, and costliest school building of its class in the country; while the Normal School was reëstablished in the Rice School building, on Dartmouth Street. The first attempt to establish a high school for girls, similar to those for boys, was made in 1825. It met with great opposition, born of the prejudice against the broader education

of girls; but it proved to be a most successful experiment. The opposition, however, was so persistent, that after an existence of two years it was abolished. Ebenezer Bailey was the principal, and the school was largely attended. The regular course of study in the existing school extends over two years; and there is an advanced class, covering a two years' course, to which pupils who have passed through the regular course are admitted. Candidates for admission to the school must be at least 14 years of age. It is in charge of a head master, a junior master, and several assistants, all of whom are women. A literary society is formed from pupils of the advanced class, by which acquaintance with good literature is promoted, and the art of reading aloud cultivated. The work of the society is incorporated with that of the school. Vocal culture and calisthenic exercises form a part of the training in each class. In the large hall in the upper story of the school building is a fine collection of casts, mostly from antique sculpture and statuary, the gift of members of the American Social Science Association. Homer B. Sprague, now of Mill's College, San Francisco, was for many years the head master of this school. Resigning in the summer of 1885, John Tetlow, of the Latin School for Girls [see this], was given the supervision of it. The average yearly cost per pupil to the city is $101.42. [See *Latin School for Girls* and *Public Schools.*]

Glee Club (The Boston). No. 28 Music Hall. Organized in the autumn of 1881, by a company of gentlemen who had previously been meeting once a week during the season, and singing together, for the purpose of rendering the fine old English glees in the concert-room. The club is formed, like the other singing clubs of the city, with singing and associate members. It met with such good success financially, the first season of its organization, that it was determined to increase its associate list to 150, and limit it at that number. It sings only at its own concerts in this city, tickets to which are not sold, but are obtained from members; and it takes no engagements elsewhere. [See *Appendix C.*]

Globe (The Boston Daily) newspaper. Globe building, Nos. 236 and 238 Washington Street, extending through to Devonshire Street. A two-cent morning and evening Democratic newspaper, with higher priced Sunday and weekly editions. The "Globe" was started as an eight-page morning newspaper, of metropolitan proportions and scope, in 1872, by a company of gentlemen, prominent among whom was Maturin M. Ballou, who was its originator and first editor. The first number made its appearance on March 4 of that year, a large handsomely printed sheet, with seven columns to a page; and the price was fixed at four cents a copy. It announced its purpose to be "an able and dignified journal, strictly independent in principles and unbiased by association, untrammelled by any party support or connection whatever, free to commend promptly and justly where credit is due, and to condemn with equal force and truth when censure is merited." Mr. Ballou conducted the journal for a year, and at the end of that time retired from ownership and the editorship. He was succeeded for a short time by Clarence S. Wason, the former city editor, as managing editor. Edmund H. Hudson succeeded Mr. Wason, resigning the position, however, after a few weeks' service; and then the concern was reorganized in its several departments, with Edwin M. Bacon as chief editor. The aim of the new administration was to make a prompt and thorough newspaper, well written and of good tone, in politics independent, with opinions to express on public men and measures, and courage to express them. On the retirement of Mr. Ballou from the general direction of the paper, Col. Charles H. Taylor, who had been the private secretary of Gov. Claflin, and subsequently clerk of the house of representatives, succeeded as publisher, assuming the title of general manager. Through all the changes since that time he has remained. He is the present head of the establishment and its mainspring. On Nov. 2, 1874, the "Globe" was reduced in size from seven to six columns, and the price reduced from four to three cents a copy. In making this change, and recognizing the demand of the time for retrenchment, it announced that it would "continue to be, as it has been under the present management, a com-

plete wide awake newspaper, thorough in all its departments, independent, outspoken, and progressive." It had fought its way to the front; and its news had been marked by a fulness that bore most favorable comparison with that in other papers. During the next few years extensive changes were made in the ownership of the paper, and its capital was considerably increased; but it continued under the same general management until the 1st of March, 1878, when Mr. Bacon retired. The independent policy was then abandoned, and a few days later the paper appeared as a two-cent morning and evening folio, Democratic in politics, with Edwin C. Bailey, the former owner of the "Boston Herald," and from whom that property was purchased by Messrs. R. M. Pulsifer & Co., as editor. Mr. Bailey remained but a short time at the editorial head of the "Globe." He was succeeded by Benjamin P. Palmer, as managing editor, with Frederick E. Goodrich, formerly editor of the "Post," as leading editorial writer; and upon Mr. Goodrich's retirement, a few years after, M. P. Curran, for many years connected with the editorial department of the paper, succeeded to his position, Mr. Palmer continuing as managing editor. In 1883 Mr. Curran retired, having been appointed a member of the Board of Police Commissioners; and in 1885 Mr Palmer was succeeded by W. B. Fowle. The "Globe" has prospered as a Democratic paper for the masses, and its conductors report steady improvement in its circulation and profits. Much new machinery has been introduced, including improved presses and the stereotyping process. The Sunday edition, started in the winter of 1877–78 early reached a large circulation.

Globe Theatre (The). Washington Street, near the corner of Essex Street. One of the most sumptuous of the several elegant theatres of the city. It is the successor of Selwyn's Theatre, which was built in 1867, the enterprise of Dexter H. Follet and the late Arthur Cheney. Selwyn's Theatre was a bright little playhouse, and a favorite one. It was named for John H. Selwyn, its first manager. In 1869 Mr. Cheney became its sole proprietor, Mr. Follet retiring; and in the season of 1869–70 the late Thomas Barry was stage manager, Mr. Selwyn continuing as general manager. On the opening of the season of 1871–72 the name of the theatre was changed to the present title, "The Globe," with the late Charles Fechter as manager. Mr. Fechter continued as manager for a few months only, retiring in January following, when on the 10th he was succeeded by the late W. R. Floyd, who had been connected with Wallack's in New York. Under this management the theatre continued until it was burned, on May 30, 1873. It was immediately rebuilt, on a larger scale than before, by Mr. Cheney, with the assistance of 150 associate right owners, each of whom, by the payment of $1,000, purchased a seat in the house, and to this extent was a stockholder in the enterprise. The new house — the present building — was first opened on Dec. 3, 1874, with Mr. Cheney as proprietor, and D. W. Waller as manager. The next season Mr. Floyd again became the manager, continuing for a year. During this period the little stock company of the "Globe" presented a succession of brilliant performances of old English comedies and new, which are very pleasantly remembered as charming features of those seasons. The company included George Honey (comedian), John Cowper, the late Owen Marlow, and the late Harry Murdock (who lost his life in the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre), Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Lilian Conway, Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, and Miss Jennie Gourley. It was this company which gave the famous performance of "Our Boys," which has been spoken of as the best interpretation of that popular play on the American stage, and which had a long and successful run. The theatre as first constructed was not altogether satisfactory to the building inspectors; and from Dec. 30, 1876, to March 12, 1877, the building was closed while undergoing reconstruction to meet the requirements of these officials. Mr. Cheney's control of the theatre ended during 1877; and in the autumn of that year it was opened by Mr. John Stetson, formerly of the Howard Atheneum [see *Howard Atheneum*], who managed it for about a year. Mr. Cheney died in November, 1878; and in the autumn of 1879, the theatre having for some time been closed, the lessees of the estate (Mr. Cheney having had a

ground lease) took possession of the property. Negotiations then followed between Mr. Stetson and the lessees, Mr. Stetson finally obtaining from all the lessees, with one exception, leases of the theatre for six months, beginning on the 1st of January, 1880. Then, in October following, he succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory lease of the entire house, including the seats formerly held by right holders, for a period of 10 years. The interior of the house was again practically reconstructed, and has since been freshened from season to season, so that it always wears a bright and prosperous look. The main entrance is through a broad vestibule on Washington Street, into spacious lobbies. A broad stairway leads at the left of the entrance to the lobbies of the second floor, and a passageway at the right to the lobbies of the main floor. The house has seats for 2,200 persons. The sittings are divided into orchestra chairs and orchestra circle on the first floor; balcony chairs in the great overhanging gallery, at the rear of which, overlooking the balcony, are rows of seats, in place of mezzanine boxes originally built here; and family circle and gallery above. On either side of the stage are large private boxes, elegantly upholstered and elaborately decorated. The space in front of the stage for the orchestra players is divided from the audience by a metal rail; in front of which are a few easy sofa chairs, sold as reserved seats when the orchestra occupy the seats also arranged for them below the stage. The auditorium is 60 feet high; and the stage is large, thoroughly provided with scenery, and apparatus for producing the finest of modern stage effects. Over the vestibule, and through a pleasant well-furnished loitering-room, reached from the balcony lobbies, is a smoking-room. This is comfortably furnished with leather chairs and sofas, and every convenience; and when opened it is generally patronized between the acts. B. F. Dwight was the architect of the Globe. At this theatre, during Mr. Stetson's management, there have been brilliant engagements of the late Adelaide Neilson, Sarah Bernhardt, and Signor Salvini. There have also been successful seasons of Italian and English opera. No stock company is maintained here, but there is during each regular dramatic season a rapid succession of attractions furnished by some of the best of the travelling combinations, as well as Mr. Stetson's special ventures. The ordinary prices of admission, with seats in the best part of the house, range from 75 cents to $1.50, and the rates for places in the upper galleries are always low. There are, besides the main entrance, a spacious one on Essex Street, generally used by carriage patrons; and another on Hayward Place, richly decorated and finished. The stage entrance is at the rear, through a court running from Essex Street. [See *Drama in Boston.*]

Glover Statue. Commonwealth Avenue. This statue of Gen. John Glover, a Revolutionary general, who commanded a regiment raised in Essex County, especially in Marblehead, was given to the city by the late Benjamin T. Reed in 1875. It is the work of Martin Milmore. It is of bronze, of heroic size, and represents the sturdy old soldier in Continental uniform, with the heavy military overcoat hanging in graceful folds from his shoulders. His left leg is advanced, with the foot resting on a cannon; and in his right hand he holds his sword, the point resting on the ground, while the empty scabbard is grasped in his left. The inscription tells his story as follows: —

JOHN GLOVER
OF MARBLEHEAD,
A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

HE COMMANDED A REGIMENT OF
ONE THOUSAND MEN RAISED IN THAT TOWN
KNOWN AS THE MARINE REGIMENT,
AND ENLISTED TO SERVE THROUGH THE WAR;
HE JOINED THE CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE JUNE 22
1775,
AND RENDERED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN
TRANSPORTING
THE ARMY FROM BROOKLYN TO NEW YORK AUG.
28 1776,
AND ACROSS THE DELAWARE DEC. 25 1776.
HE WAS APPOINTED BY
THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS A BRIGADIER-
GENERAL FEB. 21 1777.
BY HIS COURAGE, ENERGY, MILITARY TALENTS
AND PATRIOTISM, HE SECURED THE CONFIDENCE
OF WASHINGTON,
AND THE GRATITUDE OF HIS COUNTRY.
BORN NOVEMBER 5 1732
DIED AT MARBLEHEAD, JANUARY 30 1797.

The statue stands on a substantial granite pedestal. The sculptor Bartlett's criticism of this work is, that "it fails to ap-

peal to public commendation, because it is a fine, rich, impressive subject, conceived and executed without any definite consideration of the varied statuesque phases common to all generals, or to this one in particular, either as illustrative of any personal fact, or symbolization of character."

Goodnow Fund. A bequest of Elisha Goodnow (1885) to the city of Boston and its assigns "to be invested, and the income applied to and for the relief, assistance, and support of the poor, sick, and infirm in said city, not supported by the said city in its almshouse, in such manner as the said city, or the government, or officers thereof, may deem most judicious, but without reference to the religious faith or belief of those who may apply for or need the assistance of the fund." The amount of the fund is $5,000, and it is administered by the Overseers of the Poor. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*] Mr. Goodnow is the same gentleman who from his limited estate made a liberal bequest many years ago to the City Hospital. [See *City Hospital.*]

Governor's Island. See *Fort Winthrop.*

Granary Burying-Ground. See *Old Burying-Grounds.*

Grand Army of the Republic. There are thirteen posts in Boston of this secret semi-military and benefit organization of veterans of the war of the Rebellion, and 151 in the State. The headquarters of the Department of Massachusetts, organized in 1867, are at No. 12 Pemberton Square, room 6. Each post maintains a relief fund for the assistance of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war who are members of the organization, and their widows and orphans. Richard F. Tobin of Boston is commander of the department of Massachusetts. Following is a list of the several Boston posts, with their locations, and times of meeting stated. The officers are elected annually at the first stated meeting of each post in December.

Dahlgren, No. 2; 817 Broadway, S. B.; meets first and third Wednesday in each month.
Charles Russell Lowell, No. 7; Grand Army Hall, 616 Washington Street; meets Friday nights.
Abraham Lincoln, No. 11; Arcanum Hall, Hancock Square, Charlestown District; second and fourth Tuesday in each month.
John A. Andrew, No. 15; Alpha Hall, 18 Essex Street; Friday nights.
Frederick Hecker, No. 21; Turnhalle, 26 Middlesex Street; first and third Sunday in each month.
Joseph Hooker, No. 23; 144 Meridian Street, E. B.; second Tuesday in each month.
Thomas G. Stevenson, No. 26; Dudley Hall, Roxbury District; Monday nights.
Washington, No. 32; Mechanics' Hall, S. B.; first and third Monday in each month.
Benjamin Stone, Jr., No. 68; G. A. R. Hall, Exchange Street, Harrison Square, Dorchester District; first and third Tuesday in each month.
Francis Washburn, No. 92; Market Bank Hall, Brighton District; first and third Monday in each month.
E. W. Kinsley, No. 113; 608 Washington Street; second Wednesday in each month.
Robert A. Bell, No. 134; 59 Cambridge Street; Thursday nights.
Major G. L. Stearns, No. 149; G. A. R. Hall, 550 Main Street, Charlestown District; Friday nights.

Great Fire of 1872 (The). The fire which began on the night of Saturday, Nov. 9, 1872, in the finest of the business quarters of the city, and was not brought under control until afternoon of the following day, was by far the most disastrous of the several "Great Fires" from which Boston, during its history, has suffered. It burned over 65 acres of most valuable business property, a district bounded by Summer, Washington, Milk, and Broad streets, and including long blocks of costly warehouses filled with goods; leading establishments in the wool, wholesale, dry-goods, leather, boot-and-shoe, paper, and hardware trade; banks, offices, and churches. The number of firms burned out was about 900. On Summer Street, at the corner of which and Kingston Street the fire originated, 112 firms were burned out; on Pearl Street, 185 firms, mostly in the leather and boot-and-shoe trade, were burned out; on Federal Street, 92; and on Franklin, a part of the great dry-goods trade district, 40. The wholesale dry-goods business, representing a capital of $50,000,000, suffered a terrible shock, nearly 300 establishments in this trade alone being swept away. The total value of the wool destroyed was estimated at about $4,500,000. The principal church destroyed was the stone Trinity Church, on Summer Street. The total number of buildings that fell victims to the flames was 776, of which 709 were of brick, granite, and other stone, and 67 of wood; and the total amount of prop-

erty destroyed was $75,000,000. The new Post-Office building, on Milk, Devonshire, and Water streets and Post-Office Square, escaped destruction, but was somewhat damaged. The spread of the fire into State and other streets was only checked by blowing up buildings. It raged the hottest in Milk, Congress, Federal streets, Winthrop Square, Devonshire and Franklin streets. The granite warehouses crumbled in the heat, and the brick buildings stood the longest. During the height of the fire, the city was thrown into a panic; but disorder was quickly checked. Portions of the militia were called out, and aided the police in patrolling the "burnt district," and preventing wholesale lawlessness and robbery by those who are always quick to gather on such occasions for plunder. The Boston fire department was reinforced from the suburban towns and distant cities; and when the first panic was over, the fire was fought systematically and well. It was difficult for the fire-engines to get to the scene promptly on account of the horse-distemper then raging, which had for some time rendered many horses useless, depriving the people of conveyances, preventing the regular trips of the street cars, and seriously affecting the business of the city. To this fact is due the alarming spread of the fire before the engines of the department were available for work. Great and appalling as was the disaster, the city recovered from it bravely. Losses were adjusted as speedily as possible; new quarters were promptly obtained by burnt-out firms; and, before the smoke from the ruins had faded away, rebuilding was begun. Within a year the "burnt district" was largely rebuilt with substantial structures; and to-day it is again the finest and most impressive section of the business quarters of the city, with better buildings, as a rule, than before, more really fireproof, and architecturally attractive structures. Some of the good results of the fire were improved and stricter building-laws, a more complete and more thoroughly organized fire department, and safer buildings provided with more safeguards and greater conveniences. — Among the ten so-called "Great Fires" preceding this, that of 1760 destroyed 349 buildings, among them many dwelling-houses, rendering a thousand people homeless; that of 1711 destroyed the Town House, the old meeting-house of the First Church, and 100 dwellings; in 1702 what was a large amount of property for those days was burned in the seventh "Great Fire," and "three warehouses were blown up to hinder its spreading;" and in 1679 all the warehouses and many dwelling-houses with the vessels then in the dock were consumed; and Mather wrote of this calamity, "Ah, Boston! thou hast seen the vanity of all worldly possessions. One fatal morning, which laid fourscore of thy dwelling-houses and seventy of thy warehouses in a ruinous heap, gave thee to read it in fiery characters." Three years before, in 1676, another great fire burned 46 dwelling-houses and other buildings, including "a meeting-house of considerable bigness."

Grocers' Association (The Boston Retail). India, near the corner of State Street. An organization growing out of the association, Jan. 31, 1880, of retail grocers of Boston and vicinity, under the name of the New England Retail Grocers' Association, "for mutual protection and to assist the wholesale trade in reforming abuses which had crept into the business." Similar local organizations in other cities soon followed, and by this combination it is claimed that much is done both for dealer and consumer to modify the results of reckless competition. Annual reunions in the form of immense picnics have become customary, and yearly bring together the members of the various bodies. October 20, 1884, a general organization was formed, known as the Central Retail Grocers' Association, to have general jurisdiction over New England as a kind of grand lodge for the local bodies. With this solidification the work of the organizations was more distinctly defined. Each local organization and subordinate members where no chartered association exists are entitled to representation in the main body, which is empowered to charter subordinate bodies. The first annual meeting of the Central Association was held on Jan. 14, 1885, at which time the New England Association, which had always been a local body in fact, became so nominally, assuming the name of Bos-

ton Retail Grocers' Association, with a district embracing the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, and Chelsea, and the town of Brookline. About 8,000 retail grocers of New England are now enrolled in these associations.

Grove Hall, Roxbury District, corner of Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue, is neither a public building nor a public house, as strangers frequently infer from the prominent display of the name on so many of the Roxbury-bound street cars, but is a private charitable institution. Here are the Consumptives' and the Spinal Homes, with homes for the children of patients received in either of them. These homes are part of a "Work of Faith," of which Dr. Charles Cullis, the founder, is the mainspring. They are supported by the voluntary offerings and subscriptions of those who sympathize with Dr. Cullis and his work, and much dependence is put by its managers on prayer. The Homes are for both sexes, and are open to the poor of "whatever nation, creed, or color, having no home or friends to provide for them." The Consumptives' Home was established in 1864, and incorporated in 1870; and the Spinal Home was established in 1876. The medical treatment in each is homœopathic. [See *Asylums and Homes.*] Other "Works of Faith" under the direction of Dr. Cullis include a Cancer Home at Walpole; a "Faith Training College," the Willard Tract Repository, and the Beacon Hill Church, No. 2 Beacon Hill Place, from Bowdoin to Mount Vernon Street; the Lewis Street Mission, corner of Richmond and Fulton streets; the Grove Hall Church, on the grounds of the Consumptives' and Spinal Homes; and a coffee-room, corner of Lewis and Commercial streets, where hot coffee is sold at two cents a cup.

Guilds. There are no merchants', tradesmen's, or artisans' guilds, so called, in Boston; but there are two benevolent and philanthropic organizations which employ this good old English title. These are the St. Andrew's Guild, connected with the Chapel of the Evangelists, No. 286 Charles Street; and the St. Paul's Guild, connected with St. Paul's Church, Tremont Street, near Temple Place. [See *Chapel of the Evangelists* and *St. Paul's Church.*] The former maintains a free reading-room and amusement-room in the chapel, open day and evening; and the latter performs a charitable work entirely, caring systematically for the poor who come within its jurisdiction. It gives food, fuel, and, in extreme cases, money. Cases are examined by the visitors of the organization, and the help extended is furnished under the direction of an advisory board of ladies. The St. Paul's Guild was established in 1877.

Gun Clubs. See *Rifle and Gun Clubs.*

Gymnasiums. There are a number of these in the city, fine, thoroughly equipped institutions, for men, women, and children. The oldest, and one of the most complete in the country, is that connected with the Young Men's Christian Association. [See *Young Men's Christian Association.*] It is on Berkeley and Providence streets, in the fine building of the Association. It is open to the sunlight on three sides; is 90 feet long by 40 broad; has an elevated running track; an open air extension of 625 square feet; and spacious lavatories and dressing-rooms. Such are its accommodations that 150 persons may often be seen using it at one time. A special feature consists in training men for superintendents; and another is the medical treatment which is given to patients sent here by physicians and from hospitals. The superintendent, Robert G. Roberts, some years ago introduced the system of "body building," by which the health and strength of persons availing of it are developed and maintained. The exhibitions given from time to time in this gymnasium enhance public interest in the establishment, and tend to enlist the attention of patrons of athletics. It is a popular resort of the members of the Harvard Athletic Club, and the headquarters of the Dolphin Rowing Club. [See *Boating.*] The fees for membership are $5 for three months, and $8 a year. Its members number nearly a thousand. This gymnasium was established about the year 1858 by Charles Bacon in the building on the corner of Eliot and Tremont streets, and was acquired by purchase by the Young Men's Christian Association when it bought this building for its headquarters in 1872. Another flourishing gymnasium is that of

the Young Men's Christian Union, called the Union Gymnasium. [See *Young Men's Christian Union.*] It is situated on the ground floor of the Union Building, No. 18 Boylston Street near Tremont. The apartment is large, — 136 feet in length by 22 feet in height, and an area of 6,200 feet exclusive of dressing and bath rooms; — the light and ventilation are excellent; and all the accommodations are of the best. A running track is arranged on the main floor. The establishment is under the direction of an instructor, — Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of the Hemenway Gymnasium of Harvard University, — and a superintendent, — F. C. Lister, — who has also been connected with that establishment. Medical examination is made of such members as desire it, and directions are given for diet, sleep, bathing, etc. Besides the ordinary gymnasium apparatus a number of Dr. Sargent's developing apparatuses have been introduced, and once a month, except during the hot summer weeks, he gives practical talks on the theories and principles of physical training. Popular exhibitions are also given from time to time in this gymnasium. The terms of membership are $5 and $8 a year, which includes instruction and use of baths and dressing-closets. There are also gymnasiums maintained by the German Turnverein, the Institute of Technology, and Boston College, all of which are well equipped with apparatus; but their privileges are confined to the members attached to the respective institutions. Many of the athletic clubs, too, have small gymnasiums, the equipments of which are adapted more particularly to the needs of the members. Connected with Harvard College is the Hemenway Gymnasium, lavishly fitted, and established in a handsome building presented to the college by Augustus Hemenway of the class of 1876. The chief gymnasium for women, and children of both sexes, is conducted by Miss Mary E. Allen. It was established by her in the autumn of 1878 in a small hall on Essex Street, and it proved so popular that in October, 1880, it was removed to larger quarters in Amory Hall, corner of Washington and West streets. A company called the "Allen Gymnasium Company" was organized in 1886 to secure the building specially constructed for it by Cabot & Chandler, architects, on the corner of Garrison and St. Botolph streets. The system of instruction and the apparatus used in this gymnasium are in every respect admirable. The terms of membership are $20 a year, two lessons a week, or $25 with daily use of the apparatus. Several classes for women also receive instruction at the Turn Hall Gymnasium, and there is a gymnasium in the Young Women's Christian Association. [See this.] — Gymnasiums for men were first established in Boston about the year 1850, and it is a curious fact that some of the earliest and best were conducted by colored men. One Dorsey had for several years an establishment in a wooden building on Franklin Street, the lower part of which was occupied by Slade's stable. In respect to light and air, this gymnasium, which was quite high-studded and roomy, has not been surpassed by any later establishments. Dorsey was succeeded here by another colored man named Paton Stewart, who was quite a character in his way. He wore a wig with straight black hair to give him a Moorish look, and his use of the English language was very grandiloquent. J. B. Bailey, who afterwards became a well-known teacher of sparring, succeeded him. Another gymnasium of note was established in Boylston Hall for several years, beginning about the year 1845, by an Englishman named John Sheridan. He was an excellent boxer, and the "gloves" were more prominent attractions for pupils than the rest of his apparatus, which lacked the improvements of later days. General interest in gymnastics was stimulated just before the war by the appeals of several writers in the periodicals of the day, notably by Col. Thomas W. Higginson and Oliver Wendell Holmes in the "Atlantic," in favor of physical exercise; and by the astonishing feats of the late Dr. Winship with the big dumb bells in his gymnasium which was established first on Tremont and afterwards on West Street.

H.

Hacks and Publics. The hackney-carriage and cab system of the city, though occasionally complained of by fastidious citizens, is a marked improvement over that suffered in Boston for many years, and a decided advance upon systems tolerated in many other cities. The public carriages and cabs are generally clean and well-kept, the drivers as a rule are civil and accommodating, and over-charging is seldom reported. They are under the control of the inspector of hackney-carriage licenses, an official connected with the police department [see *Police Service*]; and the rates of fare are established by the city authorities. These vary according to the distance; but there need never be any dispute about them, as they are required to be displayed when asked for, and they are conspicuously published in detail in the city directory. Every hackney-carriage in the city is licensed, and has permission to stand at a specified place; and any driver found soliciting patronage at any other than his regular stand is subject to fine. The fare for an adult for short distances, from one place to another, within specified limits in the city proper, is 25 cents; and a charge of 25 cents is made for each trunk. There are hack stands at all the railway stations, and in front of the leading hotels and theatres. In January, 1886, the "Boston Cab Company" was established, taking the place of the "Boston Hotels Coach Company," and a well-regulated hack and cab service began, with low rates, as above stated. [See *Armstrong Transfer System* and *Cabs.*] "Publics" are one-horse *coupés*, or one-seated passenger-carriages, which stand on down-town business streets, and are used by business men for short trips. They are distinguished from private carriages by the display, when on their stands and disengaged, of a card upon which is printed the word "Public." They are subject to the rules and regulations governing other hackney-carriages, and their tariff is the same. Several attempts have been made to introduce the London hansom-cab into the city, but they come into general use slowly. Three or four are about the town, and still attract attention from strangers on the street because of their novel appearance, with the driver perched on his high seat over the top at the back.

Halls. There are upwards of 150 public halls in the city, many of them quite large, and the great majority fully and finely equipped. At the head of the list must of course be placed Faneuil Hall, not the largest hall in the city, nor the most convenient, nor the most sumptuous in its fittings and comforts, but the most revered for its historic associations. The largest hall in the city is the great Mechanic's Hall, in the Huntington Avenue building of the Charitable Mechanic Association. This has a seating capacity of 8,000. The Music Hall seats 2,585 people; and the Bumstead Hall beneath it, arranged in amphitheatre fashion, has seats for about 500. Tremont Temple seats 2,000; and the Meionaon, in the same building, 1,000. The Upper Horticultural Hall seats about 700, and the lower about 450. Of smaller halls, one of the most inviting is that known as the "Hawthorne Rooms," No. 2 Park Street. This seats 250 persons. It is used for select literary entertainments, such as lectures of the higher class, and occasionally for concerts. Near by, on Bromfield Street, is the Wesleyan Building, is Wesleyan Hall, seating 300. On Tremont Street, at No. 23, is "Papanti's," once a famous hall for dinner-parties and other festive occasions, but now used solely for dancing. Beyond West Street, on Tremont Street, at No. 151, is Chickering Hall, principally utilized for chamber concerts. At No. 176 Tremont Street is a nest of halls, favorite meeting-places of labor reformers and other agitators, and where numerous secret societies hold their regular meetings; these are Codman, Wadman, New Era, Preble, Pythian, and Shawmut halls. A hall of similar class is Hospitaller Hall, No. 751 Washington Street. On Chauncy Street, corner of Essex, in the building formerly the Essex Street Church, is John A. Andrew Hall, used for political and trades meetings chiefly. At No. 18 Essex Street is Alpha Hall, used by the Grand Army and other organizations. On Boyl-

ston Street, in the building of the Young Men's Christian Union, are Union, Norcross, and Eaton halls, the first seating 552, the second 275, and the third 100; and in the Young Men's Christian Association building, corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets, is the Christian Association Hall, with seats for 700. The leading German hall is Turnhalle, at No. 29 Middlesex Street. On Berkeley Street, in the Parker Memorial Building, is the Parker Memorial Hall, seating 850, and a smaller hall called Sumner Hall. On Appleton Street, near by, are Paine Hall, seating 800, and Investigator Hall, seating 600 people, both in the Paine Memorial Building. At No. 75 West Concord Street is Concord Hall. In the Back Bay district, besides the halls in the great exhibition building and in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association above referred to, is Huntington Hall, in the building of the Institute of Technology, No. 187 Boylston Street, in which the Lowell Institute lectures and other high-class lecture-courses are given. [See *Lowell Institute.*] The Society of Arts also has its regular meetings here. [See *Society of Arts.*] The gallery of the Boston Art Club, at the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets, is also used occasionally as a hall. In the outlying districts of the city there are a number of noteworthy halls.

Hamilton Statue. Parkway of Commonwealth Avenue. This is the first in the country cut from granite. It was designed by the late Dr. William Rimmer, and was given to the city by Thomas Lee in 1865. It stands on a high massive granite pedestal, which bears these inscriptions: —

"Alexander Hamilton, born in the Island of Nevis, West Indies, 11 January, 1757; died in New York, July, 1804."

"Orator, writer, soldier, jurist, financier. Although his particular province was the treasury, his genius pervaded the whole administration of Washington."

The sculptor Bartlett says of this statue, that "it is the indifferent work of a genius, not the consistent labor of talent;" while Rimmer's previous work "by himself, out of himself, and wholly independent of public knowledge, sympathy, or interest," Bartlett characterizes as astounding, promising the possibilities of great things. The late George B. Woods, whose criticism of "Our Portrait Statues" is quoted in the paragraph on the Andrew statue, speaks of the Hamilton as "swathed like an infant or a mummy." And James Jackson Jarves says that it seems intended for "one of the Athenian Hermæ in Yankee guise, his head being the only human suggestion about it." Other sculptured works of Dr. Rimmer, which have met with a warmer reception, include a colossal head of "St. Stephen" in granite, which won the hearty praise of some of the best critics, and the "Falling Gladiator." It is said that the first marble statue ever erected in the United States was one of Hamilton. This was by Ball Hughes, the Boston sculptor, and stood in the Merchants' Exchange, New York, until its destruction in the fire of 1835. [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Handel and Haydn Society. This association is the oldest musical society in the country, with the single exception of the Stoughton Musical Society, formed in 1786. The Handel and Haydn was established in 1815, originating in a meeting held on the 30th of March, that year, to which were invited all interested in "the subject of cultivating and improving a correct taste in the performance of sacred music." Its constitution was adopted on the 20th of April following; and its first oratorio was given in King's Chapel on Christmas Eve of that year, with a chorus of 100, only 10 of them female voices, an orchestra of less than a dozen performers, and an organ accompaniment. From that day to the present, the great works of the masters have been annually given to generation after generation of lovers of good music. No association in the country has done so much towards fostering a popular taste for these grand compositions as this society; and during the years of its existence it has grown to large dimensions, and has attained to great perfection of performance, so that scarcely anywhere can one hear the great oratorios more admirably rendered on a scale commensurate with their greatness than here in Boston. The "Messiah" is always given at Christmas time; and the concerts of the society given at intervals during the winter seasons are sure always to attract crowded audiences. Many of the original

members came from the Park Street Church choir, which at that time was a famous one. There was no organ then in the church; but the singing was accompanied by a flute, bassoon, and a violoncello. The first president of the society was Thomas S. Webb; and he was also the conductor, as were succeeding presidents until 1847. That year the system was changed, the society choosing a president and also a regular conductor. The first to fill the latter distinct office was Charles E. Horn. In 1850 the two offices were again united, Charles C. Perkins being chosen both president and director. After that, however, they were again separated, and have since so remained. Succeeding conductors were J. E. Goodson (who was chosen in 1851), G. J. Webb, Carl Bergmann, and Carl Zerrahn. Mr. Zerrahn was chosen conductor in 1854, and has held the position ever since. Among the presidents of the society, besides those already mentioned, have been Benjamin Holt, Amasa Winchester, Robert Rogerson, Lowell Mason, Samuel Richardson, Charles W. Lovett, Bartholdi Brown, George J. Webb, Charles Zeuner, I. S. Withington, and Charles C. Perkins. The organist, Mr. B. J. Lang, has held the position since 1859. The membership of the society has always been confined to men, the women of the chorus singing by invitation. The original members numbered 46. The present membership is over 300, and the active choral force numbers about 600. The society has a permanent trust fund, begun with the profits of the festival in May, 1865, which amounted to $2,000. To this has been added interest, bequests, gifts, and profits of other concerts; so that the fund now amounts to over $20,000. The income is available at the discretion of the board of government. The support of the society comes mainly from the returns from its concerts. It has published several collections of music, and possesses a valuable musical library. During the 70 seasons since its organization the society has given over 650 concerts, the programmes of which have included works by all the eminent composers. Since the opening of the Music Hall, in 1852, it has given its concerts in that place. Before that time it used, after King's Chapel, the Boylston Hall, and the Melodeon, — since a theatre. The society took part in the opening ceremonies at the New York Crystal Palace in 1854; in a series of concerts in conjunction with the Thomas Orchestra in Steinway Hall in New York, in 1873; and in the great music festival in New York, the spring season of 1882. In 1868 it gave its first triennial festival, which continued an entire week, performances being given both afternoons and evenings. In 1880 the last triennial was given. At these festivals the chorus and orchestra are greatly enlarged, and prominent soloists are engaged, so that the performances attract great numbers to the city, in the month of May, from all parts of the country. In the works interpreted by the society, things new and old are mingled in just proportion; and while faithful to the old name of Bach, Handel, and Haydn, it devotes no little time to the rehearsal and performance of the later compositions of Mendelssohn and his successors. The headquarters of the society are in Music Hall; and its rehearsals are had in Bumstead Hall, the apartment underneath Music Hall. [See *Appendix A*, and *Music in Boston*.]

Harbor (The Boston). The beauty of the harbor of Boston, dotted with its more than fifty islands and masses of rocks, its picturesque shores, with the stately city rising from it, topped by the glistening gilded dome of the State House set upon the highest hill, has been the subject of many a brilliant pen; while of its superior commercial advantages much has been said and written in lavish praise. "Its great merit," says a report of Prof. Henry Mitchell of the United States Advisory Council for this harbor, "lies in a happy conjunction of many favorable elements, among which . . . are the facility and safety of its approaches, the ample width and depth of its entrances, and above all the shelter and tranquillity of its roadsteads. Perhaps there is no other harbor in the world where the inlets of the ocean are better adjusted to the amplitude of the interior basins, or whose excellent holding-grounds are so easy of access and yet so land-locked. . . . Her interior water-space is large, but is divided by chains of islands into basins which offer sufficient room for the heaviest ships to ride freely at anchor, and sufficient tranquillity for

the frailest fishing-boat. . . . Her moles are promontories and islands rising from 20 to 100 feet above the sea." Her basins are so ample that 500 ships of the largest class may anchor within them. The term "inner harbor" is commonly applied to that portion lying between the bridges about the city and Governor's and Castle Islands, on which are respectively Forts Winthrop and Independence; and the part beyond these islands through Broad Sound to the sea, and the Main Ship Channel to the entrance from Massachusetts Bay, are designated as the outer harbor. According to this division, the inner harbor contains about 1,150 acres. But the harbor commissioners regard as really the inner harbor "the general area which comprises the water-spaces, including this upper basin, which are inclosed and protected by the high grounds of East Boston and Winthrop on the north, Deer Island and Long Island on the east, and Spectacle Island, Moon Head, and Squantum on the south; a nearly land-locked basin, capable of an improved area of not less than about 6,300 acres. This includes President Roads, which itself contains nearly 1,000 acres of anchorage-grounds of the first order as to depth of water, 23 to 50 feet at mean low tide, 'holding-ground,' and shelter." The entire harbor contains about 75 square miles. The entrance from Massachusetts Bay is by the Main Ship Channel, lying between the projecting promontory, in the town of Hull, known as Point Allerton, and the cluster of islands known as The Brewsters. The entrance is a little over a mile wide, and about two miles long. There is a tradition that the present Point Allerton was first discovered by the Norseman Thorwald, in 1003–1004, and was named by him "Krossaness;" but it received its present name from the Plymouth forefathers, in honor of Isaac Allerton, one of the passengers of the "Mayflower," who acted as agent for the Plymouth colony, and "was distinguished," says Dr. Shurtleff, "for great enterprise, and love of adventure." In one of the voyages of the Pilgrims they tarried on the way in the harbor, landing on this promontory and also on the islands on the other side of the harbor entrance. The headland they then named Point Allerton, and the islands The Brewsters in respect for the brothers and sisters of Allerton's wife, the children of William Brewster, "the good old ruling elder of the First Church of New Plymouth." At the entrance to the harbor, on Little Brewster, is Boston Light. The Little Brewster is connected with the Great Brewster by a bar, which can be seen only at low water; and from the Great Brewster a long spit extends about a mile and a half, also exposed only at low tide, at the end of which is the unique Bug Light [see *Bug Light*], the square light-house standing high up on stout iron stilts, which is one of the oddities of the harbor sure to awaken the stranger's curiosity. The Great Brewster was purchased by the city in 1848; and the following year a portion was ceded to the United States, and a substantial sea-wall was built about it for the protection of the harbor. The first Boston Light was set up in 1716, the light-house having been built in accordance with a law of the General Court enacted in 1715. Before that time, as early as 1679, there was a rude beacon here. The first light-house keeper was George Worthylake, whose melancholy death by drowning, with his wife Ann and daughter Ruth, on the way up to the town in November, 1718, was made the subject of the ballad which Franklin wrote and peddled about the streets. [See Copp's Hill Burying-Ground in the paragraph on *Old Landmarks.*] This first light-house was seriously injured by fire in 1751; and in 1776 it was destroyed by the British, after the evacuation of the town, on their way out of the harbor and to sea. The second light-house, and the present structure, was not built until 1783. It is a substantial structure of stone, and now stands 98 feet above the sea-level, the old tower having been raised in 1800. It was originally lighted by four lamps, each holding a gallon of oil, and having four burners. In 1856 the revolving light was introduced. The great lantern is protected from the weather by windows of thick plate glass. Near the light-house is the steam fog-horn. In clear weather Boston Light can be seen at a distance of 16 nautical miles. While the light-house was under control of the State, its expenses were defrayed by a duty on vessels, — a shilling a ton on foreign vessels,

and twopence-half-penny on American vessels, clearance. This was called "light-money." The island was ceded to the national government in 1790. The Main Ship Channel, where it passes by the island with its light, is called Light-house Channel. It is here deep and narrow, and vessels coming in and going out of the harbor pass quite close to the island. Bug Light was built in 1856; and its chief object is to warn mariners of the dangerous rocks called Harding's Ledge, off Point Allerton. George's Island is "the key to the harbor," and on it stands Fort Warren. [See *Fort Warren.*] In 1825 it became the property of Boston, and subsequently was ceded to the government. With Lovell's Island, it makes the boundary of the Narrows, with Gallop's Island and the great stone monument known as Nix's Mate [see *Nix's Mate*], on the other side; the Narrows beginning at Bug Light, which is sometimes called "the Light at the Narrows." At the east of Lovell's Island is Black Rock Passage; and Hypocrite Channel leads to sea between Calf and Green Islands. The Back Way is between Thompson's and Moon Islands on one side, and Spectacle and Long Islands on the other. Long Island is about a mile and three quarters in length, and on Eastern Head stands the inner-harbor light-house. This is a round white tower, built in 1819. The keeper's house is attached to it. The light-house is surrounded on two sides by ramparts. The island is one of the most attractive in the harbor. Nantasket Roads pass between Peddock's, Rainsford, and Long Islands, into President Roads (formerly in "the good old colony times" known as King's Roads); and Broad Sound leads to Nahant and the open sea. Shirley Gut is between Deer Island, on which are city institutions, and Point Shirley with its shore hotel, renowned for its fish and game dinners, still under the guidance, as it has been for more than a quarter of a century, of Taft, that rare landlord, a remnant of the genial tribe of the older school, now, alas! rapidly passing away. [See *Point Shirley.*] The way to Nantasket and Hingham passes through the Narrows, between Peddock's Island and Hull, and thereafter by a tortuous but most picturesque course. Minot's Ledge, with its stone light-house, is outside the harbor. The rock is the outer of the Cohasset rocks, north from Cohasset, about 8 miles from Boston Light, and 17 from the city. The first light-house here, an iron pile light-house, was completed in 1849, and was swept away by a gale in April, 1851; and the light-house-keeper's two assistants perished with it. For some years after a light-boat was moored outside of the ledge, until 1860, when the granite structure now standing, begun in 1858, was completed. Of the peculiar shapes of the several islands of the harbor as they appear on the map, Dr. Shurtleff gives the following original description: "Noddle's Island, or East Boston as it is now called, very much resembles a great polar bear, with its head north and its feet east. Governor's Island has much the form of a ham, and Castle Island looks like a shoulder of pork, both with their shanks at the south. Apple Island was probably so named on account of its shape; and Snake Island may be likened to a kidney; Deer Island is very like a whale facing Point Shirley; Thompson's Island, like a very young unfledged chicken; Spectacle Island, like a pair of spectacles; Long Island, like a high-top military boot; Rainsford's Island, like a mink; Moon Island, like a leg of venison; Gallop's (not Galloupe's), like a leg of mutton; Lovell's, like a dried salt fish; George's, like a fortress, as it is; Peddock's, like a young sea-monster; and Half-Moon, like the new or the old moon, as you view it from the south or the north. The other small islands resemble pumpkins, grapes, and nuts as much as anything; hence the names of them." Most of these islands were originally well wooded, and several were used for grazing. But they are now stripped and bare. Many of the bluffs are protected by strong sea-walls, and much money has been spent in improving the channels, and for the harbor's protection. [See *Terminal Facilities* and *Quarantine.*]

Harrison Square. See *Dorchester District.*

Harvard Dental School. See *Harvard University.*

Harvard Medical School. Boylston and Exeter streets, Back Bay district. The school-building, completed

in the autumn of 1883, occupies a lot 264 by 125 feet, having a frontage of 123 feet on Boylston and 100 on Exeter Street. It sets back 25 feet from Boylston and 15 from Exeter Street. The building is of brick, with mouldings, lintels, etc., of red sandstone, and decorative panels of terra-cotta. It is four stories in height, with flat roof surrounded by a sky-line of stone balustrades and low gables. The main front, on Boylston Street, has three pavilions, of which the central is slightly recessed. There are façades of the two main divisions of the plan, which are formed by the cross-walls running north and south. The principal entrance is in the centre of the Boylston Street façade, by portico and steps. It opens into a great waiting-hall, divided into two parts by an arcade of five arches supported by polished granite columns. One of these, that towards the rear, is the staircase hall. Both are paved with marble, and have moulded dados and cornices of fine brick-work, with plaster wall-panels between. The stairs, of iron, extend to the top of the building; and the staircase-galleries, which are carried around three sides of each of six half-stories, are 8 feet wide, and arranged for tiling. On the first floor, connected by a wide brick archway with the entrance-hall, are the rooms of the janitor; on the southeast corner is a large reading or study room, with a smoking-room adjoining, and another apartment for hats and outside garments of the students; and on the western side is the faculty-room, the library, and a lecture-room. In the second story is the great laboratory for general chemistry, 95 by 36 feet, and 21 feet in height, capable of accommodating 212 students all working at the same time. The half-stories connected with this department, in front and rear, are subdivided for special laboratory service and studies, for store-rooms, professors' studies, and other purposes. In the northeast corner of the same story is the physiological laboratory, a smaller room, 36 by 48 feet, but of the same height as the general laboratory. It is furnished with benches, steam-baths, chemical hoods, etc.; and connected with it are small rooms in the half-stories. It also includes private laboratories for the professor and his assistants, and has direct communication with the floor of the general lecture-room. This occupies the southeast corner of the second story. It is a hall 43 by 46 feet, arranged with sloping ranges of seats to accommodate 234 students. The floor is furnished with an experimental table and hoods, with arrangements for illustrative charts and blackboards. There is a large preparation-room in the rear, reached by private stairs and by passages from apartments in the half-stories in the rear, for the use of professors. The students' entrance is from the half-story above. The third story is occupied in front by the valuable and extensive Museum of Comparative Anatomy, of which the original collection, accompanied by $6,000 for its care and increase, was given by Dr. John Collins Warren. This hall is 80 by 34 feet in one part, and 48 feet in another. It has galleries around it, and glazed cases dividing the alcoves. In the southeast corner of this story, over the lecture-room, is the anatomical theatre. This occupies the height of two full stories. It has steep sloping seats for 268 students. There is a direct communication with the museum; the students reach their seats through galleries opening on the upper corridor of the staircase; and it is accessible from the demonstrator's room and from various professors' rooms in the adjoining half-stories in the rear. The space under the seats is utilized by the curator of the museum for the preparation of specimens and for storage, and by the professor of anatomy for his study. The western third of this story is occupied by subordinate lecture and recitation rooms. In the upper story, in the northeast corner, is the laboratory of the pathological department, furnished with continuous tables provided for microscopical studies. Connected with this room are smallar rooms for special investigations and experiments in this department. On the western side is the laboratory for anatomical study. This has 14 tables, lighted by a continuous arcade on the sides and by numerous skylights. The floor slopes slightly, and is waterproof. Connected with the southern end of this laboratory is a smaller theatre for anatomical demonstration, capable of accommodating 80 students; and on the south side smaller rooms for preparation and for storage are also connected with it. The smaller

rooms on the south side in all the stories are connected by an iron service staircase, with an ample elevator from the basement, designed for the use of both passengers and freight. The flat roof of the building is conveniently designed for certain out-door experiments. The two main transverse partition-walls of brick are filled with plastered flues of various dimensions, connected with heating-chambers in the basement, and so arranged with valves that the occupants of each room may, within reasonable limits, adjust its temperature and ventilation at will. After they have served for heating-flues, these become exhaust-flues, and are continued upward above the roof, being furnished in their upper part with inducing-coils. They are also used for the escape of chemical fumes from the hoods in the various laboratories. In the middle of each of these transverse walls is a large shaft, furnished with inducing-coils, and communicating with those apartments where a special service of exhaust is needed. These inducing-coils everywhere are connected with a supplementary boiler in the basement, to be used for ventilating purposes only. There are, besides, two large boilers for heating, and a hot-water boiler connecting with an abundant hot-water service throughout the building. In the basement are also extensive lavatories, and various cold rooms for experimental purposes, and also fresh-air passages of ample area connecting with the hot-air or plenum chambers, which are extended along the base of the two main transverse walls. The structure is practically fire-proof throughout; all the walls being of brick without furring, with occasional minor partitions of concrete building-blocks.

The Harvard Medical School began its work in the old Holden Chapel at Cambridge, in 1783. Its establishment was the result of a course of lectures delivered in Boston before the Boston Medical Society by Dr. John Warren, a brother of Gen. Joseph Warren. In 1810 the school was removed to Boston, "to secure those advantages for clinical instruction, and for the study of practical anatomy, which are found only in large cities." Its first location in this city was at No. 49 Marlborough (now Washington) Street. In 1816 it was removed to the building on Mason Street, now owned by the city, and occupied by the School Committee; and in 1846 it moved to North Grove Street, the building having been built for its use on land given by Dr. George Parkman. The school began with three professors and a handful of students. In 1886 it has over 50 professors and an average of 300 students. Its standard was generally raised in 1875, and it is now the highest in the country. The fund for the erection of the new building, $250,000, was raised by subscription from friends of the Medical School and the university. The architects were Van Brunt & Howe.

Harvard Monument (The), erected in 1828, in the old burying-ground on Phipps Street, Charlestown District [see *Old Burial-Places*], by graduates of Harvard University, to the memory of John Harvard, the first benefactor of Harvard University, and for whom it was named, who came to Charlestown from England in 1637, and died there in 1638. [See *Harvard College*, also *First Church in Charlestown*.] The monument is a simple solid granite shaft, bearing on its eastern face the name "John Harvard," and on a marble tablet this inscription: —

"On the twenty-sixth day of September A. D. 1828 this stone was erected by the graduates of the University at Cambridge in honor of its founder who died at Charlestown on the twenty-sixth day of September A. D. 1638."

And on the western side is an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a free translation: —

"That one who merits so much from our literary men should no longer be without a monument, however humble, the graduates of the University of Cambridge, New England, have erected this stone nearly two hundred years after his death, in pious and perpetual remembrance of John Harvard."

Mr. Harvard was buried "somewhere about the foot of Town Hill," the hill rising from the square; and the monument is erected, not to mark the spot of his grave, but in its neighborhood. When it was placed, the high ground on which it stood commanded a view of the college buildings in Cambridge. On the occasion of the dedication of the monument, Edward Everett delivered the oration, and prayer was offered by President Walker, at that time pastor of the Second Unitarian Church in Charlestown. The

statue of Harvard at Cambridge was unveiled on Oct. 15, 1884. It was the generous gift of Samuel J. Bridge to Harvard University, and was the work of the sculptor Daniel G. French of Concord, Mass. It stands on a portion of land belonging to the University and known as "The Delta." The face of the young Puritan scholar is resolute and confident, though the shadow of sickness is upon it. The figure and countenance are those of youth. At the ceremony of unveiling Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., delivered a singularly felicitous address, telling the story of the life of John Harvard, who passes so mysteriously across the page of our early history.

Harvard Musical Association (The). Rooms on Park Square. A society organized in 1837 to promote the progress and knowledge of the best music, which has played an important part in the development of musical culture in Boston. Its beginning was altogether unpretentious. It grew out of a chance meeting in that year of a few Harvard College graduates, who in their college days had been members of the little music club called the "Pierian Sodality." In the course of a pleasant conversation on music topics, the idea was broached of forming a union between past and present members. The proposition met with favor; and on the following Commencement Day, Aug. 30, 1837, the association was formed. One object at the start was the promoting of the introduction of music in the regular course of college studies, and of establishing a musical professorship. The influence of its members, who were mostly professional and literary gentlemen of good standing, was early in its career directed towards the promotion of all worthy schemes for the advancement of musical knowledge and musical education. In its meetings the plan of building the Music Hall was first considered and encouraged; the project of procuring a great organ worthy of the hall, and to be classed with great European instruments, was also first suggested here, and the funds were largely subscribed among its members. To this association, too, was due the establishment of "Dwight's Journal of Music," which for so many years was the representative high-class musical periodical of the country, until the close of its career in 1881; and it was the first to give classical concerts in regular series. Under the auspices of this association the first regular course of chamber concerts in Boston was given; and these were succeeded by the famous Harvard symphony concerts. The greatest works of the great masters have been given at these concerts. The standard of their programmes intentionally was kept at the highest, with the view, in part, of educating the taste of the musical public in what is greatest and best, without regard to fashion or popular demand. The series of concerts included 8 or 10 each winter season with the best orchestra that could be gathered here, under the direction of Carl Zerrahn. For years they were given in the Music Hall, on Thursday afternoons: but in 1883 the custom of giving them in the Boston Museum was begun. During the season of 1881–82, strong rivals of the association became established in the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Association. [See these.] The Harvard Association has a valuable library of music and works of history, theory, and general musical literature, open to members only. It numbers 2,500 volumes. John S. Dwight is the librarian. The headquarters of the association were moved from Cambridge to Boston early in its career, when the sphere of the organization was enlarged. [See *Appendix A*, and *Music in Boston*.]

Harvard University. Though situated principally without the limits of Boston, Harvard University is intimately connected with the city and its history. While the seat of the university is at Cambridge, five of its departments — the Medical, Veterinary, and Dental schools, the Bussey Institution, and the Arnold Arboretum — are situated in Boston; and it has been built up and directed largely by Boston men. It was founded in 1638, only eight years after the settlement of Boston. The colonists, after first planting the church, "thought upon a college;" and Harvard was the result. In 1630 the General Court voted to give the sum of £400 towards the undertaking. Two years after the college was open, the Rev. John Harvard, an English non-conformist who had emigrated to Charles-

town, and had died that year, having bequeathed £700, half his fortune, and 300 volumes, constituting his entire library, to the college; in 1639 it was "ordered that the colledge agreed upon formerly to bee built at Cambridg shal bee called Harvard Colledge," in honor of its first benefactor; and in 1650 the institution was chartered "for the education of the English and Indian youth of the country in knowledge and godlynes," and became a corporation with the title of the "President and Fellows of Harvard College." In its early years the college received much legislative aid, and was fostered in various ways. The income of the ferry between Boston and Charlestown was given it; Connecticut and Plymouth and the towns in the east "often contributed little offerings to promote its success; once, at least, every family in each of the colonies gave to the college at Cambridge twelve pence or a peck of corn, or its value in unadulterated wampumpag." In 1647, "to the end that learning might not be buried in the grave of the fathers," it was ordered by the General Court "that every township in the jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall maintain a school, and that every town with a hundred families shall maintain a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university." Though intimately connected with the Colonial and State governments, the university has been from the first a private rather than public institution, fostered by the State though not directed or controlled by it, and supported in the main by the fees paid by its students, and the income from permanent funds from time to time given it by benevolent individuals. It is still administered under the original charter granted in 1650; but radical changes have been made since that time in its conduct, and to some extent in its machinery of government. At the present time the government is vested in the corporation and the board of overseers. The corporation nominates the professors and instructors subject to confirmation by the overseers. The corporation consists of the president, five fellows, and the treasurer of the university; and the board of overseers is composed of the president and treasurer *ex officio*, and 30 members elected by the graduates of the university of five years' standing, and holding office six years, five being chosen each year. Until 1865 the State was represented in the board of overseers, its representatives being chosen by the legislature. At the beginning the board consisted of the president of the college, the governor and deputy-governor of the colony, all the magistrates in the jurisdiction, and "the teaching elders of the six adjoining towns, viz., Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester." By the State constitution, adopted in 1780, it was provided (while the corporation was confirmed in all its powers, rights, privileges, and immunities, and in the legal possession of all its real and personal property), that the overseers should consist of the president and treasurer of the college *ex officio*, the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, and senate of the commonwealth, and the ministers of the Congregational churches in the six adjoining towns, as named above. In 1810 this was modified, and it was provided that the board should consist of the same members *ex officio*, and of 15 Congregational clergymen and 15 laymen, to be elected by a majority of the board. Subsequently, after several years of agitation of the subject, clergymen of all sects were made eligible to membership in the board. In 1851 the most radical change was effected, when the *ex officio* members were restricted to the governor and lieutenant-governor of the State, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, and the secretary of the board of education; and it was arranged that the 30 other members should retire ten annually for three years, the legislature filling the vacancies, and thereafter five members retire annually, five new members to be chosen by the legislature. The first election after the connection of the university with the Commonwealth was entirely dissolved, and it had passed into the control of the alumni, was held on Commencement Day, 1866; and elections have thereafter been held annually, part of the board retiring on that day. The first class graduated from the college in 1642, and it consisted of five persons. The first president was the Rev. H. Dunster. His

successors were the following: Charles Chauncey, Leonard Hoar, Uriah Oakes, John Roger, Increase Mather (who was the first to receive the honorary degree of D. D. from the college), Samuel Willard (acting president), John Leverett, Benjamin Wadsworth, Edward Holyoke, Samuel Locke, Samuel Langdon, Joseph Willard, Samuel Webber, John Thornton Kirkland, Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, James Walker, C. C. Felton, Thomas Hill, and C. W. Eliot, whose term of service began in 1869. The first brick building in the college yard was built for the education of the Indians, and was called the "Indian College." Here the Indian Bible was printed. But one Indian, however, was ever graduated and he died the year after graduation. The present Matthews Hall stands on the site of Indian College. In 1775 the Provincial Congress took possession of the college buildings; and later, during the winter of 1775–76, they were used as barracks for the patriot soldiers. At the present time there are 40 buildings, of either brick or stone, used for university purposes, situated mostly within or near the college yard, though several are elsewhere in Cambridge, Boston, and Jamaica Plain in the West Roxbury District. Of the buildings in or about the grounds, Massachusetts Hall is the oldest. It was built by order of the General Court, at the expense of the Province, and was completed in 1720. The first Harvard Hall was burned in 1764, and with it the library of John Harvard. It was rebuilt in 1766. Holden Chapel was built in 1744; Hollis Hall, 1763; Stoughton Hall, 1806; Holworthy Hall, 1812; University Hall, 1815; Gore Hall, 1841; Boylston Hall, 1858; Appleton Chapel, 1858; Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, 1860; Gray's Hall, 1863; Thayer Hall, 1870; Holyoke Hall, 1871; Matthews Hall, 1872; Weld Hall, 1872; Memorial Hall, 1870–74; Peabody Museum, 1877; Sever Hall, 1880; Hemenway gymnasium, 1879–80. The whole number of teachers is 178, of whom 64 are full professors and 25 assistant professors. There are also 5 librarians, 2 curators, 9 proctors, 6 other officers, besides the various officers and trustees of the museums connected with the university. The academic year begins in all departments on the same day in September. Two regular examinations for admission to the freshman and the sophomore class are held each year — one at the beginning of the summer vacation, and the other at the beginning of the academic year in the autumn. Candidates for the first examination are examined simultaneously in Cambridge, Quincy, Andover, Exeter, N. H., New York city, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

The university comprises the following departments: Harvard College, the Divinity School, the Law School, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Veterinary School, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Bussey Institution, the Arnold Arboretum, the Botanic Garden, the Observatory, the Library, and the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology. The ordinary degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Divinity, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Medicine, Civil Engineer, and Mining Engineer are conferred after recommendation by the several faculties, by vote of the corporation, with the consent of the overseers. Features of the several departments are given below: —

HARVARD COLLEGE. The conditions of admission to the college are the satisfactory passage of examinations: in Latin, — Cæsar and Virgil, translation at sight, and composition; Greek, — Xenophon, translation at sight, and composition; ancient history and geography; arithmetic, algebra, and plane geometry; elementary physics; English composition and the correction of bad English; and the translation at sight of easy French or of easy German prose. Also in two of the following four groups of elective subjects: Latin, on Cicero and Virgil, and on translation at sight from these writers, and the turning of a selection of English narrative into Latin prose; Greek, on the Iliad, on translation at sight from Herodotus, and on writing Greek; mathematics, on logarithms, plane trigonometry, and solid geometry; and natural science, on physics, and on chemistry or botany. A candidate for admission may at his option pass the entire examination at one time, or he may divide it (1) between two years, or (2) between the two examinations of the same year. Graduates of other colleges in good standing are admitted without examination to the senior class as candidates for a degree; and persons not candidates for a degree are admitted without examination as unmatriculated students, and may pursue such studies as they choose and are fitted to attend. The studies pursued by a candidate for the bachelor's degree are partly pre-

scribed, and partly elective. During the freshman year all studies are required. After that, with the exception that all are required to study rhetoric and English for two hours a week during one year, and to write themes and forensics throughout the college course, all studies are elective. Students are required to select and pursue courses amounting to 12 hours a week, during each of the last three years. The selection is made from the following offered: 9 courses in Semitic, 5 in the Indo-Iranian languages, 2 in comparative philology, 4 in Greek, 12 in Latin, 11 in English, 8 in German, 10 in French, 4 in Italian, 3 in Spanish, 12 in philosophy, 8 in political economy, 7 in history, 9 in the fine arts, 6 in music, 10 in mathematics, 8 in physics, 9 in chemistry, and 18 in natural history. In addition to the regular courses of instruction, evening readings are given, consisting mainly of selections from ancient and modern classics, open to all members of the university, and also to the public; and many public lectures are given each year, under the auspices of the university. Those who satisfactorily fill the requirements are recommended for the degree of bachelor of arts, for either the ordinary degree or a degree with distinction; and honors in special subjects are assigned to those who devote a specified amount of time to these subjects, and pass examinations in them with distinction. The general tuition fee is $150 a year; for unmatriculated students, at the rate of $15 for one hour a week of instruction during the year; and for a laboratory course, $150. Scholarships to the number of 117 have been established, varying in annual income from $40 to $350; and these are assigned each year to deserving students needing aid. There are other sources of pecuniary aid in the loan-fund, various beneficiary funds, monitorships, etc.

Divinity School. Established in 1815, "for the serious, impartial, and unbiased investigation of Christian truth." No assent to the peculiar dogmas or practices of any denomination of Christians is required of instructors or students. Graduates of colleges are admitted without examination as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity or as special students. Others are either required to satisfy the faculty that they have received an education equal to that of college graduates, or to pass examination in some of the Latin classical authors, and in the Greek text of the Gospels. The full course covers three years. Instruction is given in theology, ecclesiastical history, New Testament criticism and interpretation, Hebrew and biblical literature. Devotional exercises are held daily in the chapel, and students in their second and third years preach in turn in the chapel. There is a library consisting of 17,286 volumes connected with the school, and the students have access to the college library, which is rich in theological literature. The fee for instruction is $50 a year and the average expenses about $226. There are ten scholarships, of an annual value of $125 to $175 each, and other sources of pecuniary aid. The degree of bachelor of divinity is the regular degree here conferred.

Law School. Established in 1817. It is designed to afford a practical training in the fundamental principles of English and American law. Graduates of colleges are admitted without examination on producing their diplomas: others are required to pass written examinations in Blackstone's Commentaries, and in the translation of passages from Cæsar, Cicero, and Virgil; proficiency in French, or other modern language, however, representing an amount of preparatory work equivalent to that required to pass examinations in Latin, is accepted in place of the latter language. Persons not candidates for a degree are admitted as special students without examination, and may pursue such studies as they see fit. The full course of study covers three years. The degree of bachelor of laws is here conferred. Those who have been in the school at least two years, and who satisfactorily pass examinations in the full course, are entitled to it as well as those who go through the full course satisfactorily. Special students receive certificates on the studies in which they satisfactorily pass the regular examinations. The tuition fee is $150 a year. There are 8 scholarships of the annual value of $150 each. The school now occupies a new, spacious, and elegant building, Austin Hall. The lecture-rooms, reading-rooms, and library (20,000 volumes) leave nothing to be desired.

Lawrence Scientific School. Founded in 1847, by a gift of $50,000 from Abbott Lawrence, which was subsequently increased. Four courses, each extending through four years, are offered here: one in civil and topographical engineering; another in chemistry; a third in natural history; and the fourth in mathematics, physics, and astronomy. Conditions of admission for regular students are successful examinations in English, French, or German, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; on four books of Cæsar, four books of Virgil, and the Latin grammar; and on plane and analytic trigonometry, on elementary descriptive chemistry, and on elementary physics. Special students, not candidates for the degree, are admitted without examination, to pursue such studies as they see fit; receiving certificates of proficiency on the work done by them. Those students who satisfactorily pursue the first of the four regular courses receive the degree of civil engineer; and those pursuing the other courses, that of bachelor of science. Special facilities to teachers and to persons preparing to teach are offered at this school, and also opportunity for advanced study, experiment, and original research. The tuition fee is $150 a year. There are four scholarships of an annual value of $150 each.

Medical School. Established in 1782. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching, etc., on a thorough and elaborate scale. The full course covers four years; but on the completion of three years' study, and satisfactory examinations, the degree of doctor of medicine is conferred. Candidates for admission other than graduates of colleges and scientific schools, graduates in medicine, and those who have passed the examinations for admission to Harvard College (all of whom are admitted without further examination), are required to pass examinations in writing, English composition, translation of easy Latin prose, elementary physics, and in one of the following subjects: French, German, the elements of algebra, or of plane geometry, and botany. Students not candidates for a degree are admitted without examination, receiving certificates of their period of connection with the school. Examinations are held in writ-

ing at the end of each year, in the studies pursued during the year. Twenty or more students are selected annually for house-officers of the various hospitals in Boston; and these, with the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, offer ample opportunities for clinical instruction, and for the study of practical anatomy. A post-graduate course is established for those who are already graduates in medicine. Those pursuing special studies in this course are exempt from examinations if they desire to be, and are given a certificate of attendance on the studies pursued. Graduates of other medical schools may obtain the degree of doctor of medicine after a year's study in the graduates' course, upon passing satisfactory examinations. Fee for matriculation in the Medical School is $5; for instruction, $200 for a year, $120 for a half-year alone, and $30 for graduation. In the post-graduate course, the fees vary with the instruction given. There are scholarships of an annual income of $200 each. The school building is situated in Boston. There are 56 instructors and lecturers, and 249 students in the school. [See *Harvard Medical School.*]

Dental School. Established in 1868, to furnish a complete course of instruction in the theory and practice of dentistry. The course extends over three years, the first year identical with that of the first year in the Medical School; the instruction during that period being given with the medical students from the instructors in the Medical School. At the close of the first year the students pass to the Dental School under the instruction of its professors. Practice in the various operations performed by the dentist is afforded. In the infirmary, which is a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, an instructor and a demonstrator are in attendance daily throughout the academic year. Students have access to the hospitals of the city, and to the museum, library, and dissecting-rooms of the Medical School. Candidates for admission to the school must be graduates of some recognized college or scientific school, or pass a satisfactory examination in English and physics. The degree of doctor of dental medicine is conferred on those who have studied medicine and dentistry three full years, spent at least one continuous year in the school, passed the several examinations, and presented a satisfactory thesis. He must also deposit with the dean, to be placed in the museum of the school, a specimen of mechanical dentistry or of practical or pathological anatomy, prepared during the course under the eye of the instructor. Graduates of recognized dental schools are admitted to the courses in operative and mechanical dentistry, paying $50 for each course. The fee for the regular instruction of the school is $200 for the first year, $150 for the second, and $50 for any subsequent year. With the exception of extracting instruments, lathes, and vulcanizers, each student is required to furnish his own tools, instruments, and appliances for laboratory and operating room. There are no fees for matriculation or for graduation. The school occupies the old medical school building at the foot of North Grove Street in Boston.

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Established in 1859 by a grant from the State, and generous gifts of private citizens, through the influence of the late Louis Agassiz, who was its director until his death. It contains the natural history collections of the university, with the exception of the mineralogical collections and those of the herbarium. In its laboratories the university courses on geology, biology, embryology, and entomology are given. Special students are received by the instructors and assistants in their respective departments in the museum. The building was enlarged in 1871, and again in 1880, and when completed will extend to the Peabody Museum.

Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology. Founded in 1866, on the gift of $150,000 by the late George Peabody. This contains collections from the mounds of North America and the ancient and modern pueblos of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico; from the ancient tribes of Central America and Mexico; from ancient and present tribes of the Indians of Peru, Brazil, the Pacific Islands, Eastern Asia, and Egypt, and from other parts of the world. A most valuable feature is the general collection of stone implements from North America. The collections are very extensive, and are admirably arranged. The Museum is in part open to the public, and on stated days public exhibitions are given, with explanations by the curator.

Bussey Institution (The). A school of agriculture and horticulture, established in 1870, under trusts created by the will of Benjamin Bussey of Roxbury, and situated on his former estate in Jamaica Plain. The Arnold Arboretum is connected with it. [See *Bussey Institution* and *Arnold Arboretum.*] It gives systematic instruction in Agriculture, and Useful and Ornamental Gardening and Stock-raising. It is meant for young men who intend to become farmers, gardeners, florists, or landscape gardeners, as well as for those who will naturally be called upon to manage large estates, or wish to qualify themselves to become stewards or overseers of farms or country places. Instruction comprises the theory of farming, agricultural chemistry, applied zoölogy, horticulture, botany, entomology, and quantitative chemical analysis. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of agricultural science must take a preliminary course of one year in the Lawrence Scientific School, or show by examination that they possess an equivalent amount of knowledge, and, after completing the regular courses in the Bussey Institution, must pass a year in advanced study here. Students not candidates for a degree may join the school at any time without examination, and pursue such courses as they are fitted to follow. The fee for the academic year is $150; for half a year or less, $75; and for a single course, $40 a year.

School of Veterinary Medicine. Established in 1883. All candidates for admission excepting those who can produce certificates showing that they have passed the admission examination at some recognized college or scientific school, are required to pass an examination in English, and the elementary arithmetic. The degree of doctor of veterinary medicine is conferred only upon those who have passed the age of 21, have studied veterinary medicine three full years, and spent at least one continuous year at this school. A fully equipped veterinary establishment, including a hospital for the treatment of domestic animals, has been provided, which, with its other facilities, makes this school eminently fitted to turn out practical as well as

scientific veterinarians. It is situated in Boston. [See *Veterinary Hospital.*]

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT. Over forty courses of instruction in this department, as well as the elective courses offered to undergraduates of Harvard College, are open without examination to bachelors of arts, science, or philosophy. The degree of master of arts is conferred on bachelors of arts of Harvard College, and on holders of equivalent degrees who pursue a course of liberal study at the university for at least a year, and pass an examination on that course. The same degree is conferred on those who, after taking the degree of bachelor of laws, bachelor of divinity, or doctor of medicine, pursue a course of study in law, theology, or medicine for a year, and pass examination on such course. The degree of doctor of philosophy is conferred on bachelors of arts who pursue a course of study for at least two years, pass an examination in that course, and present a thesis showing an original treatment of the subject, or giving evidence of independent research. The degree of doctor of science is conferred on bachelors of science who pursue a course of scientific study in at least two subjects for three years, and make some contribution to science embodied in a thesis. The tuition fee is computed at a rate of $15 for one hour a week of instruction through the year, no case less than $30 nor more than $150. The fee for the examination of Ph. D. is $60; for any laboratory course, $150.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. This contains about 200,000 volumes, with as many pamphlets. Of these volumes the larger number are in the college library, the remainder in the libraries of the several departments. The college library is for the use of the entire university. Students may take out three books at a time for four weeks; and the privilege of borrowing books is also granted to persons not connected with the university, under special regulations and on payment of an annual fee.

The Annex. What is popularly known as the Harvard "Annex," and more correctly the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," was established in 1878 as an experiment. Its foundation was due to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gilman, who with the assistance of several of the faculty of Harvard University put the project into execution. The entrance examinations are the same as those required for admission to Harvard, and the instructors are all from its faculty. Seventy-two courses are offered, identical with the corresponding courses in Harvard, and a degree corresponding to that of A. B. is the reward of four years' successful work. The "annex" has had a rapid growth as regards the number of students, and for its accommodation the Judge Fay estate, at the corner of Garden and Mason Streets, Cambridge, was purchased in 1885, for $20,000, and thoroughly and tastefully fitted. On the first floor is a large hall, with old-fashioned staircase, two reception-rooms, a cloak room, and a lavatory. On the second floor are recitation-rooms with open fireplaces, and pleasantly furnished in cherry. There is also a small office at the head of the stairway. On the third floor are a large reading-room, one or two extra recitation-rooms, a physical laboratory, and a store-room. The endowment of the "annex" had reached in 1886 nearly $90,000. It is expected that when $100,000 shall have been subscribed the Harvard corporation will take the institution under its own protection. It is said that the song "Fair Harvard" was written in the house purchased by the "annex."

Haymarket Square marks the termination of Union, Washington, Sudbury, Merrimac, Canal, Haverhill, Charlestown, and Blackstone streets. The station of the Western Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad is situated upon it. It is a spacious square, but at the present time without any ornamentation or noteworthy feature to distinguish it from any other open space in the streets of the city. In former years a fountain stood in its centre, which was erected in 1851, when several squares were laid out in different sections of the city, and ornamented with fountains and trees. For several years Haymarket Square was the terminus of the Middlesex Street Railway and its branches, which extended through the Charlestown District and portions of the neighboring towns of Chelsea and Somerville. At the beginning of the present century the Mill Cove, or Mill Pond, covered the space now occupied by this square. The Old Canal, or Mill Creek, used to run through the square; and after Boston became a city, one of the bridges across the canal was here.

Health of Boston. The health department of the city has been under the direction of the board of health since 1873, the ordinance for the establishment of this board having been passed by the city council in December of the preceding year. Before that time the board of aldermen constituted the board of health, and the chief executive officer of the department was elected annually by the city council. In times of emergency the board of aldermen were assisted by a board of

consulting physicians, elected by the city council and serving without pay. Long before the establishment of a regular health-board, the city had outgrown the arrangement by which the whole board of aldermen acted as a board of health; and the establishment of an independent organization, which had been for a long time agitated, was hastened by the spread of small-pox in 1872, with which the aldermen as a health-board were unable to cope. The agents of the board of health, called inspectors, inspect and report upon nuisances; and the board secure their abatement as far as able to do so. The city physician, port physician, and superintendent of health are connected with the health department. There are employed in cleaning and sweeping the streets, under the direction of the superintendent of health, 181 men, 34 carts, 10 sweeping-machines, and 6 water-carts. There are 87 men employed 9 months in the year sweeping. The principal streets are cleaned daily, and others twice in each week. The remaining 3 months, the teams are employed in removing house-dirt, and the men in sweeping crossings and removing snow from sidewalks of public squares and buildings. The number of miles of streets cleaned is 185 per week. The cost of labor for doing this work averages nearly $100,000 a year. In removing house-offal 108 men and 49 wagons are employed. The offal is removed from dwelling-houses three times a week during the summer months and twice a week during the winter; from hotels, markets, and restaurants, it is removed daily. There are 49 districts, and each team is assigned a route. The men employed in collecting offal are required to enter the premises, collect the offal, and empty the same in wagons; when filled, to drive to one of the offal depots owned by the city. It is there sold to farmers from adjoining towns within a radius of 20 miles, who come with their carts to the depot for it. The cost of labor for this work averages about $70,000 annually. There are employed in removing house-dirt and ashes, 162 men, with two men to each team. This material is removed from hotels, tenement houses, and stores twice in each week, and from dwellings once a week. There are 72 routes, one team being assigned to each route. The ordinances require that house-dirt and ashes shall be kept in some convenient place for collection. The men are required to enter the premises, and place such vessels as contain ashes upon the sidewalk or in passageways in rear; the teams follow, and are loaded; the empty vessels are returned by the men to their original position. The carts, when filled, proceed to the dump, and discharge their load. The cost of this work averages $126,000 a year. There are employed in cleaning cesspools, 52 men and 17 wagons. These are cleaned as often as required, and their contents conveyed to a dump and immediately covered with ashes. There are 6,000 cesspools. The cost of labor for this work is about $15,000 a year. The department has 16 mechanics employed in manufacturing wagons, harnesses, and shoeing horses. There are a city physician, a port physician, and a superintendent of health. [See *City Government.*]

Hebrews in Boston. Forty years ago a Hebrew was an unusual sight in Boston; but since that period Hebrews have increased so rapidly that in 1886 it was estimated that they numbered from 10,000 to 12,000. They are to be found in all parts of the city, busily engaged in trade and traffic, and, as a class, are industrious and thrifty. There is no distinctively Hebrew quarter, although many live on Salem Street, and in that immediate neighborhood. Some are quite wealthy, nearly all are in comfortable circumstances; none are wanting in shrewdness, and capacity for driving a good bargain, and many are educated and cultured. Nor are they wanting in political aspirations; several have held municipal offices of honor and trust, while others have attained and ably filled higher public positions. The more enterprising are engaged in the clothing trade; many are jewellers and tobacconists, and a large number are pawnbrokers. In the matter of religion, they may be classified as Orthodox and Reform. The former cling to the old customs, traditions, and ideas; while the latter advocate the cause of progressive Judaism. There are 8 congregations, the largest of which is the Ohabei Sholom, which has a synagogue on Warrenton Street. The worship is

conducted in moderate reform style, families sitting together, and a choir and organ assisting in the services. There is a sabbath-school, in which the children receive instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion, Israel's history, and in the Hebrew language. The second prominent congregation is the Temple Adath Israel, on the corner of Columbus Avenue and Northampton Street. It is ultra-reform. The other congregations are: the Mishkan Israel, synagogue on Ash Street, strictly orthodox; Zion's Holy Prophets of Israel, on Church Street, orthodox; the Beth Abraham, worshipping on Hanover Street, orthodox; the Har Moriah, Shawmut Avenue, Roxbury District; and the Shomre Shabbos, the members of which strictly observe their sabbath-day. All these have sabbath-schools similar to that before mentioned. The Jews also have 5 B'nai B'rith lodges, known as Yegar Sahadutha, Boston, Amos, Pinchas, and Mosenthal. The order Kesher Shel Barzel has two lodges, the Gal Ed and Pinchas. The order Free Sons of Israel is represented by 2 lodges, the Bay State and Moses Mendelssohn. The order Treue Schwestern is represented by Naomi Lodge. There are several Chewras connected with the congregations, and ladies' societies devoted entirely to benevolent purposes. The Hebrew Benevolent Society has a large membership, and the Ladies' Sewing Circle is a strong organization. There are also a Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Elysium Club, — the latter a social organization, with spacious and quite elegant rooms on Concord Street. [See *Appendix B*, and *Young Men's Hebrew Association.*]

Hebrew Cemetery. See *Israelitish Cemetery.*

Herald (The Boston), newspaper, published from "the Herald Building," No. 255 Washington Street. Begun in 1846, as an evening newspaper, a small sheet, four pages of five columns each, and sold for a penny, the "Herald" has become a great establishment, with several morning and evening editions, reaching an average daily circulation of over 117,000, and a Sunday edition of over 90,000. The first number of the paper was published Aug. 31, 1846, by the proprietors of a penny paper known by the patriotic title of "The American Eagle," which was soon after absorbed by it. Its first editor was William O. Eaton, who afterwards became well known as a "newspaper man." It started out as an independent paper, "pledged to no religious sect or political party, always ready to rebuke both spiritual and political wickedness in high places, and call the servants of the public to an account whenever they abuse the trust committed to their care." And so it is conducted to-day. In less than a year it was enlarged, and appeared as a morning as well as evening newspaper, with a weekly edition. The gathering of news became, early in its career, its chief aim; and this policy, continued and greatly developed under the present management, has abundantly proved a "paying one." Mr. Eaton retired from the editorship in 1847, and was succeeded by George W. Tyler, who had edited "The Eagle." During the next few years there were many changes in the conduct and ownership of the paper. At length, in 1855, Edwin C. Bailey became one of the proprietors, and the following year sole proprietor. Increased facilities were established for obtaining news, a working force of editors and reporters was secured, and the concern moved forward prosperously. During all the changes preceding Mr. Bailey's ownership, however, the circulation of the paper had apparently steadily increased, and it was a promising venture. In 1867 the weekly edition was discontinued, and soon after the Sunday edition was started. In April, 1857, the "Times," a rival of the "Herald," was purchased by Mr. Bailey, and its publication discontinued. During his ownership of the "Herald," Mr. Bailey was for some years postmaster of Boston. In April, 1869, he sold out his entire interest in the paper to Royal M. Pulsifer, Edwin B. Haskell, Justin Andrews, Charles H. Andrews, and George C. Bailey, taking their notes for a large amount of the price paid. These were all employees of the "Herald;" Mr. Pulsifer being at the head of the business department, Mr. Haskell in charge of the Sunday edition, the two Andrewses in charge of the daily, and Mr. Bailey in the composition-room. The notes were all met at maturity, and each of the purchasers has since attained a fortune from the undertaking. George

C. Bailey sold out his interest to his associates, Oct. 1, 1871; and Justin Andrews disposed of his to the remaining associates on the 1st of January, 1873. The proprietors therefore now consist of Messrs. Pulsifer, Haskell, and Charles H. Andrews. Mr. Haskell is at the head of the editorial department, and Mr. Pulsifer of the business department. The "Herald" was long established at No. 103 (now numbered 241) Washington Street, with its editorial, composition, press, and mailing rooms in the rear on Williams Court. In 1877–78 its present building was erected out of the profits of the paper, and occupied in February, 1878. It has the reputation of being the finest newspaper office in the world, and one of the very best equipped. It was especially planned for the convenience of all departments of the establishment, and after the examination of the most approved modern newspaper offices of other cities; and it is provided with every modern convenience for facilitating the work of its large force of employees. It consists of a main building, with an ornamental granite front in the French Renaissance style, on Washington Street, and a large L fronting on Williams Court. The total ground-surface covered is about 6,200 square feet. The main building has a frontage of 31 feet 9 inches, and a length of 170 feet; and the L, a frontage of 24½ feet, and a length of 40 feet. The entire building has six stories and a high basement. The press-room is in the basement, and mail and delivery rooms on Williams Court, as heretofore. There are six Bullock presses in the press-room, each capable of printing 21,500 papers an hour. A machine shop is also here, so that repairs to the machinery are made on the premises; and there is a double equipment of all the machinery, every precaution being taken to avoid delay in the publication of any of the editions by reason of accident of any sort. That the "Herald" is one of the most profitable of the newspapers of the country, is due to excellent management in every department, and to the constant devotion to the first object for which a newspaper should be run, — and which is too often lost sight of by newspaper conductors, — the thorough gathering and the prompt presentation of the news. Everything in the "Herald" is subordinate to this, and the result is success which is called "phenomenal," but which is simply natural. John H. Holmes, one of the ablest journalists in the country, is the managing editor.

Herdics. See *Cabs.*

Hermetic Society. The Boston Branch of the London Hermetic Society, organized in March, 1886. It is composed of a company of persons interested in the Hermetic writings and others of a similar nature which had come to be favorite studies in social as well as intellectual Boston sets. Its aim is defined to be "to study the doctrine of life as expressed by Hermes and expounded by the authors of 'The Perfect Way,'"—a book, well thumbed by Boston readers, presenting the views on esoteric Buddhism and kindred themes of Mr. Makeland and Mrs. Kingsford, organizers of the London Society. Previous to the organization of the Boston Society informal meetings were held at regular intervals, beginning in the fall of 1884, first at the house of Mrs. S. G. Davis, No. 120 Highland Street, Roxbury District, and subsequently at that of Mrs. S. E. Sewall, Park Street. When the society was formally established, Professor W. T. Harris of Concord was made the first president. It was afterward determined to widen its scope, making it a philosophical organization. [See *Appendix A.*]

Highlands. See *Roxbury District.*

Historical Society (The Massachusetts). No. 30 Tremont Street, in the building adjoining the Boston Museum. This is the oldest historical society in the country, and its roll of members includes many of the names best known in American literature. Its chief founder was Rev. Jeremy Belknap, at that time minister of the religious society worshipping in the Federal Street meeting-house, and known as the author of a history of New Hampshire. With him were associated four other students of early American history, — Rev. John Eliot, minister of the New North Church; Rev. Peter Thatcher, minister of the Brattle Street Church; William Tudor, a prominent lawyer in Boston; and William Winthrop of Cambridge. After outlining the general plan of the society, these gentlemen invited the coöperation of five

other historical scholars, among them George Richards Minot, author of a history of Massachusetts, and a history of Shays's Rebellion. In 1791 eight of them met at the house of Mr. Tudor and adopted a constitution limiting the number of members to "thirty citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and organized the society. Three years later it was incorporated. By an additional act of the Legislature, passed in 1857, it was authorized to enlarge its list of resident members to 100. From the first, its object has been the collection, preservation, and diffusion of the materials for American history; and so early as 1792 the first volume of Collections was printed. This volume has been twice reprinted, and has been followed by 47 other volumes, comprising in part reprints of scarce publications relating to American history, and in part original memoirs, early letters, and other documents which had never before been printed. Beside these volumes the society has printed 18 or more volumes of Proceedings, covering the records of all its meetings for upwards of 90 years, and including numerous historical documents of permanent value. The library of the society contains over 27,000 bound volumes, nearly 60,000 pamphlets, and many rare and curious manuscripts. A most valuable addition to it was made in January, 1885, in the gift by Mr. Francis Parkman of historical manuscripts relating to the French in Canada. The 30 bound volumes which they form are known as the Parkman collection. The library bequeathed to the society by the late Thomas Dowse of Cambridge, in 1856, fills the lower room, in which the meetings of the society are held; and consists of 5,000 volumes in fine editions. The museum and gallery of historical portraits includes ancient and valuable portraits of old New England worthies of much interest, and many rare and curious relics and antiquities. Here are to be found King Philip's sampbowl; a gun used at the capture of Gov. Andros by the Bostonians in 1689; a silk flag presented by Gov. Hancock to a colored company called the "Bucks of America;" the swords of Miles Standish, Gov. Carver, Gov. Brooks, Col. Church, Sir William Pepperell, Capt. Linzee, and Col. Prescott; an oak chair, said to have been made in London in 1614, and brought over in the Mayflower by Edward Winslow. Among the portraits are those of Govs. Endicott, Winslow, Pownall, Dummer, Belcher, Winthrop, Hutchinson, Strong, Gore, etc. That of Winslow is believed to be a Vandyke. The society possesses also the diary of Judge Sewall, who presided at the witchcraft trials in 1692; and a treasured file of the first American newspaper. For several years after its organization the society met in the attic of Faneuil Hall. Afterwards rooms were occupied in Hamilton Place; then in Franklin Place; and in 1833 removal was made to the present quarters. In 1872 the building was entirely rebuilt in a most substantial manner, and made thoroughly fireproof. The membership of the society is still limited to 100, but the library may be used for reference by any one. The affairs of the society are directed by a council of the officers and an executive committee of five. Robert C. Winthrop was long the president, having held that office for 28 consecutive years. Mr. Winthrop was succeeded by Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D. The librarian is Dr. Samuel A. Green, mayor of Boston in 1882. There are also two assistant librarians. [See *Appendix A.*]

Historic, Genealogical Society. See *New England Historic, Genealogical Society.*

Hollis Street Church (Congregational Unitarian), corner of Newbury and Exeter streets, Back Bay district. This is one of the many Boston churches with a most interesting history. In 1730 "His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, esq., chaplain-general and governor-in-chief in and over His Majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay, made a motion unto William Pain, esq., that if he, with a covenant member, would associate themselves together and build a house for the public worship of God on a piece of land belonging to His Excellency in Hollis Street (at the south part of Boston), he would make them a present of said land for that use." In accordance with this, William Pain and sundry others met together, subscribed the sum of £1,030, and appointed a building committee, who proceeded to erect a wooden structure 60 feet in length, and 40 in width, with a

steeple at the north end 11 feet square. In this first Hollis Street meeting-house there were 40 pews on the lower floor and 9 in the gallery. The whole cost of the building was £2,057 3*s.* 3*d.* The pews were valued for sale at £2,257, and pew No. 1 was presented to the governor. The house was dedicated June 17, 1752, by Rev. Dr. Sewall. It stood 35 years when, in 1787, it was burned down. The following year a new structure on the same spot was built again of wood, and at a cost of only £1,800. This second house stood until 1809, when it was pulled down, and the third meeting-house was built on its site, this time of brick, and with two spires. In the early summer of 1883 this was sold and vacated, and the building of the "New Hollis Street" in the Back Bay district, was begun. This is situated on the corner of Newbury and Exeter streets, nearly opposite the Prince School-house. It has a frontage of 90 feet on Exeter, and 84 on Newbury Street. It is constructed of brick, with freestone and terra-cotta trimmings, the underpinning and entrance steps in granite. The style of architecture is the Byzantine, and it is in the form of a square, but somewhat irregular in outline of plan, with a dignified tower on the corner, rising from the foundation 65 feet in height. The lower half of the tower is circular, and the upper twelve-sided. Each façade of the building has large gables with two circular turrets, the gables terminating in freestone finials. Within each gable is a large stained-glass window, semi-circular in form; and under each window and above, between the turrets, are ornamental tiles in terra-cotta. The ridges of the roof are finished with terra-cotta crestings. The main entrance is on Newbury Street, reached by a flight of stone steps. On each side of the door are two handsome freestone columns with carved capitals. The entrance is emphasized by a gabled porch surmounted by an octagonal tower finished with a curved roof. There are also entrances on Exeter Street. The interior of the church is in the form of an amphitheatre, the pews radiating from a common centre. Back of the pulpit, which is set well forward, and just above it, is the organ and choir gallery. The wainscot work and the pews are of stained white-wood, the ceiling is frescoed and panelled with wood-mouldings, and the walls are also frescoed and finished in harmony with the general style of architecture. It has several fine stained windows, one a memorial of Rev. John Pierpont, the gift of the late Mrs. J. S. Morgan of Paris, and another of Rev. Thomas Starr King. The basement contains the principal vestry or lecture-room, with Bible and class rooms connecting; and literary and ladies' parlors, refreshment-room and kitchen. George T. Meacham was the architect. The new church was finished and formally occupied in October, 1884. — The first minister of the Hollis Street Church was Rev. Mather Byles, "a Tory, wit, and scholar." His salary began at £3 10*s.* per year. In 1741 a parsonage-house was built near the church. The minister's salary was increased from year to year, until in 1757 it reached £11 per year. Dr. Byles's toryism after a while brought him into disfavor with his people, and in 1776 his pastorate was brought to a close by his dismissal. This entry appears on the records: "The standing committee proceeded to consider various reports concerning the conduct of Rev. Dr. Mather Byles since the commencement of hostilities by the British troops, and the following articles (among others) were voted to be just matters of complaint against him: (1) His associating and spending a considerable portion of his time with the officers of the British army, having them frequently at his house, and lending them his glasses for the purpose of viewing the works erecting for our defence; (2) That he treated the public calamity with lightness; (3) Meeting before and after service with a number of our inveterate enemies at a certain place in King Street called Tory Hall; (4) That he prayed in public that America might submit to grate Britain." The Tory doctor was dismissed Aug. 14, 1776, and subsequently he was obliged to flee the town. During the siege of Boston the church was used as a barrack by the British. The second minister, Rev. Ebenezer Wight, was settled in 1777, and he served for eleven years, when he resigned. Towards the close of the last century, the society, in common with so many others in the town, became Unitarian. Rev. Samuel West, who suc-

ceeded Mr. Wight, beginning in 1780, the first of the long line of Unitarian clergymen who have since occupied the pulpit. Mr. West died in 1808, and was succeeded the following year by Rev. Horace Holley, who continued pastor until 1818, when he was in turn succeeded by the famous Rev. John Pierpont, a man of brilliant intellect, strong opinions, which he expressed with freedom and courage, regardless of the opposition they encountered, and tenacious in maintaining whatever position he took. The first 15 years of his pastorate passed tranquilly, but thereafter his career was stormy; his bold and persistent advocacy in the pulpit of the then new temperance reform, and the advanced position which he took on the anti-slavery and other public questions, provoking the bitter opposition of an influential portion of the church organization. In 1838 a succession of meetings were occupied in discussing him, and the society was sharply divided. At length in 1842 a majority of two carried a formal request that he should resign. This he declined to do. A sharp correspondence ensued between him and the standing committee of the church, and the matter was then referred to an ecclesiastical council. This famous body heard the various charges, and finally dismissed them, exonerating the pastor. Meanwhile his salary was withheld, and he sued the society for it; and finally, when he had obtained judgment in the supreme court, and payment of his claim secured, he voluntarily resigned, and the warfare ended. Dr. Pierpont died in Medford in 1866. Rev. Dr. Fosdick was the next pastor, installed in May, 1846. He resigned the following year, as the society, then heavily in debt, could not pay his salary. Towards the close of 1848 Rev. Thomas Starr King was settled as the pastor, with a salary of $3,000 a year; and under his ministry the society shook off its load of debt, and greatly prospered. He was an eloquent and earnest preacher, and in other respects a most brilliant man. In 1860, his health failing, he went to California for a rest and vacation; and towards the close of 1861 he wrote to the Hollis Street people that he believed it his duty to stay there, and do what he could for the cause of the North in the struggle then so fierce between the free and the slavery States. So he remained in California; and by his patriotic work and his eloquent speech he did much towards preventing that State from ranging itself on the side of the South. Starr King died in California in 1864. On Oct. 5, 1862, Rev. George L. Chaney was installed as pastor of the Hollis Street Church. He resigned in 1878; and after the pulpit had been vacant for some time, Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter was engaged. He is the present pastor. [See *Appendix B*, and *Unitarianism and Unitarian (Congregational) Churches.*]

Hollis Street Theatre. Hollis Street, a few steps from either Washington or Tremont Street, the entrance nearest the former. Built on the site of the historic Hollis Street Church [see this], the walls of the church building being utilized. It covers the ground formerly occupied by the chapel and the spacious yard, as well as the church; about 13,000 square feet. The entrance-hall is on a level with the street. It is divided into three parts, separated by light doors, and is rich and brilliant in its ornamentation and finish. At the end of the third part is the box office, and the manager's private office near by. The auditorium is reached from the right of this division of the entrance-hall, through five large double doors, each six feet wide, constructed of cherry and stained glass. The seats on the floor are divided by four aisles, one on each side of the auditorium and two between, which are wedge-shaped, two feet wide nearest the stage, and increasing as they run back until they reach at the end four feet. There is no parquet circle on this floor, but the last four rows of the orchestra are separated from the others by a gold-plated railing. There are six private boxes, three on either side of the proscenium arch. The balcony, reached from the main floor, to the right and left of the main entrance, by stairs six feet wide, has seats for 450 persons, the two front rows marked off, to be sold at a higher price than the others, and the aisles are shaped like those in the floor below. Overhead is the gallery, with comfortable seats for about 450 persons. The seating capacity of the entire house is 1,650, 750 of these seats being on the orchestra floor. Thus it is the fourth in size, the Boston, Globe, and Museum

outranking it in the order named. The seats are of cherry, upholstered in leather and plush, and are so constructed that the back follows the forward motion of the body; so that when a person leans forward he gives to those in the row behind him a good chance to get to and from their places with comfort. Upon the seat of each chair is a rack for a hat, and on a projection forming part of the foot of the chair is a place for a cane or an umbrella. Novel and most agreeable features of the theatre are the smoking-room for gentlemen and the parlor for ladies. The smoking-room is in the basement, reached by a stairway at the right of the orchestra, under the balcony stairs. It is comfortably fitted with tables, chairs, and sofas, and connected with it are wash-rooms and retiring-rooms. The ladies' parlor is on the left of the orchestra and on the same floor. It is handsomely furnished, and elaborately decorated, and has connected with it toilet and retiring rooms. On the left of the balcony are also ladies' retiring and toilet rooms similar to those on the floor below. The dome in the centre of the ceiling of the theatre is 55 feet above the centre of the orchestra, and is 44 feet in diameter. The proscenium arch is 41 feet high, and 38 feet wide. The proscenium frame is very nearly square with square corners. It is the unusual width of 5 feet, and is decorated with three large reeds of dead-gold, with a vine of carved leaves of burnished gold upon and around them; the indented places between the reeds are colored a rich vermillion. The stage is 73 by 40 feet, and the distance from the curtain line to the centre of the row of footlights is but 7 feet. The interior decorations of the theatre are in rich hues, crimson and gold the prevailing tints. The dome shows arabesques on a gold ground, forming a frame to eight groups of cupids. Jewels of varied colors set in the walls below the cornice aid in producing brilliancy. The effect of the whole is heightened by the use of ivory and gold on the gallery fronts, the designs for which are made up of cupids, flowers, and fruits. The scene-room is reached from the stage through two large fire-proof doorways. Near it are two large dressing-rooms for the use of stars or principal actors, which lead directly to the stage. The ladies' dressing-rooms are on the floor above. There are 22 of them, and lead from the ladies' green-room. The dressing-rooms for gentlemen are in the basement. The boiler-room is entirely separated from the main building. There are ample exits. The gallery stairs are six feet wide, with no windings, but provided with broad platforms; and there is an extra exit from the gallery into the balcony, for use in case of fire or panic in the theatre. There are also additional exits from the auditorium, at the side on to Hollis Street. The exterior decorations are simple but striking. Above the main entrance, in a panel, is the name of the theatre, and over this, in a larger ornamented freestone panel, are carved portraits of Beethoven, Shakespeare, and Dickens, intended to symbolize Music, Drama, and Literature. The entrance front is of stone. The doorways are flanked by round columns, with richly carved capitals; figures of griffins and other fanciful conceits are worked in here and there. The Hollis Street was completed in November, 1885, and opened brilliantly on the evening of Monday the 9th with the first presentation in Boston of the comic opera of the "Mikado," by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. This ran through the entire winter season. A dedicatory poem was read by Mr. Nathaniel Childs, its author. The theatre is owned by R. B. Brigham, and Isaac B. Rich is manager. John R. Hall was the architect.

Holton Protestant Pauper-Fund. A bequest of James Holton "to the inhabitants of the town of Brighton," — who also gave the Holton library [see *Brighton District*] — "to be annually expended forever in purchasing and distributing provisions among poor and indigent Protestant families, in said town of Brighton, on Thanksgiving or other holidays, or just previous to such holidays, to the end that such poor Protestant families may have the means, in some degree, of enjoying such holidays in common with their fellow-citizens;" and he specially directed, "that, in such periodical distributions, unmarried Protestant females, who are poor or needy, shall receive a liberal share of provisions, and also other articles of comfort, such as said distributors shall deem to be most conducive to the comfort

and happiness of that lone class of citizens." Since annexation this fund has been administered by the overseers of the poor. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*] The fund amounts to $2,558.

Home for Destitute Catholic Children, Harrison Avenue, East Concord and Stoughton streets. This is maintained by the "Association for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children," incorporated in 1864; its domestic affairs being in charge of the Sisters of Charity. [See Sisters of Charity, under *Catholic Religious Orders.*] The Home and the work of the association grew out of the Eliot Charity School, for some time conducted at No. 9 High Street. Soon after the Sisters of Charity assumed the direction of its affairs, which was in 1866, the institution was removed to No. 10 Common Street; and the next move was to the present location, the building having been erected in 1870. The Home-building is well arranged for its purpose. It is 175 feet in length, 50 feet in depth, and three stories high, with a French roof. It has school-rooms, play-rooms, dormitories, infirmaries, bath-rooms, and dining-rooms, affording ample accommodation for more than 200 children at one time. Children of any creed, color, or nativity are admitted; it is a home for the destitute or friendless little ones of all kinds. Here they are instructed and cared for by the Sisters of Charity until returned to their friends, placed in situations, or provided with good Catholic homes. Care is exercised in all cases where any are sought for adoption; and persons desiring to adopt are required to bring recommendations from their parish priest. The Home is supported altogether by voluntary subscriptions, and an annual Charity Ball is given for its benefit. About $13,000 are spent yearly in maintaining it, and the cost of each child averages $1.33 per week.

Home for Incurables (The Boston). Dorchester Avenue, near Codman Street, Dorchester District. Established 1882; incorporated 1884. A refuge for those who cannot remain in any other hospital on account of incurable disease. It is especially designed for those suffering from chronic rheumatism and paralysis, and for hopeless cripples. Men, women, and children are admitted. It is in the charge of a matron. The building is attractively located, and its rooms are sunny and cheerful. The Home was started in the Brighton District by Miss Cordelia Harmon, who died at her post.

Home for Intemperate Women (The Massachusetts). No. 41 Worcester Street. Incorporated in March, 1881. This is a refuge for those who desire to reform, or who it is believed can be reformed. The plan on which it is managed corresponds with that of the Washingtonian Home for men. [See *Washingtonian Home.*] It is in charge of a matron; medical attendance is furnished, the theory being that intemperance is to some extent a disease; and there are paid superintendents of the different departments. It is under the general direction of a board of managers, consisting of ladies and gentlemen of position. The inmates are provided with an abundance of work, and most of them are employed in the laundry or sewing-room, which are the most prominent features of the Home. Incidentally their employments are an important source of revenue to the institution. When their reformation is effected, situations are found for them, the employers always being made acquainted with their history, or they are sent to their homes. It is the custom for the matron to visit the municipal court regularly, and through the probation officer obtain permission to take to the Home such women whose reformation appears to be possible. The institution is to be enlarged so as to provide accommodations for others in better circumstances than those rescued from the courts, who are the victims of intemperance, or the opium habit, and need a temporary place of refuge. The building in which the Home is located is the property of the association.

Homes. See *Asylums and Homes.*

Homœopathic Hospital (The Massachusetts). East Concord Street. Chartered in 1855, this institution came within a single vote in the State senate of receiving generous State aid. Had this been given, the hospital would have entered upon its work at once; but failing of this, it remained inactive until 1870. A small house was then hired, at No. 14 Burroughs Place; and, fitted up with 14 beds, it was opened as a hospital in January, 1871. In November of the same

year, 8 of the prominent homœopathic physicians in the city were summoned for trial and expulsion from the Massachusetts Medical Society, for "conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable man and a member of the society." Although not so expressed, this was aimed at members believing in and practising homœopathy. An injunction from the supreme court prevented a summary expulsion of members for this cause, and the subject was warmly discussed in the public journals. The great interest thus excited by this attempted action of the society toward the homœopathists resulted in a public fair in aid of the hospital, which realized more than $80,000 for its funds. Land was secured on East Concord Street, near the City Hospital, and a fine and commodious building was erected, containing 40 beds. This was opened for patients in May, 1876. In 1881 an additional tract of land was conveyed to the hospital by the city. Cases of accident or extreme necessity are admitted to the hospital without delay. Contagious diseases, syphilis, delirium tremens, and incurable cases are excluded. No patient is allowed to remain longer than 12 weeks, except by special consent of the medical board. Free patients, when able, assist in nursing, etc. There are 73 beds, 17 of which are free. [See *Appendix A.*]

Homœopathic Medical Dispensary (The). Central dispensary No. 14 Burroughs Place; West End Branch Charity Building, Chardon Street; and the college branch, Medical College building, East Concord Street. Chartered in 1856, and opened to the public in 1857. At first it was supported by private subscriptions; but in March, 1850, a fair was held in Music Hall, which in five days netted the sum of $13,100. The income of this, with occasional donations, has since sustained the dispensary. It has three branches, as stated above. In 1885 it cared for 16,564 poor patients and furnished 42,787 prescriptions. Every department is free to the poor. The central dispensary and the West End branch are open daily, except Sundays, from eleven A. M. to twelve M. The college branch is divided into eleven departments, and the medical department is open from ten to eleven A. M. daily. The out-patients are treated principally by advanced students in the Boston University School of Medicine. [See *Boston University.*] There are connected with the dispensary 36 physicians, all of whom do their work without pay.

Homœopathic Medical Society (The Massachusetts). The principle in medicine expressed by the phrase *Similia similibus curantur* was known to the earliest writers in medicine; but it was first considered as a basis for all curative drug action in 1790, by Samuel Hahnemann, who, from that time till his death in 1844, devoted himself to the development of the system which he called homœopathy. In 1825 Hans Christian Gram, a native of Boston though educated in the University of Copenhagen, first introduced this system into America. In 1833 Dr. Constantine Hening, one of its strongest supporters, came to this country, and practised in Philadelphia until his death in 1881. In 1835 a medical college was established in Allentown, Pa., to teach this system. In 1838 Dr. Samuel Gregg of Medford became a convert to homœopathy. Soon after, Dr. Josiah Flagg of Boston, Dr. Charles Wild of Brookline, and Dr. C. M. Weld of Jamaica Plain adopted its principles; and in 1840 they with others formed a medical society known as the "Homœopathic Fraternity," which met at the houses of its members in turn on the "Monday evening next preceding the full of the moon." At these meetings the knowledge gained of this new and strange system of medicine was mutually imparted by its members. In 1856 the membership had increased to nearly 70, and that year they were incorporated by the State as the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. The society holds its meetings semi-annually, in April and October. Its membership in 1886 had reached 240. Each year a volume of reports of the transactions of the society is published. There is also a Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, which holds its meetings in the Medical College of the Boston University, East Concord Street [see *Boston University*], on the second Thursday of each month.

Horace Mann School for the Deaf. See *Deaf and Dumb (Schools and Societies for the).*

Horace Mann Statue. See *Mann, Horace, Statue of.*

Horse Cars. See *Street Railways.*

Horticultural Society (The Massachusetts). Headquarters in Horticultural Hall building, on Tremont Street, between Bromfield and Bosworth streets. Organized March 17, 1829, and incorporated the following month, this is the oldest horticultural society, with a single exception, — the Pennsylvania Society, — in the country. It has always maintained a foremost position among American societies of its class, and has done more than any other for the intelligent development of horticulture over a large field. It has also lent its influence to forward several educational enterprises and public improvements; its chief work in the latter direction being the establishment of the beautiful cemetery of Mount Auburn. It began with a membership of 140 during its first year, embracing many of the leading citizens of that day. In after years its members greatly increased in numbers, and it added many honorary and corresponding members. Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury was its first president, Cheever Newhall of Boston the first treasurer, Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston the first corresponding secretary, and Robert L. Emmons of Boston the first recording secretary. The society was organized with these officers and 38 councillors. The first annual exhibition was held in September of its first year; and the custom of weekly exhibitions through all but the midwinter months was begun in that year, and has since been continued without break. Diplomas and liberal premiums are offered for the best exhibits of plants, flowers, and fruits at these weekly and annual exhibitions. The movement for the establishment of Mount Auburn Cemetery was begun before the formation of this society, but nothing practical was accomplished until it took hold of the matter. The first plan embraced an experimental garden, as well as a cemetery; and it was this project that the society adopted. The first suggestion came from Dr. Jacob Bigelow, and was proposed to a number of gentlemen, whom he invited to meet him, in the winter of 1825, at his house, then in Summer Street. At this time the idea of a suburban cemetery was new to this country, nothing of the kind being then in existence. Mount Auburn was then known as "Stone's Woods," and was much frequented on account of its rural attractions, and the scenery about it, by students of Harvard as well as others. The name of "Sweet Auburn" was given it by a couple of Harvard men, and after it became the cemetery the name of Auburn was formally attached to it. The Horticultural Society indorsed the project for the Experimental Garden and Cemetery here in 1831; purchasing the property from Charles W. Brimmer, Jr., who had intended to make a country-seat of it. The purchase was perfected after subscribers to 100 lots of 300 feet square, at the rate of $00 each, had been obtained. The Act of the Legislature authorizing the society to hold land for a rural cemetery, and to lay it out and dedicate it for that purpose, was obtained in June of the same year; and on September 24 following, the place was formally dedicated, Judge Story delivering the address, Rev. Henry Ware making the prayer, and a hymn written by Rev. John Pierpont being a feature of the occasion. Forest-trees, plants, and flower-beds were set out, and avenues, paths, and walks constructed; and at subsequent exhibitions of the society, noteworthy exhibits from the Experimental Garden and rural cemetery were made. The first interment in the cemetery was that of a child, in 1832; and the first monument erected was to the memory of Hannah Adams of Medfield, who achieved some distinction as a writer of historical works, and who was one of the earliest female authors in the country. The first gateway was designed by Dr. Bigelow, and stood until 1842, when the present stone gates of similar design replaced it. The first receiving tomb, of granite, was set up in 1832. In 1835 Mount Auburn was sold by the society to the proprietors of the lots within it, and the Proprietors of Mount Auburn Cemetery were then incorporated. This change was not effected without some friction between the two organizations; but all differences were in time adjusted through indentures entered into, the first in 1838, and the second in 1809.

The first Horticultural Hall established by the society was at No. 52 North Market Street. In 1831 the soci-

ety removed to Joy's Building, — succeeded by the Rogers Building on Washington Street, opposite the head of State Street, — next, to No. 81 Cornhill, then to No. 23 Tremont Row, next into the old Latin School building, on School Street, and in 1845 into its own building on the site of the old Latin School building, now occupied by the Parker House. This first building was the first ever erected by such a society. It was a granite front, after the prevailing style of architecture in the town at the time. In front of the first story were huge Doric piers; and of that above, fluted Corinthian pilasters surmounted by entablature and pediment. On the ground floor was a seed store, and the large hall of the society on the floor above. This, also after the prevailing style, which was carried to such extremes [see *Architecture*], was decorated with Corinthian pilasters. This building was dedicated on May 15, 1845. The orator of the occasion was the late George Lunt; and Marshall P. Wilder, then the president of the society, delivered an address. This building early proved insufficient for the needs of the society, and before many years a movement was begun to secure larger quarters. In 1859 the School Street building was sold to Harvey D. Parker, who thereupon removed it, and built in its place the wing of his hotel now occupied on the first floor by the ladies' dining-room; and rooms were secured for the society on the corner of Washington and West streets. In 1863 the estate then known as the Montgomery House was purchased; and on Aug. 18, 1864, the corner-stone of the present building was laid. In September of the following year the building was completed, and was dedicated on the 10th of that month. On that occasion Rev. Dr. Frederick D. Huntington offered the prayer; and Charles M. Hovey, then the president of the society, delivered the dedicatory address. The building is of Concord white granite; the front is highly ornamented, the central division decorated with an order of coupled columns repeated in pilasters beyond, Doric in the first story, Ionic in the second, and Corinthian in the third. Surmounting the central division of the façade is a granite statue of Ceres; and on the north and south buttresses of the second story in the front of the building are other statues cut in granite, — one of Flora, and the other of Pomona. These statues were modelled by Martin Milmore. Gridley J. F. Bryant was the architect of the building. On the street floor are stores: and on the second and third respectively the public halls of the society, reached from the street by a flight of broad marble steps. The first is called the Lower Hall. It is ornamented with portraits and busts of a number of the founders of the society, benefactors, and prominent members. The second, or Upper Hall, is reached by stairways on either side of the building. This is, like the other hall, large, well lighted, attractively decorated, and adorned with portraits. The latter include portraits of the presidents of the society, and a full-length portrait of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, the projector of Mount Auburn. The Lower Hall is used for the weekly shows of the society, and both for the annual shows. Both are also frequently let as public halls for various classes of entertainments. [See *Halls.*] The library-room is at the front of the second story. Here is one of the best selected libraries in the United States. It dates from the year in which the institution was incorporated — 1820, when the first books were given by Robert Manning, one of the founders of the society. This gift was followed by others from many prominent gentlemen of those days. Isaac Cox Barnet, U. S. Consul, early acted as the society's agent in Paris for the purchase of books, and Col. Thomas Aspinwall, also when consul, performed the same office in London. By this means the library received many works of great value. The most important event in the history of the library was the generosity displayed in 1800 by ex-president Jonah Stickney, who gave it, under certain conditions, the use of a fund of $12,000. The society has also received at various other times other gifts and bequests for the benefit of the library. The library in 1880 contained 4,800 volumes and 1,350 pamphlets, an increase of 1,400 books and 750 pamphlets since 1878. Works of great value have been selected with such professional skill that it stands at the head of horticultural libraries in this country, and is believed to be equalled by few in Europe. The reading-room is

well supplied with the leading periodicals published in this country and abroad on horticultural and kindred subjects. The following is the list of the founders of the society: Enoch Bartlett of Roxbury, Andrews Breed of Lynn, Henry A. Breed of Lynn, Zebedee Cook, Jr., of Dorchester, H. A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury, Samuel Downer of Roxbury, Robert L. Emmons of Boston, Benjamin V. French of Boston, John M. Ives of Salem, William Kenrick of Newton, John Lowell of Roxbury, Robert Manning of Salem, Cheever Newhall of Dorchester, John B. Russell of Boston, William H. Sumner of Dorchester, and Jonathan Winship of Brighton. The admission fee to members was at first $5, annual assessment $2, and cost of life membership $30. The former is now $10, with assessments and cost of life membership as before. [See *Appendix A.*]

Hospitals. Following is a list of the various hospitals within the city limits, each of which will be found described in detail in separate paragraphs elsewhere in this book. With the exception of the City Hospital, the funds by which these are supported are largely, and in many cases wholly, accumulated from private subscriptions of the benevolent.

Adams Nervine Asylum. For persons of both sexes affected with nervous diseases. West Roxbury District, Centre Street.

Boston City Hospital. For both sexes. City institution. Out-patients treated medically and surgically. Harrison Avenue, opposite Worcester Square.

Boston Lying-In Hospital. No. 24 McLean Street.

Carney Hospital. General Hospital for both sexes. South Boston, Old Harbor Street.

Channing Home. For women and children, chiefly incurables. No. 30 McLean Street.

Children's Hospital. Medical and surgical treatment to children from two to twelve. Department for out-patients. Huntington Avenue, Back Bay district.

Consumptives' Home. For both sexes. Homœopathic treatment. Roxbury District, corner of Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue.

Free Hospital for Women. For treatment of diseases of women. No. 00 East Springfield Street.

Hospital for Infants (West End Day Nursery and Hospital for Infants). For children under two years of age. No. 37 Blossom Street.

House of the Good Samaritan. For treatment of women and children, especially incurables. No. 6 McLean Street.

Massachusetts General Hospital. For both sexes. Out-patients treated. Dental infirmary and training-school for nurses connected with hospital. Blossom Street, at west end of McLean Street.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. For both sexes. Homœopathic treatment. East Concord Street, between Harrison Avenue and Albany Street.

New England Hospital for Women and Children. Under the charge of women. Offers young women studying medicine opportunities for clinical study which other hospitals afford to young men. Codman Avenue, between Washington and Amory streets.

Small-pox Hospital. Near rear entrance of Forest Hills Cemetery, Canterbury Street.

Spinal Home. For both sexes afflicted with spinal diseases. Homœopathic treatment. Roxbury District, corner Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital. For women. No. 78 Waltham Street.

St. Joseph's Home for Sick and Destitute Servant-girls. For incurables especially. No. 41 to 45 East Brookline Street.

St. Mary's Lying-In Hospital (and Infant Asylum) Dorchester District, Bowdoin Street.

The United States Naval Hospital connected with the Charlestown Navy Yard is situated in Chelsea. The United States Marine Hospital service is also situated here; its Boston office is at the Custom House.

Hospital for Infants. See *West End Day Nursery and Hospital for Infants.*

Hospital Newspaper Society. A worthy organization, whose aim is to supply the inmates of hospitals, insane asylums, and the State penal institutions with good reading matter. Boxes are placed in the railway stations for the collection of newspapers, magazines, and books. These are emptied every morning and their contents promptly distributed. At Christmas-time Christmas cards are also distributed. Magazines, pamphlets, and books are received at the headquarters of the society, No. 113 Revere Street, West End.

Hotels. The number of hotels of all classes in the city is not large. Exclusive of the many which are classed as family hotels [see *Apartment-Houses*], there are but about 125. Of this number, a large proportion are of the first or second class; and of the third-class, many are superior to the second-class hotels in some other American cities. Among the first-class are many houses which have a wide reputation. Of these the oldest are the United States Hotel, the Tremont, American, and Revere Houses. One of the older houses is also the comfortable and

modernized Quincy House; and the old Adams House, demolished in 1882, to make way for the newer Adams House, was of venerable age. Of later date than any of the above, but themselves full of years, are the Parker House and Young's Hotel; and of the newer houses are the Hotel Brunswick and the Hotel Vendome, elegant hotels in the Back Bay district, and the Hotel Thorndike on Boylston Street, at the corner of Church, near the Boston and Providence Railway Station. These several hotels are described, with sketches of their history, in separate paragraphs in this book. The present modern hotels of the city have entirely superseded the old-time inns, as they themselves superseded the taverns of still earlier times. The present are stately structures, with every modern convenience, every comfort, and every luxury; but of necessity they lack the good cheer and homely hospitality of the old-fashioned inn, whose ruddy-faced landlord (it is a tradition that the old-time landlord invariably *was* ruddy-faced, with a generous girth and comfortable proportions, indicating familiar acquaintance with his own good cheer) himself came to the inn-door, and welcomed his guests as they stepped out of the great lumbering stage-coaches at their journey's end. Now it is the elegant and impressive hotel-clerk, behind the polished office-counter, who receives the guest: the old-time landlord has passed away, with the sanded tavern-floor, the "tap-room," and all the mellowing though perhaps rude comforts of those dead and gone times. [See *Taverns of the Earlier Days.*]

Hotel Brunswick, Boylston Street, corner of Clarendon Street, Back Bay district. Situated in the cluster of elegant buildings and dwellings which mark this fine section of the city, the Brunswick is adorned and furnished accordingly. It covers more than half an acre of ground, is 224 × 125 feet, and six stories high with basement. Built of brick, with heavy sandstone trimmings, the front of its lower stories highly ornamented, its exterior is most attractive. Of the interior the principal finish of the first two stories is black walnut. On the right of the principal entrance are two parlors for the use of ladies, and on the left the gentlemen's parlor. The large dining-room is on the right of the ladies' entrance; and there is another on the easterly side of the house, which was dedicated by the "Whittier dinner," given on the 70th anniversary of the poet's birth in 1877, by the publishers of the "Atlantic Monthly," and at which there was a quite distinguished literary gathering. Both these dining-halls have marble-tile floors; the walls are colored Pompeian red, and the ceilings frescoed to correspond. The five stories above this floor are divided into suites and single rooms, each conveniently arranged, and provided with every modern improvement and convenience, including open fire-places, beside steam-heating apparatus; every chamber has hot and cold water, and every suite a bath-room. There are 350 rooms in all; and the house has one of the most luxurious of the Whittier elevators. The cost of the building was nearly a million dollars. It was built in 1874, and enlarged in 1876. It was designed by Peabody & Stearns, and is essentially fire-proof. It is sumptuously furnished throughout, and the main rooms and suites are extensively decorated. The house is a favorite one with the best classes of travellers; and it always has a large number of permanent guests in the winter season. Many distinguished visitors to the city have been guests at the house. The proprietors are Amos Barnes and John W. Dunklee. They have made it one of the most famous of Boston hotels. It is conducted on the American plan, and the ordinary terms are $5 per day. Its exterior is nightly illuminated by the electric light.

Hotel Thorndike (The), Boylston Street, corner of Church. A moderate-sized, attractively finished hotel, built in 1885–86 for families and transient guests. The majority of its suites consist of a parlor, two bedrooms, a bath-room, and ample closets, so that it is in large part a family apartment-house. It is built of rough sandstone to the second story, and above of brick partly moulded, with a unique front. The interior is well arranged. S. J. F. Thayer was the architect. The Thorndike is conducted on the European plan.

Hotel Vendome (The). Commonwealth Avenue, corner of Dartmouth Street, Back Bay district. One of the most sumptuous of the hotels of the city

in its interior decorations, finish, furnishings, and appointments. Its fronts are of white Tuckahoe and Italian marble, with elaborately carved windows and doors. The roof and towers are of wrought iron, covered with slate. The floors are laid upon iron beams and brick arches, and all the interior partitions are of incombustible material. The Commonwealth Avenue front extends 240 feet, and that on Dartmouth Street 125 feet; and the building, with its basement story and mansard roof, is eight stories in height. On the first floor is the rotunda and the various public rooms. The rotunda is paved with English encaustic tiles, in colors and patterns harmonizing with the furnishings; and it is finished in hard woods, cathedral glass, and fresco-work. There are five great dining-rooms, an elegant banquet-hall 30 by 110 feet, and several grand parlors. These are all reached, not only by the main entrance, but by private entrance on Commonwealth Avenue; so that clubs and parties can be entertained and served without interference with the regular business of the hotel. There is also a ladies' entrance on Dartmouth Street. The large dining-hall is richly adorned with mirrors, carved mahogany and cherry wood, frescoes, and a handsome frieze. It seats 320 persons. Each of the six upper stories contains 70 rooms, arranged so as to be used singly or in suites. Every apartment has access to a spacious bath-room, which, as well as every gas-fixture, has independent ventilating tubes. There are no open basins in the chambers, all being shut off in closets adjoining. Every room is provided with an open fire-place, although the entire building is heated by steam. The registers serve a double purpose, supplying either ventilation or warmth, each obtained by simply turning a knob to the right or left. Two large elevators, one for baggage, and several smaller elevators for special purposes, provide ample facilities for transit up or down. The house, in every part, is most luxuriously furnished; and the parlors are decorated and adorned in a tasteful and elegant style. The Vendome is conducted on the American plan. The charge is $5 a day. It is one of the favorite hotels for elegant banquets. It was built by Charles Whitney, at a cost of a million dollars. The architects were J. F. Ober and George D. Rand.

House of the Angel Guardian. No. 85 Vernon Street, Roxbury District. Established in 1851, incorporated 1853. An institution for the relief, education, and reformation of orphan and deserted children, especially wayward boys. Graded schools are maintained, open daily forenoon and afternoon; and religious instruction is given by the Catholic Brothers of Charity, who conduct it. The terms are $120 per annum, but a few belonging to the diocese are received free, if legally given up, and a reduction is made for orphans and for boys sent by charitable societies. There are accommodations for 225. Places are ultimately obtained for the boys, where they may learn trades or methods of business, or with farmers. Visitors are admitted daily, from five to nine. About 200 is the average number of boys in the House. [See *Catholic Religious Orders.*]

House of the Good Samaritan. No. 6 McLean Street. Incorporated in 1800. An institution affording free hospital care and treatment to women and children. It has 28 beds, 10 of them for children. Boys only under six are received. Though established especially for chronic cases and incurables, others are occasionally received. Connected with the institution is a "clothing club," which gives out work to poor women; thus they are helped, and garments are provided for the house. The institution is unsectarian so far as admittance of patients is concerned, they being received irrespective of creed or nationality; but Episcopal services are regularly held. Visitors to patients are admitted at stated hours on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It is directed by a board of lady managers. The secretary resides at the house, and superintends it.

House of the Good Shepherd. Tremont Street, opposite Parker Hill Avenue, Roxbury District. Established in 1867, incorporated in 1870. Its object is to shelter and reclaim unfortunate and abandoned women and girls, and to protect women and girls who are exposed to danger. It gives, beside shelter, food and employment, and instruction in religion, good morals, reading, and writing. It maintains a "class of preservation,"

made up of wayward and insubordinate girls. It is managed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic order; but its benefits and shelter are extended to women of all creeds and denominations. A successful effort was made during 1882 to lift the debt, and increase the usefulness of the institution by enlarging its dormitories. [See *Catholic Religious Orders.*]

Howard Athenæum. Howard Street. Since 1868 a variety theatre, with occasional production of melodrama. The leading and most successful playhouse of its class, the Howard has a history of unusual interest. In its palmy days it was the representative theatre of the city; a favorite with the patrons of "the legitimate;" and its stock companies embraced many of the foremost actors and actresses of their time. It was first opened as a theatre on the evening of Oct. 13, 1845, under the management of Thomas Ford. It had previously been a large ill-shaped wooden structure, known as "Miller's Tabernacle," occupied by the "Millerites," or "Latter-day Saints," who flourished most extensively in the years 1843–44 [see *Adventists*]; and it stands on the site of an old time fashionable boarding-house, that in which Governor Eustis died in February, 1825. He was lodging here at the time, during the session of the General Court, his home in Roxbury, in the old Shirley mansion-house, being in those days regarded as far out of town. The address at the opening of the theatre was by Frederick S. Hill, and was delivered by Mrs. H. Cramer, a London actress, a great favorite at that time in American cities. She made her American *début* in 1837, at the St. Charles, New Orleans, as *Lady Teazle*, and for many years after was a leading actress on New York and Philadelphia boards. The plays on this opening night were "The School for Scandal" and "The Day after the Wedding." During the following winter, Feb. 25, the theatre was burned. It was immediately rebuilt; and the new building, the present structure, was opened on the evening of Oct. 25, 1846, under the management of James H. Hackett & Co. The opening address on this occasion was delivered by George Vandenhoff; and the plays were "The Rivals" and "A Chaste Salute." William Warren, the famous comedian, who has contributed so much to the fame of the stage of Boston, then made his first appearance in Boston, as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*. During the years following and preceding its opening as a variety theatre, the Howard was managed by Thomas Ford again, William F. Johnson, William L. Ayling, Sands, Lent & Co., Charles R. Thorne, Baker & English, Wyzeman Marshall, Henry Willard, and Isaac B. Rich. Among the actors and actresses who, during this period, from time to time appeared on its stage, were James W. Wallack, Jr.; Mrs. Warner, the English tragedienne; Anderson, "the Wizard of the North;" Lola Montez, Matilda Heron, the Sontag opera troupe, Fannie Marsh, Edwin Adams, Maggie Mitchell, Helen Western, Joseph Proctor, and E. L. Davenport. A play by Miss Louisa M. Alcott, a lively farce, was once produced here in the early days. The last season of its management as a theatre for the presentation of the "legitimate," the members of the stock company comprised the following: Harry G. Clarke, Harry Crisp, F. L. Keller, C. F. Nichols, William Scallan, J. W. Norris, Mrs. M. A. Farren, Miss Fannie Marsh, Lillie Marden, Adele Clarke. The stars included Cecile Rush; the Worrell Sisters, in "Under the Gaslight," which was first performed in Boston Oct. 7, 1867; John Brougham, who performed "Jerry the Swell," in his five act New York local piece, "The Lottery of Life;" Marie Zoe, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Joseph Proctor, Maggie Mitchell, John E. Owens, John Brougham (a second engagement), and Kate Fisher. Dr. J. S. Jones's play of "Captain Lascar, the Pilot of Brest," and Boucicault's "The Long Strike," had successful runs this season. With such a round of star performances, the change to the regular variety performance was by all means abrupt. The Howard was opened as a variety theatre at the beginning of the season of 1867, under the management of Rich & Trowbridge. During the season of 1869–70, its managers were Rich, Hart & Trowbridge; 1870–71, Rich, Stetson & Trowbridge; the next season, and until 1878, Rich & Stetson; during the season of 1878–79, B. F. Tyron, who elevated the standard of performances somewhat; in 1880–81, Wil-

liam Harris; in 1881–82, William Harris and Isaac B. Rich; in 1882–86, William Harris. The Howard seats 1,500 people, and the prices range from 35 cents to $1.00. It is the favorite theatre with the "gallery-gods," and is a profitable institution. Even since it became a variety theatre, the "legitimate" has occasionally returned to its stage with signal success; notably in the engagements of the Vokes family, which attracted most fashionable audiences.

Howard Benevolent Society (The). Office of president No. 433 Shawmut Avenue and of the secretary No. 334 Shawmut Avenue. Organized in 1812, and incorporated in 1818, for the purpose of relieving the sick and destitute of the city proper, and East and South Boston, especially the better class of American poor, who do not seek or receive public aid. At the time of its formation it was, with a single exception, the only almsgiving society in the town; and it is claimed to be the pioneer in the field of systematic benevolence. It disburses about $6,000 a year in its charitable work. This is done without expense for office-rent, salaries, or paid visitors. Its help to its beneficiaries is of various kinds. It gives fuel, groceries, and other necessities and comforts, but rarely money. No assistance is given in the first instance without a visit from a member of the committee. Industry, temperance, and constant school attendance are required. The society has twelve distributors, who represent as many districts. The boundaries of the district are as follows: —

District 1. East Boston.

District 2. From Chelsea Ferry, through Hanover, Portland, and Causeway streets, to Warren Bridge.

District 3. From Chelsea Ferry, through Hanover, Court, School, and Milk streets to Central Wharf.

District 4. From Causeway, through Portland, Hanover, Court, Green, and Allen streets, to the water.

District 5. Through Beacon, Park, Tremont, Court, Green and Allen streets, to the water.

District 6. West Street, through Tremont, Boylston, Berkeley, Tremont, Warrenton, and Washington streets, to West Street.

District 7. From Central Wharf, through Milk, Washington, School, Tremont, West, Bedford, and Summer streets, to the water.

District 8. From the water, through Summer, Bedford, Washington, and Dover streets, to Dover Street Bridge.

District 9. From Washington, through Dover, Tremont, Warrenton, and Washington streets.

District 10. Between Dover and Berkeley streets, and the old Boston and Roxbury line.

District 11. South Boston, northwest of C Street.

District 12. South Boston, southeast of C Street

The corporation has a seal, on which is inscribed, "Howard Benevolent Society, incorporated 1818," encircled by the words, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

"Hub of the Universe." This other name for Boston, employed by good-humored critics of the "outside world," and by complacent Bostonians as well, grew out of an expression used by the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," — Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, — in one of his famous "Autocrat" papers. The term originally was, "Boston State House is the hub of the solar system:" and it has come to be contracted and condensed as above. This is the bright and breezy passage in which the "happy thought" is introduced: —

"A jaunty-looking person, who had come in with the young fellow they called John, — evidently a stranger, — said there was one more wise man's saying that he had heard; it was about our place, but he didn't know who said it. — A civil curiosity was manifested by the company to hear the fourth wise saying. I heard him distinctly whispering to the young fellow who brought him to dinner, *Shall I tell it?* to which the answer was, *Go ahead!* Well, — he said, — this was what I heard: —

"'Boston State House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar.'

"Sir, — said I, — I am gratified with your remark. It expresses with pleasing vivacity that which I have sometimes heard uttered with malignant dulness. The satire of the remark is essentially true of Boston, and of all other considerable — and inconsiderable — places with which I have had the privilege of being acquainted. Cockneys think London is the only place in the world. Frenchmen — you remember the line about Paris, the Court, the World, etc. — I recollect well, by the way, a sign in that city which ran thus: 'Hôtel de l'Univers et des États Unis;' and as Paris *is* the universe to a Frenchman, of course the United States are outside of it. 'See Naples, and then die.' — It is quite as bad with smaller places. I have been about, lecturing, you know, and have found the following propositions to hold true of all of them.

"First. The axis of the earth sticks out visibly through the centre of each and every town or city.

"Second. If more than fifty years have passed since its foundation, it is affectionately styled by

the inhabitants the 'good old town of'—— (whatever its name may happen to be).

"Third. Every collection of its inhabitants that comes together to listen to a stranger is invariably declared to be a 'remarkably intelligent audience.'

"Fourth. The climate of the place is particularly favorable to longevity.

"Fifth. It contains several persons of vast talent little known to the world (one or two of them, you may perhaps chance to remember, sent short pieces to the 'Pactolian' some time since, which were 'respectfully declined').

"Boston is just like other places of its size; only perhaps, considering its excellent fish-market, paid fire-department, superior monthly publications, and correct habit of spelling the English language, it has some right to look down on the mob of cities. I'll tell you, though, if you want to know it, what is the real offence of Boston. It drains a large water-shed of its intellect, and will not itself be drained. If it would only send away its first-rate men instead of its second-rate ones (no offence to the well-known exceptions, of which we are always proud), we should be spared such epigrammatic remarks as that which the gentleman has quoted. There can never be a real metropolis in this country, until the biggest centre can drain the lesser ones of their talent and wealth. — I have observed, by the way, that the people who really live in two great cities are by no means so jealous of each other, as are those of smaller cities situated within the intellectual basin, or *suction-range*, of one large one, of the pretensions of any other. Don't you see why? Because their promising young author and rising lawyer and large capitalist have been drained off to the neighboring big city; their prettiest girl has been exported to the same market; all their ambition points there, and all their thin gilding of glory comes from there. I hate little toad-eating cities."

Humane Society of Massachusetts. No. 7 Exchange Place. This is the oldest of the societies organized for the saving of life and the prevention or relief of suffering. It was organized in 1786, and incorporated in 1791, for the "recovery of persons who meet with such accidents as produce in them the appearance of death," and the promotion of the cause of humanity by "pursuing such means, from time to time, as shall have for their object the preservation of human life and the alleviation of its miseries." Its earliest efforts were particularly directed towards the saving of life on the sea-coast. It established huts of refuge along the shore, and maintained an organization of life-boatmen, years before the establishment of the government life-service; and its record of shipwrecked mariners assisted and life saved is a noble one. The national service was first begun in 1847, and regularly organized in 1848. Until that time the society, entirely supported by voluntary contributions, pursued its work. Later it was endowed by the Federal and State governments in recognition of its services upon the coast. In 1872 it was reorganized and considerably extended. The Massachusetts Society gives rewards of merit, not exceeding $20, to any citizen of the State who, "by signal exertion in peril, saves or attempts to save human life, or to any person who does the same for the life of a citizen of the Commonwealth." It also maintains five free beds at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and gives annually to the Lying-In Hospital. Its affairs are administered by the chairman of the standing committee, to whom application for information or for its benefits is to be made. [See *Appendix A.*]

Huntington Hall. Institute of Technology Building, Boylston Street, Back Bay district. The public hall of the institute, in which the Lowell Institute and other noteworthy courses of lectures are given, and in which scientific bodies occasionally meet. It is one of the largest halls, admirably arranged, and well equipped. It was named for one of the benefactors of the institute. [See *Halls, Institute of Technology*, and *Lowell Institute.*]

I.

Ice Trade. The export trade in ice was begun from Boston in 1806, by Frederick Tudor; and the first cargo, 130 tons, was shipped to Martinique. Subsequently cargoes were shipped to Jamaica and other West India Islands, and later to southern ports in the United States. For thirty years Mr. Tudor had a monopoly of the business, and amassed a large fortune from it. In time the trade was greatly extended, and was found to be exceedingly profitable. It continues to be large. As early as 1850 the domestic w of ice was begun, when several companies

were engaged in the business in and about Boston. The principal ice companies at present delivering in the city include the Boston Ice Company, office No. 70 State Street; the People's Ice Company, No. 194 Tremont Street; Highland Ice Company, No. 593 Albany Street, and No. 354 Blue Hill Avenue; the Driver's Union Ice Company, with offices No. 92 State Street and No. 202 Rutherford Avenue in the Charlestown District; and the South Boston Ice Company, No. 251 Dorchester Avenue. Others in the ice trade are Addison Gage & Co., No. 126 State Street, whose main ice-houses are at Spy Pond, Arlington, and who have the foreign trade to South America and the West Indies; T. S. Hittinger, No. 103 State Street; Jamaica Pond Ice Company, No. 2389 Washington Street; the Union Ice Company, No. 17½ T Wharf; and the Wenham Lake Ice Company, No. 92 State Street. The storage capacity of the Boston concerns, wholesalers and retailers, is about a million tons.

Immaculate Conception, Church of the. See *Church of the Immaculate Conception.*

Immigration, and Transportation of Immigrants. Of the Atlantic ports, New York receives by far the largest number of immigrants; and Boston stands second in the list. The arrangements for receiving European immigrants at this port, and promptly dispatching them to their various destinations in the West, are very complete. On their arrival they are transferred directly from the in-coming steamships at the docks at East Boston to West-bound cars, on the Grand Junction Railroad; and thus their passage through the city, and detention at the port, are entirely avoided.

Indian Rights Associations. Although the national organization is established in Philadelphia, the credit for the movement for reform in the administration of Indian affairs, and to secure to the Indian the protection and the rights of citizenship, belongs to Boston. Here it was started, and it was not until substantial progress had been made that it was taken up elsewhere. The work in later years began about 1880 with the agitation in behalf of the Ponca tribe, which was confined largely to Boston and its neighborhood. The committee representing many earnest citizens whose attention had been directed to the wrongs and sufferings of this tribe, included John D. Long, then governor of the State; Frederick O. Prince, then mayor of the city; the late Henry P. Kidder; the late Delano A. Goddard, editor of the "Advertiser," Rev. Edward E. Hale, William H. Lincoln, H. O. Houghton of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., J. W. Davis, Frank Wood, and Col. John S. Lockwood. As a result of the general campaign the Indian was given the right of habeas corpus, and forcible removals from the reservations were forever stopped. The work was then continued in the United States courts, reaching at last the Supreme Court. It was pressed through by A. J. Poppleton and J. L. Webster, lawyers of Omaha, Neb., whose services were given gratuitously, the object being to secure citizenship; and while it was quietly under way with little mention publicly, the Philadelphians started their national Indian Rights Association. Subsequently, at the suggestion of Gen. S. C. Armstrong of the Hampton, Va., industrial and normal school, who, supported by individuals in the Ponca movement and others in Boston, had carried on a considerable work at his school in the direction of the practical education of the Indian, a Boston branch of the Philadelphia association was formed. But there was no incorporation, and but little formality in organization or work. Dr. Samuel Eliot, the chairman, and two or three members of the executive committee carried the work through as emergencies demanded, and raised about $1,000 a year for the cause. In April, 1886, another effort was made at a meeting in Trinity Chapel on the evening of Fast Day, and a new organization was effected under the title of "The Boston Branch of the Indian Rights Association." The previous year a branch of the woman's society of Philadelphia was formed in Boston, under the title of the "Massachusetts Indian Association." [See *Appendix A.*] There is another woman's society in Boston known as the Dakota League. The Ponca committee is continued under the name of the "Indian Citizenship Association." A committee of conference representing the newly formed Boston branch of the Philadelphia national association, the women's societies,

and the Indian Citizenship Association, at a meeting soon after the organization of the Boston branch, decided that the merging of the several organizations into that was not desirable, so that each prosecutes its work separately. [See *Appendix A.*]

Industrial Aid Society. Headquarters, rooms Nos. 24 and 28 Central Charity Building, Chardon Street. Established 1835, incorporated 1847. It aims primarily to prevent pauperism by helping men and women to employment; but of later years it has extended its work in assisting the industrial training of poor children and adults as well, to improve their condition and make them better and self-supporting working-people. Through the general office in the Charity Building, which is in charge of the general agent of the society, work is found for men in town, in the country on farms and gardens, or in factories, or on outgoing vessels; and for women in domestic service, or as seamstresses, day-workers, factory-hands, and so on. In the winter seasons, the society maintains an organization for the employment of men in cleaning ice and snow from railroads; and in the summer time light work, such as gathering fruit or vegetables in country orchards or gardens, etc., is obtained for children. The society assisted in establishing the North End branch of the Boston Cooking School. [See *Cooking School.*] In the course of the year a large number of persons, averaging 2,700, are assisted to transient or permanent work by this society, at an average yearly expenditure of $4,000. [See *Appendix A.* and *Charitable and Benevolent Societies.*]

Industrial Schools. There are several large and well-conducted industrial schools in the city, — one, an industrial school for girls, in the Dorchester District; one in the Roxbury District, at the corner of Bartlett Street and Lambert Avenue [see *South End Industrial School*]; others for women and girls, connected with the North End Mission, on North Street [see *Boston North End Mission*]; and that known as the North Bennet Street Industrial School. [See this.] The Dorchester School was first opened in 1853, when it was incorporated, and was then situated in the town of Winchester. Its present location is on Centre Street, Dorchester District. It was incorporated "for the purpose of training to good conduct, and instructing in household labor, destitute or neglected girls." The girls admitted are taught housework, sewing, and the common branches of education. Order, neatness, and cleanliness are enforced; but the discipline is not rigid, and the girls are made to feel that they are in a pleasant home, rather than in a strictly ruled institution. As soon as they are able, the girls are sent out to earn their own living; each one, on leaving, — unless returned to her relatives, — being placed under the guardianship of one of the managers of the institution until she reaches the age of 21. No other than girls from 6 to 10 years of age are admitted, unless by special vote of the managers. Whenever the relatives of a girl are able to pay, a small sum is required for her board. The class of girls admitted are those whose relatives or friends are unable or unfit to care for them. The school is under the direction of a board of 14 managers, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Friends of the girls are admitted from two to five on the last Saturday of each month; others at any time. The schools of the North End Mission, one for women and the other for girls, teach sewing: that for women, on Friday afternoons from October to April; and that for girls, on Saturday mornings. Garments made in the school for women are sold to them for 5 or 10 cents each, or are given to the latter in return for housework done in the Mission building. For pupils in the school for girls, employment is often obtained. [See *Charitable and Benevolent Societies.*]

Industrial Temporary Home. See *Boston Industrial Temporary Home.*

Inebriate Asylums. See *Home for Intemperate Women*, and *Washingtonian Home.*

Infant Asylum (The Massachusetts). Principal Home, Chestnut Avenue, corner of Wyman, Jamaica Plain, near the Boylston station, Boston and Providence Railroad; with a house of reception for children at No. 37 Lawrence Street, and a branch at West Medford, where children are supported whose extreme youth or weakness demands special attention either from physicians or

trained nurses. The aim of the institution (incorporated 1867) is to preserve infant life by assisting and providing for deserted and destitute infants. The infants are of three classes: First, those sent by the state superintendent of outdoor poor, for whom the State pays the board in whole or in greater part. This class formerly went to the state almshouse at Tewksbury. Second, infants admitted by the admission committee. These are the children of needy parents. Every case is carefully investigated as to all its antecedents, and whenever possible something towards the support of the child is exacted. Third class: infants whose mothers are received into the asylum as wet-nurses, and are there brought under good influences, which draw them closer to their children, and strengthen them to lead useful lives. The care of the asylum does not cease when the infants arrive at the age of childhood. If not taken by their parents they are provided with good homes, on reaching the age of two years. All adoptions are confidential, except registration at the Probate Office for mutual protection. Many of the infants, who are in good health, and are old enough to be sent out, are boarded in respectable families in various country towns within 15 miles of the city, where they are visited at regular intervals by one of the directors of the asylum, or by benevolent women in the neighborhood, who report to the boarding committee. The institution is supported by invested funds and subscriptions. [See *Charitable and Benevolent Societies.*]

Infant School and Children's Home. Charlestown District, No. 36 Austin Street. Established in 1833, incorporated 1869. A temporary home for destitute children of both sexes, from two to twelve years of age; and providing care for children during the day-time while their parents are out at work. It also receives children for adoption. Others are returned to their parents or friends when able to care for them. A light charge for board is made upon those whose means will allow such payment. Children of sufficient age attend the public schools and Sunday-school. Admission is obtained through a committee on admissions.

Insane Asylums. See *Asylums and Homes, Lunatic Asylum,* and *McLean Asylum.*

Institute of Technology (the Massachusetts). Boylston Street, occupying the lots between the building of the Boston Society of Natural History [see *Natural History Society*, etc.], and Clarendon Street, Back Bay district. One of the earliest technical schools established in the country. It was planned at the outset on a broad and generous basis, and it has developed into one of the most important of the noble educational institutions of the State. Its establishment was mainly due to the energy and persistent efforts of the late Professor William B. Rogers, its first president, and intimately connected with it to the very moment of his death, which occurred suddenly on the day of the exercises of the graduating class of 1882, in June, just as he was beginning the delivery of his annual address. The institution is fittingly termed his monument. The movement for its establishment grew out of the formation of an association of gentlemen, in 1858–59, who called themselves "the committee of associated institutions," and whose object was to procure a site in the then new Back Bay district for buildings for various institutions, among them the Natural History Society and the Horticultural Society [see *Horticultural Society*], representing the industrial and fine arts. Their purpose was to institute a conservatory of arts and sciences. The association petitioned the Legislature for a grant of land for this purpose, but without success. Then, in 1860, Professor Rogers forwarded a memorial to the Legislature, which was indorsed by the committee of associated institutions, praying for the establishment of "a school of applied sciences, or a comprehensive polytechnic college, fitted to equip its students with the scientific and technical principles applicable to industrial pursuits:" this also failed of success. The next movement was the report by Professor Rogers of a plan for the formation of an institute of technology, embracing a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science. At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the movement, held on Jan. 11, 1861, the following agreement was adopted: —

"We, the subscribers, feeling a deep interest in

promoting the industrial arts and sciences as well as practical education, heartily approve the object and plan of an institute of technology, embracing a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science, as set forth in the report of the committee of associated institutions; and we hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of endeavoring to organize and establish in this city such an institution, under the title of The Institute of Technology, whensoever we may be legally empowered and properly prepared for carrying the object into effect."

A committee of 20, representing this new association, was appointed to act with the committee of associated institutions in carrying the work forward. This committee of 20 was composed of the following: James M. Beebe, Edward S. Tobey, S. H. Gookin, E. B. Bigelow, M. D. Ross, J. D. Philbrick, T. D. Storer, J. D. Runkle, C. H. Dalton, J. B. Francis, J. C. Hoadley, Marshall P. Wilder, C. L. Flint, Thomas Rice, John Chase, J. P. Robinson, Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., Thomas Aspinwall, J. A. Dupree, and E. C. Cabot, with Professor Rogers as chairman. That year an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature; and later in the session a grant of land was secured, bounded by Boylston, Berkeley, Newbury, and Clarendon streets, the easterly one third for the Society of Natural History, and the remaining two thirds for the Institute. The Institute was thereupon organized, with Professor Rogers as president; John Amory Lowell, Jacob Bigelow, Marshall P. Wilder, and Jacob Chase, vice-presidents; Thomas H. Webb, secretary; and Charles H. Dalton, treasurer. The Society of Arts was first organized [see *Society of Arts*]; and its first meeting was held Dec. 17, 1862, in the Mercantile Library building, then on Summer Street, where all succeeding meetings were held until the erection of the first building. The School of Industrial Science was first opened in 1865, in the Mercantile Hall building; and the first class graduated in 1868. The first building, now known as the Rogers Building, on part of the land granted by the State, was finished and occupied by the chemical department in the spring of 1866. In the following fall the whole school of Industrial Science, together with the Society of Arts, was removed to the same structure. The enterprise received liberal aid at the beginning from individuals; one of its chief benefactors being Dr. William J. Walker of Newport, R. I., who also generously aided the Natural History Society; and in 1863 the Legislature granted it a third of the annual income received from the fund created under the Act of Congress giving public lands to the States in aid of instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, and military science and tactics, the condition being that it should provide for instruction in military tactics.

The Institute proper consists of a School of Industrial Science; and two subsidiary schools, one the School of Mechanic Arts, and the other the Lowell School of Practical Design, established by the trustees of the Lowell Institute [see *Lowell School of Practical Design*, and *Lowell Institute*], are organized under the control of the corporation of the Institute. The School of Industrial Science provides both theoretical and practical instruction in the industrial sciences, and affords thorough training in the following distinctive professional courses: civil, mechanical, and mining engineering, geology, and mining, architecture, chemistry, metallurgy, natural history, physics, science, and literature, and an elective course. Each of these extends through four years, at the end of which such students as have attained the requisite proficiency in any one of them receive the degree of bachelor of science. The School of Mechanic Arts is especially intended for those who have not the time or means to go through one of the regular courses of the School of Industrial Science, and yet desire a good preparation for industrial pursuits. The course here covers two years; and instruction is given in algebra, geometry, English composition, physics, mechanical drawing, and shop work. In addition to lectures and recitations, practical work is afforded in the workshops, in rooms for mechanical and free-hand drawing, and in the field. There are admirably equipped chemical, mining, and metallurgical, steam-engineering, and physical laboratories: and shops for practical training in carpentery, joinery, wood turning, pattern making, foundery work, iron forging, vise work, and machine tool work. The Lowell School of Design, established in 1872 for the purpose of promoting Industrial Art in the United States, occu-

pies a drawing-room and a weaving-room in the building of the Institute on Garrison Street, where the students are provided with pattern-looms and are instructed and trained in the practical application of their own designs for woven goods. This school offers free instruction to students of both sexes in the art of making patterns for prints, delaines, silks, paper hangings, carpets, oil-cloths, and other goods. At the beginning of 1882 the corporation of the Institute established a course of instruction bearing more directly on the special subject of electrical engineering than any of those which had heretofore been offered the general student. It includes practice in the laboratory of mechanical engineering and the workshops. Students pursuing this course are given a knowledge of the theory of electricity sufficiently extensive to prepare them for all ordinary electrical work, and also to serve as a foundation for more advanced study. They receive instruction in the physical laboratory in the various methods of electrical testing, and special instruction regarding land and submarine telegraphy, the telephone, electric lighting, and the electrical transmission of power, and in the study of acoustics, in view of the art of telephony. — The main building of the Institute is a dignified structure, with a noble flight of broad steps leading up to the entrance. It is of pressed brick, with freestone trimmings. W. G. Preston was the architect. It is now devoted to the engineering departments, and to instruction in mathematics, mechanics, geology, mineralogy, and physiology. In the basement are mining and metallurgical laboratories, which in their scope, capacity, and equipment, stand unrivalled and unapproached. The large audience-hall is called Huntington Hall. Here the Society of Arts meets, the Lowell Institute lectures are delivered, and occasionally the hall is let for other purposes. It seats 900 people. [See *Huntington Hall.*] In 1884 the second building was erected on the site of an annex which was built eight years before to serve the purposes of the woman's laboratory and the mechanic art shops. Of this building C. Fehmer was the architect. It is devoted to the departments of chemistry, physics, civil engineering, and architecture, and to instruction in language, literature, and history. It has in the basement a photometric room, and a room is set apart as a laboratory for the architectural department, where experiments can be made with limes, mortars, and cements, and problems be worked out in the actual materials of construction. Another room on the third floor is fitted as a laboratory of sanitary chemistry, instruction in this subject having been introduced as an option in the third and fourth years of the chemical course. The third building, that at the foot of Garrison Street, was erected in 1885. It contains a series of laboratories, drawing and recitation rooms, mainly devoted to work in the mechanic arts and to the instruction of the mechanic arts school, and, as above stated, the Lowell School of Design. Its room is supplied with two fancy chain-looms for dress goods, three fancy chain-looms for fancy woollen cassimeres, one gingham loom, and one Jacquard loom. The school is constantly provided with samples of all the novelties in textile fabrics from Paris, such as brocaded silks, ribbons, alpacas, armures, and fancy woollen goods. — The fee for regular students in the Institute is $200 per year; and for one half or less of the school year, $125. Special students pay in general the full fee. Two scholarships, founded by the Charitable Mechanic Association [see *Charitable Mechanic Association*], are awarded, on competitive examination, to sons of present or past members of the association who are applicants for admission to the School of Mechanic Arts. A scholarship for regular students has also been founded by the English High School Association, in memory of the late Thomas Sherwin, who for more than 30 years was the master of that school. This is awarded only to graduates of the English High School. Two scholarships founded by the late James Savage, LL. D., are to benefit meritorious students on recommendation of the faculty; five advanced scholarships for such worthy students for the advanced class as the faculty recommend. Gen. Francis A. Walker is president of the Institute; and there are about 40 professors and instructors.

Insurance in Boston. The insurance business, which has grown to such extensive proportions in the country, had

its beginnings in Boston. The first insurance office was established in 1728, by Joseph Marion, who for several years previous had done a primitive marine insurance business, following the method of personal underwriting of Lloyd's Exchange of London. Marion's office was on what is now State Street; and he proposed "erecting an assurance office for houses and household goods from loss and damage by fire in any part of the Province, by the name of the Sun Fire Office of Boston." According to all accounts, the enterprise did not thrive. It was not until 1795 that the next office was established, — that of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Company. This was the first company chartered by the Commonwealth. Then, in 1798, the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered; and the next year, the Boston Insurance Company. The Massachusetts Fire and Marine continued business until 1848, when its charter was revoked. Among the incorporators of the Massachusetts Mutual were Paul Revere, Edward Tuckerman, Henry Jackson, Elisha Ticknor, and George R. Minot; and Osborn Howes, Jr., the secretary of the present Fire-Underwriters' Union, in his chapter on insurance in the "Memorial History," gives this company the credit of making the first successful effort to protect Boston property against loss by fire, the first company having mostly confined itself to marine business. During the early part of the present century, several new companies were established; among them the New England, the Suffolk, and the Union. Agencies of English companies were first established here just previous to the war of 1812. The first life insurance company was the Massachusetts Hospital Life, chartered in 1818; and life insurance in America, as well as marine and fire, found its foothold in this city. It is stated in King's "Handbook of Boston" that the first statistics that were ultimately used as the basis of life insurance were those in the complete table of American life framed in 1798 by Professor Edward Wigglesworth of Harvard College; and which was subsequently adopted by the Supreme Court of the State as the rule in estimating the value of life-estates. Prior to the incorporation of the Massachusetts Hospital Life, the managers of the Massachusetts General Hospital, established in 1811, were authorized to grant annuities on lives. [See *Massachusetts General Hospital.*] When the Massachusetts Life was chartered, seven years after, the business of granting annuities was transferred from the hospital managers to it; the condition being that one third of its profits should be paid to the hospital as royalty. One of its early policies was on the life of Daniel Webster, "which was issued," says Howes, "presumably, to protect the lender of a sum of money." The conditions imposed on policy holders in the early days of the business were very strict; and they were frequently obliged to obtain permission of the company in which they were insured, to travel. Says Howes, "He was supposed to remain at home, and to subject his life to no hazard not coming in the ordinary course of his daily existence; hence indorsements such as these are not infrequently found on the policies: 'Permission is given the assured to go to New York;' or, 'The assured to have the liberty to go to Portland by boat, etc.'" The second life insurance company chartered was the New England Mutual Life, incorporated in 1835. A royalty similar to that required from the Hospital Life for the hospital was demanded of this company. This was the first company chartered in America, says King, to do a life insurance business in modern forms. The panic of 1837 interfered with its development, and its first policy was not issued until 1844. The royalty for the hospital proved a burden on the companies, and in 1840 the law requiring its payment was construed to require the payment of one third of the net profits after the payment of a six per cent. dividend to the stockholders. In 1837 the Legislature passed the law requiring returns of the operations of insurance companies to be made to the State; and in 1855 the office of insurance commissioner was created, and the State assumed a critical supervision over the companies. The commissioner is required to visit each of the Massachusetts companies at least once in three years, and "thoroughly inspect and examine all its affairs, and especially its financial condition and ability to fulfil its obligations, and ascertain whether it

has complied with all the provisions of law applicable to it and to its transactions." He is also required to make such an examination of any company "when requested in writing by five or more stockholders or creditors thereof, or persons pecuniarily interested therein." He may, at his discretion, make a similar examination of any company incorporated under the laws of another State or country, such company bearing the expenses of the examination. He can admit to business in the State, — or exclude from it, — at his discretion, any company incorporated under the laws of any other state or country; and no company can begin business under the laws of this State without first securing his certificate that its incorporators have complied with the requirements of the law, or without his having first made an examination to ascertain that its capital is paid in and invested in accordance with the requirements of the statute. He is, moreover, the true and lawful attorney of every company, incorporated under the laws of another State or country, which may be authorized to do business in this State. Soon after the creation of the office of insurance commissioner, and the assumption by the State of a systematic supervision of the insurance business, agencies of companies of other States began establishing themselves here; some of the Boston companies also enlarging their operations through agencies in other States. The first serious check upon the prosperity of the business during this period was occasioned by the Chicago fire, in 1871. By this disaster four Boston companies which had established agencies in that city were made bankrupt; while by the Boston fire of 1872 [see *Great Fire of 1872*], but three of the local companies were able to meet the claims for losses sustained, and only two Boston joint stock fire and marine companies — the American Insurance Company and the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company — were able to pay their losses in full, keep their capital intact, and hold a surplus besides. Insurance companies doing business in Boston paid for losses in the Great Fire of 1872, $60,000,000. One of the results of the experience of the insurance companies and property owners in these fires, more particularly in that of the "Great Fire," was the extension of the operations of the underwriters over a larger field, not concentrating upon a limited field as was the case with so many before; and the more general spreading of their insurance by property holders among foreign as well as local companies. As a consequence, the insurance business has undergone a complete change; and to-day Boston companies are taking risks not only at home, but through their agencies in different sections of the country and abroad, while agents of many non-State companies are taking Boston risks. — The New England Mutual Life Company has one of the finest buildings in the city. It stands on Post Office Square and Congress Street, and with the adjoining buildings constitutes what has been called the handsomest block in New England. It is of granite, five stories high, with an iron roof of two stories. It is built in every respect in the most thorough manner. The floors and roof are constructed of iron beams and brick arches. On the first floor, which has three wide entrances, — one from Post Office Square,, and two from Congress Street, — are five large banking-rooms; the company's offices occupy the second floor; and the other stories are divided into large and convenient offices, which are occupied by railroad companies, other organizations, and professional men. Nathaniel J. Bradlee was the architect of the building. It was erected in 1874. Adjoining, on Post Office Square, is the building of the Mutual Life of New York. This stands at the corner of Milk and Pearl streets. It is a superb white marble building, with a majestic tower of the same material, which, with its gilded balcony and its great clock, is its most conspicuous feature. The total height of this tower, the gilded crests and the iron flagstaff, is 234 feet. The tower itself is 130 feet high. From the balcony, 198 feet above the sidewalk, a fine view of the city and the harbor can be obtained. The building is seven stories high, and is fire-proof throughout. It is occupied by the Boston National Bank, and several railroad and other offices; the elegant offices of the Mutual Life occupying the second floor. Peabody & Stearns were the architects. The third great insurance building of the

city is that of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, which is on the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets. This is a massive structure of granite, with brick backing, and built to be in every way fire-proof. The floors are of impervious artificial stone set on brick arches; the partitions are of brick, and the roof of iron. In the basement are the great fire and burglar-proof Security Safe Deposit Vaults. The building has nine stories above the basement, which are reached by easy flights of marble steps, and also by three elevators, which are in constant operation during the day. It is occupied by banks, railroad, mining, and other corporations, the insurance company having its offices on the upper floors. Beside the great vaults in the basement of the Safe Deposit Company, there are burglar and fire-proof vaults in the several offices throughout the structure. This building was erected in 1873, at a cost of over a million dollars. Arthur Gilman was the architect.

Intelligence Offices. These are all licensed, and are under the supervision of an "Inspector of Intelligence Offices" (No. 5 Pemberton Square), an officer connected with the police department, who acts under the immediate direction of the deputy superintendent of police. The licenses are issued by the police commissioners. [See *Police Service.*] Complaints against intelligence offices are investigated by the inspector, and the conduct of the business is to some extent regulated by him. The record books used in these offices are uniform, and are furnished by the city. The license fee is $5. The offices are to be kept open for business between the hours of eight A. M. and eight P. M., Sundays excepted, and at no other hours. They are required to display the word "Licensed" in a conspicuous place, and must produce their license on the demand of any person doing business with them. The rates to be charged applicants for place and applicants for servants are fixed as follows: Each female on making application at an intelligence office for a place, pays the keeper a sum not exceeding 50 cents, and each male a sum not exceeding $1; each person making application for a female servant pays a sum not exceeding 50 cents, and for a male servant a sum not exceeding $1, for which a receipt shall be given at the time. In case no servant or place of employment is obtained within six days from the date of payment, the money shall be refunded, except as follows: If either male or female shall be sent to a situation, make an engagement, and go to work, and for any reason shall not remain at the place, neither party shall be entitled to have the pay returned. The "Inspector of Intelligence Offices" also has supervision of all matters pertaining to the licensing, regulating, and restraining of billiard rooms, bowling alleys, and skating rinks. His salary is $3.50 a day.

Internal Revenue, The United States. Office in the Post-Office building on Milk, Devonshire, and Water streets. The city, with the exception of the Charlestown District, is in the third collection district of Massachusetts. This district embraces all of Suffolk (excepting the Charlestown District of Boston), Norfolk, Bristol, Barnstable, Plymouth, Dukes, and Nantucket counties. The force consists of a collector, with 9 deputy collectors, 6 gaugers, 4 storekeepers, and 1 inspector of tobacco. The Charlestown District is included, with Cambridge, in the fifth collection district. The office is at No. 19 City Square, Charlestown District.

Irish Charitable Society. See *Charitable Irish Society.*

Islands in the Harbor. See *Harbor* (*The Boston*); also, *Forts Independence, Warren,* and *Winthrop,* and *East Boston.*

"Isms." Boston long has been famous for its "isms," so-called; that is, for the peculiar beliefs, theories, and doctrines which either originated here, or were readily received, accepted, and cherished. This is due to the intense activity of thought which has always distinguished the New England character. Individual ideas have ever found ready expression in New England; and even in the early days, when all religious thought was confined by the iron bonds of Puritanism, they had utterance in the manifold fine shadings of belief, whose quaint names only now remain as mementoes of their existence, but which provoked as heated and bitter controversy as did sectarian differences later on. The same activity

of thought was next manifested in the multiplication of sects which characterized the religious life of the latter half of the past century and the first part of the present. The growth of Unitarianism was slow, gradual, and powerful; and its separation into a distinct sect was almost like a natural process, and was marked by no violence. The doctrine was first preached by Rev. Dr. Mayhew, in the West Church, in 1740; and in 1780 it was held in all the Congregational pulpits of Boston. Until the early part of this century it was known as Arminianism, instead of Unitarianism. It was not until 1810 that the cessation of exchanges between the Unitarian and Trinitarian ministers of the Congregational churches marked the erection of the former belief into a distinct sect, under the leadership of Dr. Channing. Universalism was established in Boston in 1785, with Rev. George Richards as its first settled preacher. Roman Catholicism had its first resident priest in the person of Rev. John Thayer, in 1790. Methodism did not take firm root until Rev. Jesse Lee preached under the Old Elm on the Common, on July 11, 1790; although Charles Wesley had preached in King's Chapel in 1736, and George Whitefield appeared in Boston in 1740. Swedenborgianism became localized in 1818, under Rev. Thomas Worcester. The most distinctively Boston "ism," however, has been Transcendentalism, which may be called an outgrowth of Unitarianism, although it was rather a phase of philosophy than of religion. The definition of Transcendentalism is somewhat vague; denoting certain general tendencies of thought and opinion, rather than distinctly formulated theories. In general it may be said to be that which is opposed to materialism; seeking the origin of knowledge in the intuitions of the soul, in opposition to the recognition of the senses and experience as the source. The influence of German philosophic thought, of the poetry of Wordsworth and Coleridge, and of the writings of Carlyle, upon the Transcendental school, were very marked. Dr. Channing was the forerunner, and Emerson the leader; and among the eminent disciples of the movement were Dr. Hedge, Theodore Parker, George Ripley, Dr. Bartol, A. Bronson Alcott, Margaret Fuller, and John S. Dwight; while the most distinguished writers and thinkers of New England were generally in sympathy with it. The famous Brook Farm enterprise, founded by George Ripley, was one of its results. The Transcendental Club was one of the features of the period. Its meetings were held in Anniversary or Commencement weeks, at the homes of persons interested, both in the city and its suburbs. A successor of this was the equally celebrated Radical Club, which met at the houses of Revs. J. T. Sargent and Dr. Bartol, in Chestnut Street; and which afterwards became the Chestnut Street Club, continuing to meet at Mrs. Sargent's, after the death of her husband, until her removal to Cambridge in 1881, and subsequently to New York. The latest centre of Transcendentalism is the Concord Summer School of Philosophy, founded by Mr. Alcott in 1879. The Boston "ism" which has had the most powerful and vital influence upon the whole country is Abolitionism. Though the anti-slavery sentiment had been strong in Massachusetts for many years, it did not crystallize into aggressive shape, and become a great factor in the political life of the country, until the foundation of the "Liberator" by William Lloyd Garrison, on Jan. 1, 1831, and the formation of the Anti-Slavery Society on November 13 of the same year. The constitution was adopted at a meeting held in a school-room under the African Church on Belknap Street, Jan. 6, 1832. Among the leaders of the movement were Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Samuel E. Sewall, Ellis Gray Loring and his wife Louisa Loring, Mrs. Maria W. Chapman and her sisters the Misses Weston, Samuel J. May, David Lee Child and his wife Lydia Maria Child, Henry I. Bowditch, William I. Bowditch, George Bradburn, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles Fuller, John Pierpont, Francis Jackson, Charles F. Hovey, Eliza Lee Follen, Susan Cabot, Charles K. Whipple, Lucy Stone, William Ellery Channing, Parker Pillsbury, James Freeman Clarke, D. A. Wasson, John Weiss, Theodore Parker, Charles Sumner, Samuel G. Howe, Horace Mann, John A. Andrew, and John G. Palfrey. Then followed years of troubled times upon the beginning of the agitation. The city was often the scene of serious disturbances, and oc-

casionally convulsed by mob violence. Now it was the pro-slavery element of the city threatening the lives of the leading Abolitionists; again, it was the Abolitionists resisting the operations of the Fugitive Slave Law. With few exceptions, the best minds of New England were arrayed on the side of the reform, and the poets found in it their most thrilling themes. Whittier and Lowell especially were inspired champions of freedom. Throughout the long struggle Boston was the recognized centre of all anti-slavery movements. Abolitionism is one of the few "isms" that has accomplished its purpose, and is no longer a living issue. Woman-suffragism in Boston began its activity with the holding of the first Women's Rights Convention, on June 2, 1854. A law making women eligible to positions on school committees was passed by the General Court of 1874; and in 1879 a law enabling women to vote for the school committee was enacted. Something less than a thousand women voted under it the first year in Boston. Isms started in later years have not been so absorbing as the famous ones. Their cultivation has been confined to smaller groups who have considered them more as interesting studies or subjects for quiet speculation, than as great issues to which the world's attention should be called. Notably among the later growths has been the renewed interest in Buddhism, and kindred subjects, to the examination and study of which small classes began to address themselves in the winters of 1884–85. Then theosophical societies sprang up, some composed of earnest students, and others embracing fashionable folk or other runners after the newest "fad." In 1886 there were several of these parlor societies flourishing and theosophists were increasing in numbers.

Israelitish Cemetery. The only strictly Israelitish cemetery in the city is in East Boston, on the corner of Byron and Homer streets, on the seaward side of the island, with pleasant surroundings and outlook. It was established by the society of Ohabei Shalom, the Israelitish society of peace. It dates from 1844. It was for many years a small inclosure. In 1868, however, it was considerably enlarged, and again in 1883, so that now it is six times its original size. The tract is well laid out, and adorned with shrubbery. The building in which is the chapel was erected and dedicated in the autumn of 1883. The burials are in graves; and the headstones, as a rule, bear Hebrew inscriptions only, though occasionally one is found inscribed partly in English. Previous to the establishment of this cemetery, the burials of Hebrews were made some distance from the city. [See *Cemeteries;* also *Hebrews.*]

Italians (The), and their Church. The Italian population of the city numbers between 6,000 and 7,000, and the principal Italian quarter is in the North End. This is a squalid section, but it is sometimes penetrated by epicures, who do not mind a little dirt, to enjoy one of its peculiar features, the macaroni dinners at the dingy Italian restaurants on North Street; among them the "Ristoranti Filarmonica" and the "Ristoranti Nazionale." The Italian Church is on Prince Street, near Hanover, in the midst of worn old buildings and houses, decayed relics of the colonial period. It is a Catholic church, and is under the direction of Father Boniface, of Verona, Italy, attached to the Order of St. Francis of Assisi, in Italy, the friars of which were received in the archdiocese of Boston in 1874, and given the spiritual care of the Italians of the city by Archbishop Williams. The modest little building bears on its façade marks of its character. It is crowned by a gilded cross, with statues of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary on either side. Another statue, supposed to be of St. Leonard of Port Morris, is in a niche at the centre, and his name is in gilt letters on the façade. One enters by a narrow door at either side of the front, and at once finds himself within the body of the church. The interior is long and narrow and not very high, and is made to appear narrower even than it is by the low galleries which run along the sides, and are scarcely more than 15 feet apart from front to front. The vaulted ceiling is marked with small blue squares, and the panels along the front of the galleries are relieved by miniature paintings. Elsewhere, however, the interior is every way rough, rude, and dingy, except the altar, which is adorned quite richly with customary emblems and devices. The congregation is made up entirely of Italians.

There are three services every Sunday. Low mass is celebrated at seven A. M., high mass at ten, and vespers at three P. M.; and a fourth service is held in the evening for the different organizations attached to the church. Thus, on the first Sunday evening of every month, there is a service especially intended for the young women who belong to the Society of the Immaculate Conception; on the third Sunday evening the service is for the Scapular Society, composed of married women; and on the fourth for the Society of St. Anthony, composed of young boys. There is also a society in the church of the third order of St. Francis, which is better known among the Irish than the Italians, and the membership is composed exclusively of Irish and a few Americans; and this society has a meeting and service the second Sunday evening of every month. On the fourth Sunday of every month, instead of vespers there is performed the stations of the Holy Cross, in procession around the church. All these services are free, and conducted in Italian, except the evening service on the second and fourth Sunday evenings of every month, when the service is partly or wholly in English, except, of course, those portions of these and all services which are rendered in Latin in the Catholic Church all over the world. There is in addition a Sunday school, which numbers about 350, in the afternoon from 1.30 to 3. As Father Boniface is not permitted, by a rule of the Order of St. Francis, to partake of food or drink until after midnight on Sunday, the day is thus one of very great labor to him. An American attending the Italian Church might easily believe he had wandered into a chapel in the outskirts of Naples or Rome, the interior is so strange, the priest and all the congregation so foreign. The seats are always well filled, but one seldom sees the light hair or blue eyes which indicate Saxon descent. Instead, indeed, if one sits in the rear of the church, and looks up at the galleries, he will meet a continuous row of faces with the black eyes, swarthy complexion, and matted dark hair which usually mark the descendants of pious Æneas; and each worshipper, as well he may, no doubt for the time being, at any rate, imagines himself not far away from the blue skies of Italy. This Italian church is called the "Church of St. Leonard of Port Morris," and was first formally opened for service Feb. 23, 1876. A second Italian church, organized by disaffected members of Father Boniface's congregation, is in the old Father Taylor's Bethel, in North Square. This was secured in the summer of 1885. It is surmounted by a large gilt cross.

Italian Charitable and Relief Society. Established 1869, in part to help needy Italians who are stranded in the city. It is a mutual benefit organization as well as a charitable one. Members, when ill, receive benefits of $6 a week, and the expense of a physician is met by the society. Those receiving the aid of the society must be Italians of good character, temperate, and honest. Groceries, coal, and clothing are given, and sometimes money. The society has no established headquarters; but application made in writing to the president, or to any member of the standing committee [see The Boston Directory], receives prompt attention. The society's funds are modest, and are carefully disbursed.

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Jail. The Suffolk County Jail is on Charles Street, near the foot of Cambridge Street. It is a substantial building of dark granite, in the form of a Greek cross, the arms radiating from the great central guard-room. The western wing, towards the river, is the dwelling of the sheriff, who has the institution in his personal charge. The building was finished and occupied in 1851, when the prisoners were transferred from the old jail in Leverett Street. The cells, which are 220 in number, are 8 feet by 11, and vary in height; some being 9, some 10, and some 11 feet high. The cost of the building, with the land occupied by it and the jail yard, was $450,000. The floors and ceilings of each of the cells are of one solid block of stone. The position of the building has proved to be an

exceedingly healthful one; a constant supply of fresh air being received from the west, blowing over the broad sheet of water lying between Boston and Cambridge. The death rate has been very small, being not over one in a year for 30 years past. The jail is the place of detention for persons committed by authority of law for examination, trial, or sentence: they are also sometimes committed on sentence for lesser infractions of the law. The terms of detention average about six months, so that it is a place of perpetual change. The average number confined here for one cause or another during a year is about 2,500, a small minority of whom are females. Prisoners under sentence for capital offences are also confined and executed here; there have been, however, in these 30 years, less than a half dozen executions. The superintendence of the prison is most intelligent, discreet, and humane. The Leverett Street jail succeeded the old stone jail in Court Street, and was in use for 30 years. It was a gloomy structure, but strong. The walls and floors were of large blocks of hewn stone clamped with iron, and loose cannon balls were laid between the courses. In the inclosure of this jail the execution of Prof. John W. Webster took place in 1850, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman, the year before, in the old North Grove Street medical school building, — that famous case which so stirred Boston and its best society, because of the standing of the two men, and the remarkably sensational features of the trial.

Jamaica Plain (West Roxbury District). One of the most picturesque of the outlying districts of the city, famous for its beautiful homes, its dignified country-seats and attractive villas, its extensive fruit and flower gardens, and the lovely piece of water which bears the name of Jamaica Pond, and which was first drawn upon in a primitive fashion, to supply the growing town of Boston with water, as long ago as 1795. [See *Water Works.*] At first it went by the name, with the early settlers, of Pond Plain; and this was afterwards changed to Jamaica, "probably," says a writer in one of the histories, "in compliment to Cromwell, in commemoration of his conquest from Spain of the island of Jamaica." Here, in the earlier days, were the handsome country-seats of Govs. Bernard, Hancock, and Bowdoin; and it has ever since been a favorite place of suburban residence with substantial citizens of prominence and wealth. The beautiful Curtis Hall, formerly the Town Hall (before annexation), is in this section of the West Roxbury District; and near it is the West Roxbury Soldiers' Monument [see *West Roxbury Soldiers' Monument*], which stands on the site of the first schoolhouse built, 1675, opposite the old Unitarian church. Jamaica Plain is reached by street cars, — a pleasant ride out from the city proper, — and by steam cars on the Boston and Providence Railroad. The pond is reached through Pond Street; it covers an area of 70 acres, and in parts is 60 or 70 feet deep. The main street of the village is broad, and lined with noble trees; and the place abounds in delightful walks along pleasant roads, lanes, and paths.

Jamaica Plain Friendly Society. Main office, Curtis Hall, Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District. A benevolent association, organized in 1874, which undertakes systematically to help the deserving poor and the unfortunate within the Jamaica Plain portion of the West Roxbury District. The territory covered by the society is divided into fourteen districts. To each of these a visitor and an associate visitor are assigned. These give orders for food, fuel, light, and clothing, in cases of illness or immediate distress, to the temperate poor. They also give out sewing, furnishing the material, and paying for the work done; thus helping the poor in their districts to employment. The clothing thus made is sold at about the cost of the material, or is given to public institutions when the latter furnish the material that is made up. The visitors in no cases give money to their beneficiaries except as a loan, or payment for work. All of the visitors volunteer their services. Tickets are furnished at the office to householders, with which to refer applicants for aid to the society. The funds of the society are strengthened from time to time by subscriptions of friends of the organization.

Jeffries Fund. A bequest by David Jeffries, a former town treasurer; the

income from which, according to his will, dated January, 1780, is to be applied to the purchase of "tea, coffee, chocolate, and sugar, for the refreshment of those persons who, in the providence of God, are, or shall be, obliged to seek refuge in the almshouse after having lived reputably, but always giving preference to the pious poor." This trust is administered by the overseers of the poor. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*] The fund in 1806 amounted to $3,400.

Jews. See *Hebrews in Boston.*

Journal (The Boston Daily). Journal Building, No. 204 Washington Street. A morning and evening newspaper, with weekly and semi-weekly editions. The "Journal" aims to be a great family newspaper, thorough in all its appointments, and complete in the many and varied departments which go to make up the modern newspaper of its class. It was started in 1833 by Messrs. Ford and Damrell. Its early years, like those of so many newspapers, were years of struggle; and its financial condition was such that four years after the start Mr. Damrell withdrew from it. Four years later it passed into the control of a new set of owners, — Messrs. John S. Sleeper, James A. Dix, and Henry Rogers. Mr. Sleeper had been the editor under the original ownership, and Mr. Rogers had published the "National Ægis." Capt. Sleeper continued as princial editor; and Col. Charles O. Rogers, brother of Henry Rogers, early assumed charge of the business department. For a time the paper was called the "Mercantile Journal;" and among its features were a series of "tales of the sea," written by Capt. Sleeper, over the *nom de plume* of "Hawser Martingale." Capt. Sleeper was succeeded as editor by James A. Dix, who had made a reputation for the paper in his conduct of the marine news department. Upon his death the late Stephen N. Stockwell, who had grown up with the enterprise, — starting as a reporter, and subsequently one of the owners, — became the chief editor. At the present time the entire direction of the publication, editorial and business, is in the hands of Col. W. W. Clapp, a man of ripe journalistic experience, formerly the owner and editor of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," originally established by his father, who had also been the first publisher of the "Daily Advertiser." [See *Gazette, Saturday Evening,* and *Advertiser.*] The "Journal" has enjoyed a long career of prosperity, which began with the impulse given it by Col. Rogers and his associates in the ownership. Col. Rogers in course of time became the chief owner of the establishment; and the property he left, after his death in 1869, was estimated at a million and a half, the direct profit of his enterprise and skill as a newspaper publisher. Mr. Stockwell, who died in 1880, was known as an untiring worker in his profession, giving the most careful attention to details. He devoted himself especially to the prompt collection and presentation of news, which early was one of the marked characteristics of the "Journal." During his career as a phonographic reporter, in the early days when elaborate and quick reports of speeches and trials were rare, he made an enviable reputation. "Through his skill, energy, and ability," says Hudson, in his "History of Journalism," "he kept the 'Journal' up to the highest point of excellence in all important speeches and trials, not allowing the New York papers to have any advantage in his own bailiwick, when he had his own way. Webster and Choate praised him: this was the ribbon of the *legion d'honneur* to a stenographer of Boston." In 1852, during the early California mining frenzy, which seized so many New Englanders, a California edition of the "Journal" was issued, which was sent out regularly by the steamers, and circulated very extensively, bringing to the proprietors of the enterprise a handsome profit. Col. Clapp has been connected with the "Journal" for 18 years; and his journalistic experience in Boston has extended over a period of 40 years. He has a trained corps of assistant editors, writers, correspondents, and reporters; and the work is so admirably systematized that the paper of to-day fully sustains the reputation it so long has enjoyed of being a prompt general and local news-gatherer. In politics, originally a Whig paper, it has since the formation of the Republican party been loyal to that organization, advocating its measures and candidates with unflagging devotion. Within the past few years

Col. Clapp has made extensive improvements in the machinery of the "Journal" office, and in the interior arrangements of the rooms of its several departments, adding greatly to their convenience, usefulness, and appearance. The mail and delivery rooms of the establishment open on to Water Street, and every facility is furnished for the prompt publication and distribution of its several large daily editions. The "Journal" for years has made a specialty of New England news; and it is one of the most popular of the Boston newspapers, circulating in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, enjoying an extensive patronage in these sections. It is a folio of nine columns, printed from stereotyped plates, from fast presses of modern pattern. In the winter of 1882 its price was reduced to two cents a copy, though no change in its size was made, and its former standard was maintained. Several editions are published in the afternoon; and on occasions of important state and national elections, or whenever there is any "great" news abroad, a number of extra editions are brought out during the evening.

Joy Street Church (colored). See *St. Paul's Baptist Society.*

Juglaris Art School. No. 161 Tremont Street. Established 1885. All branches of art taught; but figure drawing and painting, oil and water colors, nude and costume model, composition, artistic anatomy and decoration, are the special features. There is an evening class for women for study from the nude.

Juvenile Periodicals. Boston is the place of publication of several of the best and most popular juvenile periodicals in the country. If we are not mistaken, the first American illustrated juvenile magazine was issued from Boston, — "Our Young Folks," — for several years published by Ticknor & Fields, and the firms succeeding that well-known publishing house, and now absorbed in the New York publication, "St. Nicholas." The leading Boston juvenile periodicals of the present day are the "Youth's Companion," a weekly, published by Perry Mason & Co., No. 41 Temple Place, which enjoys a very large circulation; and "Wide Awake," monthly, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Nos. 30 and 32 Franklin Street, and edited by Ella Farman Pratt and Charles Stewart Pratt. Both of these publications have a national reputation, and number among their contributors some of the highest and most successful of writers for the young folk. The former enjoys the largest circulation of any publication of its class, and the latter circulates extensively over a wide field. The publishers of the "Wide Awake" also publish "The Pansy," a pictorial weekly for boys and girls, edited by Mrs. G. R. Alden; "Babyland," a monthly full of pictures, for babies, edited by the editors of "Wide Awake;" and "Our Little Men and Women" for the youngest readers at home and at school, a monthly, formerly published under the name of the "Little Folks' Reader." Another prominent juvenile periodical is "Our Little Ones and the Nursery," a monthly, illustrated, published by the Russell Publishing Company, No. 36 Bromfield Street; and Estes & Lauriat, Nos. 301 and 305 Washington Street, bring out monthly "The Chatterbox." Of religious juveniles there are a large number. The "Children's New Church Magazine" is issued monthly from No. 109 Tremont Street; the "Child's Paper," monthly, is issued by the American Tract Society, No. 52 Bromfield Street; the "Day-Spring," monthly, Sunday School Society, No. 7 Tremont Place; the "Myrtle," weekly, and the Sunday School Helper," monthly, Universalist Publishing House, No. 16 Bromfield Street; "Our Young People," monthly, American Baptist Publication society, No. 4 Beacon Street; the "Sunday School Advocate," and the "Sunday School Classmate," both semi-monthly, J. P. Magee, No. 38 Bromfield Street; the "Well-Spring," weekly, Rev. Asa Bullard editor, Congregational House, corner of Beacon and Somerset streets; the "Young Pilgrim," semi-monthly, Advent Church Publication Society, No. 144 Hanover Street; and the "Young Reaper," No. 4 Beacon Street.

K.

Kennel Club (The New England). Organized March 19, 1884. An association of sportsmen and others interested in the breeding and training of dogs, formed for the purpose of conducting annual bench shows of dogs on the most approved plans, at which money prizes are offered in various classes for the best exhibits. In these shows exhibits have been made from sportsmen and dog owners in distant portions of the country, as well as in this city and the neighboring towns. The club has done much towards improving the breeds of dogs, and the intelligent cultivation of this companionable and useful animal. Its exhibitions are held during the month of April, and usually continue through four days. The New England succeeds the Massachusetts Kennel Club, organized Dec. 12, 1877, which gave a series of notable bench shows, the first of the kind ever given in Boston. [See *Appendix C.*]

Kindergarten Schools. The Boston people, through the enthusiastic introduction of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, were the first to take up Froebel's system of instruction for children. It was through her influence that Madame Kriege, and her daughter, Miss Alma Kriege, established the first kindergarten school here at the West End; and made it also a school for training teachers. As fast as these teachers were graduated, they found work ready to their hand, and all over Boston and through the suburbs sprang up these little schools; all of them private schools. The committee of the public schools had the courage to try the experiment in one case, but soon abandoned the scheme, not feeling equal to the expense of establishing and supporting such schools throughout the city. The West was also supplied with teachers from the Boston training-school; and some of the larger Western cities, more venturesome and less conservative than Boston, at once incorporated the kindergarten into their public school system. In course of time Madame Kriege retired; and Miss M. J. Garland assumed the control of the kindergarten and training-school, which she still retains with Miss R. G. Weston as associate. A large class of young women is graduated here every year, and employment is readily found by them. There is also a Kindergarten Normal School at No. 29 Hanson Street under the control of Miss Lucy H. Symonds. The number of kindergarten schools in the city and State has been largely increased of late years; and although the school committee still hesitate to introduce the system into the public schools, there are nearly 25 free kindergartens in Boston and its immediate neighborhood, and most of these are supported entirely by Mrs. Quincy Shaw, the daughter of the late Professor Agassiz, and are under the superintendence of Miss L. B. Pingree. They are situated in the poorer and more crowded portions of the city, and are for the benefit of those children whose parents are forced through necessity to neglect them, and who would otherwise be turned into the streets. In addition to the public kindergartens in the city proper, Mrs. Shaw has established one in South Boston, four in the Roxbury District, and one in Brookline. There are also a number of private kindergarten schools, mostly situated in the old and new West Ends. That connected with the Chauncy Hall School, on Boylston Street [see *Private Schools*], is well worth a visit; and a successful working of the free kindergarten system can be seen at No. 46 North Margin Street, No. 933 Albany, Cottage Place, or at the Industrial Home building, No. 39 North Bennet Street. There is also a noteworthy kindergarten for blind children. [See *Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind.*]

King's Chapel (Congregational Unitarian). Tremont Street, corner of School Street. This venerable church, a plain and solid edifice of dark granite, with its massive square tower, surrounded by wooden Ionic columns, is, with the ancient graveyard at its side [see *Old Burial-Places*], one of the most cherished landmarks of old Boston. Entering the church, the visitor may almost fancy himself in one of the old city churches of London. The rows of columns support-

ing the ceiling, the richly painted windows of the chancel, the antique pulpit and reading-desk, the mural tablets and quaintly sculptured marble monuments that line the outer walls, and the general air of respectable antiquity that pervades the church, all combine to impress him with its likeness to old English church structures. King's Chapel was the pioneer Episcopal church in Boston. The first building was set up in 1688. The Episcopalians had previously held services, first in the Town House, and then in the Old South, under the protection of Gov. Andros, who gave peremptory orders to have the Old South granted for these services. They met with little favor from the first settlers; and the act of Andros in taking possession of the Old South for their use was pronounced by Greenwood, the first historian of King's Chapel, to be "one of the most arbitrary acts ever perpetrated in this country while it remained under the English government." The Episcopalians occupied the Old South during the forenoons, and the Congregationalists in the afternoons; and Judge Sewall writes in his diary, of one occasion when the Episcopal service lasted until after two o'clock: "It was a sad sight to see how full the street was of people, gazing and moving to and fro, because they had not entrance into the church." The first King's Chapel was on the site of the present chapel, a part of the territory set aside for the old burying-ground being taken for it by Andros, some writers have maintained, arbitrarily. Shurtleff, for instance, intimates that his only authority was that "made use of by the tyrannical usurper . . . that 'might makes right.'" But Rev. Henry W. Foote, in his "Annals of King's Chapel," holds that "the question of the rightful tenure of this spot by the church seems to be fairly answered by two facts; first, only the smaller moiety of the land upon which the present King's Chapel stands was obtained at that time, the other portion having been bought from the town when the present chapel was built at an exorbitant price, sufficient to cover the fair value of all the land. Second, if the town had power to sell to the church in 1740, the governor and council, being the only lawful authorities at the time, had the right to convey a piece of the public land in 1688. If it had not been so considered the act would surely have been impugned, if not annulled, after the overthrow of Sir Edmund Andros. But no attempt to do so appears even in Sewall's Diary." This first chapel was built of wood, and cost £284 10s. In 1710 the building was enlarged. Opposite the pulpit was the governor's pew. Near the governor's pew was another for the British army and naval officers. The walls and pillars were hung with the escutcheons of the king and the royal governors. The pulpit stood on the north side, and conspicuous upon it was the hourglass to mark the length of the sermons. In an early description of Boston it is related that "King William and Queen Mary gave them a pulpit-cloth, a cushion, a rich set of plate for the communion-table, and a piece of painting reaching from the bottom to the top of the east end of the church, containing the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed. Thomas Brattle, Esq., gave a pair of organs to it." In 1740 the corner-stone of the present chapel was laid, but the building was not completed for several years after. The movement to rebuild was begun in 1741, but subscriptions were obtained slowly. The new chapel was built so as to inclose the old one; and services were held until March, 1753, when the building was so greatly out of repair that the society temporarily removed to Trinity, then the newest of the Episcopal churches, and the third in the town. The next year the building was sufficiently advanced to permit of the return of the society, and regular services were begun there on August 21. The stone of which the chapel is built came from Braintree, where it was taken from the surface of the ground, as there were then no quarries. The design of the architect, Peter Harrison, embraced a steeple, but none was ever built. The portico was not completed until 1789; and Drake, in his "Old Landmarks," relates that "in that year Gen. Washington was in Boston, and attended an oratorio in the chapel, which had for its object the completion of the portico. The general was dressed in a black velvet suit, and gave five guineas towards this purpose." During the siege of Boston the British officers worshipped in the chapel,

as they had done previously; and when the town was evacuated, the rector fled to Halifax, with the king's troops, taking off with him the church registers, plate, and vestments. After the evacuation the chapel remained closed until late in the year 1777, when the Old South Society, whose meeting-house had been so roughly used by the British troops [see *Old South Church*], occupied it, using it for nearly five years, while its own meeting-house was undergoing repairs. For a while the name of the church was also changed to the Stone Chapel, the term "King's" being a hated one in those days; but in time the old name returned, and was accepted again, not because of any new love for kings, but because of fondness for an ancient and familiar local name. During the reign of Queen Anne, by the way, the chapel was called Queen's Chappell. In 1782 the church was reopened by the remnant of the old society, with James Freeman as "reader;" and under his teaching the Unitarian faith was professed by the congregation, so that what had been the first Episcopal church in Boston became the first Unitarian. On Feb. 20, 1785, the proprietors voted that it was necessary to make some alterations in the liturgy; and June 19, following, the revised liturgy, to conform to the new creed of the society, was formally adopted. In 1787 Dr. Freeman was ordained rector, and thereupon the connection of the church with the American Protestant Episcopal Church was terminated. The following is a list of the ministers of the chapel: Robert Ratcliffe, 1686–1689 (left); Robert Clark, assistant, same dates; Samuel Myles, rector, 1689–1728 (died); George Hatton, assistant, 1693–1696 (left); Christopher Bridge, 1699–1706 (removed); Henry Harris, 1700–1729 (died); Roger Price, 1729–1746 (left); Thomas Charles Howard, assistant, 1731–1736 (died); Addington Davenport, assistant, 1737–1740 (left); Stephen Roe, 1741–1744 (removed); Henry Caner, 1747–1776 (left with the British); Charles Brockwell, assistant, 1747–1755 (died); John Troutbeck, 1755–1775 (left); James Freeman, reader, 1782, rector, 1787–1835 (died); Samuel Cary, associate minister, 1809–1815; Francis W. P. Greenwood, rector, 1824–1843; Ephraim Peabody, 1846–1856; Henry W. Foote, 1861, the present rector. The society is active in charitable and benevolent work. [See *Appendix B*, and *Episcopal* and *Unitarian Denominations and Churches.*]

King's Chapel Burying-Ground. See *Old Burial-Places.*

Kissing a Crime. One of the early "blue laws" was that against kissing in public; and Edward Ward, a London wit, who visited the town in 1699, and whose racy descriptions of it, and how it and its people impressed him, have been frequently quoted by the historians and writers on early Boston, makes it a subject for ridicule. He says: "If you kiss a woman in publick though offered as a Courteous Salutation, if any information is given to the Select members, both shall be whipt or fined." Relating that a captain of a ship who had been a long voyage, happening to meet his wife, and to kiss her in the street, was fined 10 shillings for the offence, he remarked: "What a happiness, thought I, do we enjoy in Old England, that cannot only kiss our own wives, but other men's too, without the danger of such a penalty!" It was Ward who spoke of the buildings of Boston, "like their women, neat and handsome;" while the streets, "like the hearts of the male inhabitants, are paved with pebbles." This austere law was not long in force.

Knights of Honor. See *Secret Societies.*

Knights of Pythias. See *Secret Societies.*

Knights Templar. See *Secret Societies.*

L.

Lacrosse, which has come to be a favorite game in Boston and vicinity, was introduced here by the Union Athletic Club, composed of members of the Young Men's Christian Union Gymnasium [see *Gymnasiums*], in the spring of 1878. Among the players were several young Canadians who had been connected with

the Shamrocks of Montreal, who held the championship of the world, and the success of the team in that and succeeding seasons speedily popularized the game. In course of time several other clubs were formed, — the Boston and the Independent in the city proper, the South Boston, organized from the South Boston Athletic Club, the Harvard of Harvard College, and Dorchester, Cambridge, and Somerville Clubs. In 1885 the original Union Club was merged in the Boston and the Independent, and subsequently a New England League was formed of the several clubs in the city and neighboring places. In the contests of that season for the championship of the league the Independents were victorious, the South Bostons second. The clubs play on the grounds of the Boston Base Ball Club, in the Franklin Park, West Roxbury District, or in Holmes' Field, Cambridge. The New England league meets for the transaction of business at the Parker House, at the call of the president.

Ladies' Aid Association of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. Organized in 1870. It maintains a permanent free bed in this hospital, and provides flowers and reading matter for the patients, also various necessary articles, and frequent carriage rides. It has established a hospital library, and obtained permission to take books from the Boston Public Library for the benefit of the patients. During the year 1881, through the efforts of this association, a new feature was introduced into the hospital, in an out-door ward in the summer season, which consists of a large awning, open at the sides, under which hammocks are swung. [See *Homœopathic Hospital, The Massachusetts.*]

Landmarks. See *Old Landmarks.*

Latin School (The Boston Public). Warren Avenue, Dartmouth, and Montgomery streets, South End. The first school to be established in the colonies, this was also the first educational institution in the country. It antedates Harvard College by two or three years; and it has been said of it, by a distinguished graduate of both, that it "dandled Harvard College on its knee." The first quaint record with reference to it dates back to 1635, five years after the landing of Winthrop and his associates from the Arbella. This record is, that on the "13th of yc 2d moneth 1635 . . . Att a General meeting upon publick notice . . . it was . . . generally agreed vpon yt or brother Philemon Pormort shall be intreated to become schole-master for the teaching and nourtering of children with vs." It has been concluded by the historians of the school, that its establishment was largely due to John Cotton. He had come from old Boston, in Lincolnshire; and he brought a knowledge of the Free Grammar School founded there by Queen Mary, in which Latin and Greek were taught. Two years after his arrival here in 1633, the school was established: so after his coming was the "Thursday Lecture" established, and the weekly market day, both of which were customs of the older town in the mother country. "Our brother" Pormort could have been teacher but a brief while, if at all; for the records state that in 1636 a subscription was made, "by the richer inhabitants, towards the maintenance of a free schoolmaster for the youth with us," and that the Rev. Daniel Mande was "also" chosen schoolmaster. Mande was a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and had come to America in 1635. He was about 50 years old when chosen "schoolmaster for the youth with us;" and he has been described as "a good man, of a serious spirit, and of a peaceable and quiet disposition." Pormort followed Wheelwright, banished for his adhesion to the cause of Mrs. Hutchinson, to Exeter, N. H. Mande was schoolmaster until 1643, when he went to Dover, N. H., as minister of the congregation there. In 1637 a garden-plat was assigned to "Mr. Danyell Mande schole-master on condition of his building thereon if need be;" and in 1645 a "house to live in" was allowed the schoolmaster, beside a salary of £50. The town early appropriated to the support of the school the rents of Deer, Spectacle, and Long islands, in the harbor, which had been granted the town by the General Court; and other and individual bequests were made to the school, sometimes of money and sometimes of lands rented on long leases. When it was provided, in 1645, to "allow forever £50 to the master and a house to live in," it was also provided that "Indian's chil-

dren were to be taught *gratis.*" Provision was also made for an usher at this time, to receive £30 salary. Mr. Mande was succeeded by Mr. Woodbridge, of whom little is known. Robert Woodmansey became the next master, in 1650, continuing until his death in 1667. He was succeeded by Benjamin Tompson, known as a physician and a poet, who stayed about 4 years. Then Ezekiel Cheever became head-master, and remained for 37 years, until his death in 1708. Judge Sewall writes of him as "having labored in his calling as teacher, skilfully, diligently, constantly, Religiously, 70 years. A rare instance of Piety, Health, Strength, Serviceableness." He was buried from the school-house; and a funeral oration was delivered on the occasion by Nathaniel Williams, who became his successor. Mr. Williams also practised as a physician while master of the school. In 1709 it was recommended, "for the promoting of Diligence and good Literature, that the Town . . . dc nominate and appoint a certain number of Gentlemen of Liberal Education, Together with some of the Revd Ministers of the Town, . . . to Visit ye School from time to time, when and as oft, as they Shall think fit, To Enform themselves of the Methods Used in Teaching of the Schollars and to inquire of their Proficiency, and to be present at the performance of some of their Exercises, the Master being before notified of their coming. . . . And at their said Visitation. One of the Ministers by turns to pray with the Schollars, and Entertain 'em with Some Instructions of Piety Specially Adapted to their Age and Education." John Lovell succeeded Mr. Williams, and continued as head-master for 42 years. Says Henry F. Jenks, in his admirable sketch of the school: "He had, and probably deserved, a high reputation for learning; but was severe and rough, a rigid disciplinarian, and thoroughly feared by his pupils. In the Harvard Memorial Hall is his portrait by his pupil Nathaniel Smibert, 'drawn,' says Judge Cranch, 'while the terrific expression of the pedagogue was yet vibrating on his nerves. I found it so perfect a likeness of my old neighbor, that I did not wonder when my young friend told me that a sudden undesigned glance at it had often made him shudder.'" Lovell's son James was for a long time his assistant. He was a rigid loyalist, while his son was as strong a patriot. Master James delivered the first address in commemoration of the Boston Massacre; some of the boys going to hear it, in defiance of the old master, who refused them a holiday. He was imprisoned in Boston jail for his political faith, and was carried by the British troops to Halifax, where he remained for six months, before he was exchanged; while the old master, when the town was evacuated by the British, went with other loyalists to Halifax, and there ended his days. On the 19th of April, 1775, when Percy's brigade was preparing for their march to Lexington, the old master dismissed the boys with the laconic address: "War's begun, and school's done. *Deponite libros.*" After the evacuation the school was closed until June, 1776. It was then reopened, under Samuel Hunt, a former pupil, who thereafter continued as head-master for about 30 years. William Biglow succeeded him, resigning in 1813. Both these masters were strict in their methods of discipline, and met with many difficulties. The boys rebelled at the rule of Master Biglow, and resisted his authority. As his successor the committee decided to engage a young man not wedded to any particular mode of discipline; and Benjamin Apthorp Gould, then a senior in Harvard, was engaged. Under him the school regained public confidence. Resigning in 1828, he was succeeded by his assistant, Frederick P. Leverett, author of the Latin Lexicon. In 1831 he resigned to take charge of a private school; and Charles K. Dillaway, a former pupil of the school, succeeded him. Mr. Dillaway had been usher from 1827. Under his direction the school prospered, and the number of pupils increased. Ill health causing him to resign in 1836, Mr. Leverett was reappointed; but he died before resuming the office. The next head-master was Epes Sargent Dixwell, a pupil of the school in 1816, a graduate of Harvard, and a sub-master in the school. He held office until 1851, when he established a private school. He was succeeded by Francis Gardner, who, like so many others, began as a pupil in the school, then

passed through Harvard, then became a sub-master, and eventually head-master. He continued at the head of the school until his death. Augustine Milton Gay was the next head-master, but he lived only a short time after his appointment; and then, in 1877, Moses Merrill, who had been an usher in the school since 1858, was appointed. On the roll of assistant-teachers are such well-known names as Edward Wigglesworth, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Revs. Alexander Young, Chandler Robbins, Edward E. Hale, Joseph Henry Thayer, and Phillips Brooks.

The first Latin School building (when the school was known as the South Grammar School) was on School Street, on the southeasterly portion of the ground now occupied by King's Chapel. It gave the name to the street. It was of wood, two stories high, and it is supposed was partly occupied by the schoolmaster's family. It stood on this spot until 1748, when it was moved at the expense of the proprietors of the chapel for their own accommodation. Then another building was erected, on the opposite side of the street, where the Parker House now, in part, stands. In 1812 this building gave place to a new one, of three stories, with a granite front and a cupola. In 1844 the school moved to the Bedford Street building, sharing this house with the English High School [see *English High School*] until 1881, when it removed to the quite grand new school building on Dartmouth Street, Warren Avenue, and Montgomery Street. [See *Public School Buildings.*] While the old school building was undergoing repairs, in 1785, the sessions of the school were held in Faneuil Hall; later, when the new house on School Street was building, they were held for a while in an old barn in Cole Lane, now Portland Street; and afterward in Scollay's Building, until the new stone schoolhouse was ready. During the early days of this school most of the young men were here prepared for Harvard; and during its long history, as was well said by Mayor Prince in his address on the occasion of the dedication of the present building, it has well discharged the objects set forth in the law under which it was established, "to fit youths for the university." A great throng of eminent men have been among its pupils and graduates. There was John Hull, Benjamin Franklin, his four fellow-signers of the Declaration of Independence, — John Hancock, Sam Adams, Robert Treat Paine, William Hooper; Presidents Leverett, Langdon, Everett, and Eliot, of Harvard, and Pynchon of Trinity College; Govs. James Bowdoin and William Eustis; Lieut.-Govs. Cushing and Winthrop; James Lovell; Adino Paddock, who planted the "Paddock Elms;" Benjamin Church, first a patriot and then a traitor; Judges Francis Dana, Thomas Dawes, and Charles Jackson; Drs. John C. Warren, James Jackson, and Henry I. Bowditch; Profs. William D. Peck, Henry W. Torrey, Francis J. Child, Josiah P. Cooke, and William R. Dimmock; Mayors Harrison G. Otis, Samuel A. Eliot, and Frederick O. Prince; Hons. Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, George S. Hillard, Charles Sumner, William M. Evarts, and Charles Devens; such writers as Ralph Waldo Emerson and John Lothrop Motley, and divines as Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, Right Rev. Theodore Dehon, Bishop of South Carolina, and Revs. Cotton Mather, Benjamin Colman, Andrew Eliot, Joseph Tuckerman, William Jenks, Samuel Cooper Thacher. Francis Parkman, N. L. Frothingham, William H. Furness, Alexander Young, Frederic A. Farley, James Freeman Clarke, William Henry Channing, Henry Ward Beecher, John F. W. Ware. Edward E. Hale, and Phillips Brooks. In 1844 the Boston Latin School Association was formed, to promote interest in the school, and provide for its library. All who have ever been masters or pupils of the school are eligible to this association. Its library, in the school-building, for the use of masters and pupils, contains one of the choicest collections of classical works in the country. In 1847 the association published a quite complete catalogue of masters and pupils, and this has since been carefully revised and republished. To further stimulate an *esprit du corps* among the pupils, as well as to foster public interest in the school, the association, since 1876, has followed the practice of having an annual dinner, at which the alumni assemble, always in goodly numbers, and speeches are made by the "old Latin School boys,"

dren full of reminiscences of the past and of inspiration for the present.

Latin School for Girls (The Public), West Newton Street. Established in 1878, to furnish a training for girls similar to that at the Latin School for boys. The course of instruction is not altogether classical. It embraces also oral instruction in physiology and zoölogy, and a more detailed study of botany. Two hours a week are devoted to physical and vocal training. There are three prepared lessons each day, and one unprepared. In the latter lesson, among other exercises, are translation at sight, oral reading and study of passages in literature not previously examined, working of problems, and examination of natural objects under the departments of physiology. The school at the start was considered to be an experiment; but it soon passed that stage, and was indorsed as a successful undertaking. It is the testimony of those who are best acquainted with its management that the course of study is, for girls of fair ability who begin in good health, even though they may be delicately constituted, not a severe task or one injuriously affecting their physical condition. Pupils who pass successfully through the third class of the grammar schools are considered to be amply qualified for the lowest class of this school. Girls pass from it on graduation to the colleges for women and those admitting both sexes. The movement for the establishment of this school began in petitions from prominent women, mostly concerned in the society for the encouragement of the university education of women [see *University Education of Women, Massachusetts Society for the Advancement of*], for the admission of girls into the Latin School for boys. This being denied, the project of the establishment of a separate school on the same plane as the established Latin School was agitated, and finally met with success. The Girls' Latin School occupies the building in which is located the Girls' High School. John Tetlow is the master. The entrance examinations occur towards the close of June.

Law Courts. See *Courts.*

Law Library. See *Social Law Library.*

Law and Order League (The Citizens', of Massachusetts). No. 28 School Street. An organization of citizens formed in June, 1882, whose mission is "to secure by all proper means the enforcement of the restrictive features of existing laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic." Its work is prosecuted through an executive committee. The husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer of an habitual drunkard are assisted by the league in enforcing the law that allows them to forbid liquor dealers to sell to the drunkard; and suits are authorized by it. Frequent public meetings are held. A weekly paper called "Law and Order" is published by the league. The association was the outcome of a conference held in the Hotel Brunswick on the last day of May, 1882. Membership is limited to 150, and the annual meetings are held on the first Wednesday in May. [See *Appendix A.*]

Lewis Park. Highland Street and Highland Avenue, Roxbury District. One of the smaller open parks in this district, containing about 5,000 square feet; a very pretty spot, surrounded by pleasant and handsome dwellings. Rev. Edward E. Hale lives in the neighborhood, at 39 Highland Street. [See *Parks and Squares.*]

Liberal Union Club. A dining club organized in the spring of 1883, largely by advocates and supporters of the Free Religious Movement which perhaps may be characterized as an outgrowth of radical Unitarianism. The objects of the club, as set forth in its constitution, are "to advance the highest intellectual, moral, and religious interests of the community, and (as a means to this end) the highest interests of the liberal, ethical, or free religious movement; to vindicate the good name of free religion, now painfully tarnished by the complicity of many so-called liberal societies and individuals in agitations for mischievous and demoralizing measures, and scarcely less tarnished by the silence and indifference of many others respecting these anti-social agitations, particularly such as aim to destroy the foundations of the marriage institution and the sacred ties of home, or totally to repeal the United States laws which protect the mails from criminal abuse by those who seek to defraud the ignorant or to corrupt the young; to put

the cause of Liberalism or Free Religion into such a condition and attitude on all questions of public morality as shall first deserve, and then command, the unqualified moral confidence and sympathy of mankind; to convince the public mind of the equal justice and expediency of the policy of state secularization, including the equitable taxation of all church property, complete secularization of all public schools, abrogation of all Sabbatarian laws, abolition of all state-paid chaplaincies, prohibition of all public appropriations for religious purposes, and all other measures necessary to the total separation of church and state, and thereby to remove the political inequalities and civil disabilities by which the state still discriminates to some extent against freedom of thought in religious matters; to protect the public utterance of all instructed and considerate free thought, however extreme or unpopular it may be, from the social penalties with which it is still too often visited; to vindicate the right of all opinions to a public hearing and respect proportioned to their intrinsic truth; and to secure the settlement of all public questions by human reason enlightened by scientific knowledge, human conscience guided by natural morality, and the human heart unperverted by superstition, dogmatism, or ecclesiasticism." The club grew out of a series of private meetings, taking the form of a social reunion and dinner at Young's, the last Saturday evening of each month. It continues to dine at Young's, and meets monthly during the active seasons. Its management is in the hands of a standing committee composed of the president, secretary, treasurer, and directors. New members are admitted only by unanimous ballot of the club, and none is voted upon or is eligible unless previously reported and recommended by the standing committee. The club frequently entertains distinguished guests. It freely discusses leading questions of the day political, social, educational, economical, — whatever is uppermost. Sometimes an essay starts the discussion. Always a topic for treatment is previous to each meeting selected, and the speakers are expected to confine their remarks to it. It has a large number of members. Francis E. Abbot has been president of the club since its organization. [See *Appendix C.*]

Liberty Tree. See *Old Landmarks.*

Libraries. The public and private libraries of Boston have been for years one of the most conspicuous of its intellectual features. They are many and varied, special and general; and nearly all are accessible to the public under easy conditions. The great Public Library, established in 1854, is now the largest library in the country, with the exception of the library of Congress, and is rich in all its departments; the library of the Boston Athenæum is one of the most important and useful of modern libraries; the many special libraries — law, scientific, medical, musical, and art — are inferior to none in the country, and are superior to many; while the library of Harvard University, in the adjoining city of Cambridge, so intimately connected with this city, stands at the head of the great college libraries of the United States, and is probably the largest in count of titles. All the libraries of the city are carefully managed, well sustained, and from year to year are expanded and improved to the utmost extent possible. Below is a list, alphabetically arranged, of those in the city which are more or less public. Beside these, there are special libraries, the property of literary, art, and social clubs or associations, and various school libraries; while the number of valuable and costly private libraries is very large. Elsewhere in this Dictionary the most important and noteworthy of the general and special libraries are sketched.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences Library, Athenæum building, 10A Beacon Street. A valuable collection of volumes on physical science, and publications of its own of "Memoirs" and "Proceedings."

American Baptist Missionary Union Library, Tremont Temple building, Tremont Street. Containing several thousand theological works.

Boston Athenæum, Athenæum building, 10A Beacon Street. About 220,000 volumes.

Boston Library, 18 Boylston Place. About 30,000 volumes.

Boston Medical Library, 19 Boylston Place. About 9,000 volumes and 6,000 pamphlets.

Boston Society of Natural History Library, Natural History building, Berkeley, corner of Boylston Street. About 13,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets.

Boston University Law Library, 10 Ashburton Place. About 6,000 volumes.

Boston University Medical School Library, Col-

lege building, East Concord Street. About 2,000 volumes.

Boston University School of Theology Library, University building, Somerset Street. About 5,000 volumes.

Boston Young Men's Christian Association Library, Association building, Boylston, corner of Berkeley Street. About 6,500 volumes.

Boston Young Men's Christian Union Library, Christian Union building, 18 Boylston Street. About 7,000 volumes.

Boston Young Women's Christian Association Library, 68 Warrenton Street. About 4,000 volumes.

Congregational Library, Congregational House, Beacon, corner of Somerset Street. About 25,500 volumes, and over 100,000 pamphlets; together with the Missionary Library of 7,000 volumes belonging to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

General Theological Library, Somerset Street. About 14,000 volumes.

Handel and Haydn Society's Library, Music Hall building. Several thousand musical works, including complete works of many of the masters, and publications of the society.

Massachusetts Historical Society's Library, the Society's building, 30 Tremont Street. About 27,000 volumes and over 60,000 pamphlets.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Library, the Society's building, Tremont, between Bromfield Street and Montgomery Place. About 4,800 volumes.

Massachusetts New Church Free Library, 109 Tremont Street. A small and select collection of Swedenborgian publications.

Museum of Fine Arts Library, Art Museum building, St. James Avenue and Dartmouth Street.

New England Historic, Genealogical Society's Library, 18 Somerset Street. About 17,000 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets.

Public Library, 40 Boylston Street. Brighton branch, Rockland Street; Charlestown branch, former City Hall building; Dorchester branches, Arcadia Street, Field's Corner, and Washington, Lower Mills; East Boston branch, Meridian Street; Jamaica Plain branch, Centre Street; North End branch, School-house, Parmenter Street; Roxbury branch, 46 Millmont Street; South Boston branch, 372 West Broadway; South End branch, Montgomery Street; West Roxbury branch, Centre Street. Number of volumes over 450,000.

Roxbury Athenæum, Dudley, corner of Warren Street.

Social Law Library, Room 14, Court House, Court Street. About 16,000 volumes.

State Library, State House. About 44,000 volumes.

Wells Memorial, 987 Washington Street.

Libraries for the public use were early established in Boston. Mr. Justin Winsor, the librarian of Harvard College, in his chapter on "Libraries in Boston," in the "Memorial History," states that a collection of books for public use was established here some time before the Indian outbreak of 1675. The first library was in the old Town House. The first circulating library was opened here in 1764. The first of the libraries in the country for the mercantile classes especially was established here by the Mercantile Library Association, which flourished from 1820 until 1877, when its books were transferred to the South End branch of the Public Library, though its organization is still continued. [See *Mercantile Library Association.*] In the Roxbury District the first public library was established in 1831. This in 1848 became the Roxbury Athenæum. The Fellowes Athenæum, founded by the late Caleb Fellowes, is now a part of the Roxbury branch of the Public Library, having been formally joined to it in 1873. In the Charlestown District, previous to annexation, was the Charlestown Public Library, which was first opened in 1862, and was administered by trustees chosen annually. This is now part of the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library. In the Brighton District a library was established as early as 1824, by an association of citizens who organized the Brighton Social Library. In 1858 this was merged in the Brighton Library Association. The bequest of James Holton, for the establishment of the public town library, which, after annexation, became the Brighton branch of the Public Library, was left in 1863.

"Lief, the Norseman," Statue of. The work of Miss Anne Whitney, sculptor of the statues of Samuel Adams and Harriet Martineau. [See *Adams (Samuel) Statute*, and *Martineau (Harriet) Statue*], the model for which was completed and first established in the Art Club gallery in March, 1886. The statue is heroic in size and represents a youth with sturdy yet supple frame, standing in an eager attitude, with his gazed fixed as if to discern the first sight of land. His eyes are shaded with his uplifted left hand, and his right grasps at his side the speaking horn, in itself a beautiful bit of work ornamented in relief. The figure is clad in a shirt of mail, with bossed breastplates, and a studded belt from which a knife hangs in ornamented sheath. The feet are bound in sandals and a casque surmounts the head, while from beneath it flows the waving hair which is significant of the Saxon type. The chief char-

acteristic of the work is its ideality, Miss Whitney having substituted for the brutal corsair which Lief undoubtedly was, if indeed if he was at all, a sturdy youth, instinct in every feature and outline, with hope, promise, and, as it were, a premonition of the great work of discovery which is before him. — The suggestion of a bronze statue of Lief, the son of Eric, in Boston, originated with the late Ole Bull, and in 1879 a movement to secure a fund and advance the work was made, the late Thomas G. Appleton leading it. From the sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward, a model was obtained, which was described at the time as of a figure with a fine air of manliness and bravery; and the city granted a site for the statue in Post-Office Square. Then efforts were made to secure funds to meet the expense of the pedestal, which was to contain a drinking fountain for public use. But these were not forthcoming and the movement languished. Quite likely it was checked by the attitude taken by scholarly men of the Historical Society, who had little faith in the fascinating legends which tell the story of Lief's discovery of this part of the New England coast nearly 500 years before the voyages of Columbus, to be more precise, about the year 1002. But later, after the death of Ole Bull and Mr. Appleton, Mrs. Bull and others restarted the movement, and Miss Whitney began her work. The site selected for the statue is in the Commonwealth Avenue park-way, near the entrance to the Back Bay Park. [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Life Insurance. See *Insurance in Boston.*

Lighthouses. The lighthouses marking the channels of the harbor are the Long Island Light, on Long Island; Bug Light, on the Great Brewster spit; and Boston Light, on the Little Brewster Island. These are described under the head of Long Island, Bug Light, Boston Light, and the Harbor. Outside of the harbor is the Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, a massive structure of stone, warning the mariner of the dangerous rocks here planted. [See *Harbor.*] The office of the lighthouse inspector and his assistants is in the post-office building, and the lighthouse engineer's office, No. 33 Pemberton Square.

Lincoln Square. Emerson, Fourth, and M streets, South Boston. A pleasant inclosure, containing about 9,500 square feet, and surrounded by an iron fence. [See *Parks and Squares.*]

Lincoln Statue. See *Emancipation Group.*

Linwood Park. Centre and Linwood streets, Roxbury District. A small park, inclosed by a stone curb, and containing about 3,000 square feet. [See *Parks and Squares.*]

Literary Clubs. See *Club Life in Boston.*

Little Sisters of the Poor. See *Catholic Religious Orders.*

Long Island, so called because of its extreme length compared with its width, is the largest of the several islands in the harbor. It is about a mile and a quarter long, and about a quarter of a mile wide. It lies about five miles from the city, between Spectacle and Rainsford islands, and is bounded by President Roads, Broad Sound Channel, a line of shoals separating it on the northeast from Nix's Mate and Gallop's Island, and by the Back Way. Shurtleff describes it as likened in form to a military boot fronting westerly; Long Island (or East) Head being the top, Bass Point the heel, and South Head the toe. It contains about 210 acres of land, gently rolling into eminences, and terminated at either end by high bluffs. On East Head, the steepest bluff in the harbor, from 70 to 80 feet above high water mark, is Long Island Lighthouse; the round white tower 22 feet high, from the top of which the light is displayed, being one of the most conspicuous objects of the harbor. [See *Harbor.*] This portion of the island, 35 acres on the bluff, is owned by the National Government; and the seaward front is protected by a substantial seawall, built at an expense of $150,000. Crowning the cliff is also a battery, described by Sweetser, in his "Handbook of the Harbor," as "a formidable little work of modern construction, with walls of great thickness, bomb-proofs, and other defences, partly separated from the rest of the bluff by a deep, dry moat." There are no cannon here now. Originally the island was well wooded, but the early settlers were not long in stripping it of trees. The town of Boston acquired it

in 1634; and in course of time it passed into the hands of the planters, who occupied it under an agreement to pay an annual rental of sixpence an acre for the benefit of the free school. This rental was either grudgingly paid or not at all; and at length, after the town had had much trouble, the title to the territory was vested in the planters, the condition being that all back rent should be paid. John Nelson of Boston, "the heroic person," says Shurtleff, "who in 1689, at the head of the soldiery, made Sir Edmund Andros surrender himself and the fort on Fort Hill to the incensed colonists whose rights he was then usurping," was at one time the sole owner of the greater portion of the island by purchase from the planters; and here for a while was his family seat. In 1849 it was purchased by the Long Island Company, with the purpose of transforming it into a summer resort. The large hotel was then built and avenues marked out. But this and succeeding efforts to make a popular summer place of it met with little success. During the early years of the war of the Rebellion, the island was used as a military rendezvous for the State volunteers previous to their muster into the United States service and departure for "the front." On the east side is a picturesque cluster of huts, the homes of a colony of Portuguese fishermen, "most of whom," says Sweetser, "are from the Azore Islands, and reproduce on this far away sister of Fayal and San Miguel the customs and sports of their homeland." In 1885 the island was purchased by the city, at a cost of $150,000, the purpose being to establish the public charitable institutions here.

Long Path (The). The walk across the Common, extending from the Joy Street entrance of the Beacon Street mall to Boylston Street. Oliver Wendell Holmes gave it its name, making it the scene of the crisis in the "Autocrat's" courtship of the schoolmistress in the mellow "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" papers. Here is the passage: —

"The truth is, I had secured a passage to Liverpool in the steamer which was to leave at noon, — with the condition, however, of being released in case circumstances occurred to detain me. The schoolmistress knew nothing about all this, of course, as yet. It was on the Common that we were walking. The mall, or boulevard of our Common, you know, has various branches leading from it in various directions. One of these runs down from opposite Joy Street southward across the whole length of the Common to Boylston Street. We called it the long path, and were fond of it. I felt very weak indeed (though of a tolerably robust habit) as we came opposite the head of this path on that morning. I think I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible. At last I got out the question, — Will you take the long path with me? — Certainly, — said the schoolmistress, — with much pleasure. — Think, — I said, — before you answer; if you take the long path with me now, I shall interpret it that we are to part no more! — The schoolmistress stepped back with a sudden movement, as if an arrow had struck her. One of the long granite blocks used as seats was hard by, — the one you may still see close by the Ginko tree. — Pray, sit down, — I said. — No, no, she answered softly, — I will walk the *long path* with you! — The old gentleman who sits opposite met us walking, arm in arm, about the middle of the long path, and said, very charmingly, — 'Good-morning, my dears!'"

Long Wharf. See *Boston Pier.*

Longwood Park. Park and Austin streets, Roxbury District. An open green containing about 21,000 square feet. [See *Parks and Squares.*]

Louisburg Square. Between Mount Vernon and Pinckney streets, West End. This is situated on the western slope of Beacon Hill, occupying a portion of the territory which once formed the garden of the Rev. William Blaxton (or Blackstone), the first Englishman who made his home on this peninsula, at whose solicitation Winthrop and his band came over from Charlestown and established themselves here. [See *Beacon Hill* and *Blackstone.*] The excellent spring of which Blaxton "acquainted the Governor" when "inviting him and soliciting him thither" was situated, according to Shurtleff, in the centre of the grass-plat in the inclosure of this square, though Drake says it was "probably near the junction of Beacon Street with Charles." The best authorities agree with Shurtleff in locating the spring in this square. Shurtleff says that until this portion of Beacon Hill was lowered "the spring continued to flow, and gave in bounteous streams its pure and soft water. It was about 80 feet above high water mark, and in its later days had three outlets. It furnished water for the negro washerwomen who frequented the neighborhood of the springs, where they were wont to have their cleansing tubs." "This spring should have been preserved," Dr. Shurt-

leff thought, "and allowed to flow into basins of marble, as a perpetual memorial of William Blaxton and in remembrance of the great act of benevolence which gave rise to the capital of New England." The square is private property, and was laid out about the year 1834, and named in commemoration of the victory at Louisburg. The inclosure, with its noble trees, and the statues of Aristides and Columbus [see these, and also *Statues and Monuments*], is surrounded by a high iron fence.

Lovell's Island, in the harbor, about six miles from Long Wharf, is bounded by the Narrows and Blackrock passage. [See *Harbor*.] It is about three quarters of a mile long, and about a third wide at its greatest breadth. Shurtleff describes it as in form resembling a dried salt fish. It contains a low ridge, with marshes, and several little salt-water ponds. It was named for Capt. William Lovell, one of the early settlers of Dorchester. In 1636 it was granted to "Charlestowne provided they employ it for fishing by their owne townesmen, or hinder not others;" and afterwards provided that "halfe of the timber & fire wood shall belong to the garrison at the Castle, to be improved wholly there," which shows that this now for many years bare island was, like others in the harbor, once wooded. The island was rented, and the income applied to the support of the public school in Charlestown. In 1767 it was sold by vote of the inhabitants of Charlestown to Elisha Leavitt of Hingham; by his grandson, to the city of Boston in 1828; and by Boston, in turn, to the National Government. It is now used by the lighthouse board. The island is protected at Ram's Head, a projection into the sea from its northerly point, by a strong sea-wall. About the year 1829 a packet vessel from Maine struck on Ram's Head, in the middle of a winter's night, and was instantly wrecked; and the passengers, 15 in number, though they succeeded in landing on the island, all froze to death before morning. Another shipwreck on this island was that of the Magnifique, a majestic French seventy-four, of the fleet of Admiral Vaubaird, which sailed into the harbor Aug. 11, 1728. For years after the wreck lay here, and many attempts were made by treasure-seekers to secure the riches it was fancied went down with her. It was a Boston pilot who brought the vessel to grief; and Congress gave the America, then building at Portsmouth, and the first line-of-battle ship attempted here, to the French Government to make good, in some part, her loss. She was afterwards captured from the French by the English. The blundering pilot afterwards became sexton of the New North Church; and Shurtleff relates that "the parish lads annoyed him by chalking on the meeting-house door: —

> 'Don't you run this ship ashore
> As you did the Seventy-Four.'"

The bar on which the Magnifique struck was at the extreme westerly point of the island, and has since become in part solid land by the action of the tides and currents.

Lowell Institute (The). Established in 1839 by the munificence of John Lowell, Jr., son of Francis C. Lowell, from whom the city of Lowell is named, "to provide for regular courses of free public lectures upon the most important branches of natural and moral science, to be annually delivered in the city of Boston." The property bequeathed for this purpose amounted to $237,000, one half of Mr. Lowell's property. In his will specific instructions were given as to the administration of the trust. None of the bequest was to be used for buildings, and ten per cent. of the accumulation of the fund was to be annually set aside to continue it. John Amory Lowell was appointed the sole trustee of the property bequeathed, and it was provided that succeeding trustees must be lineal descendants of the Lowell family. In addition to the lectures, a system of free instruction for mechanics and artisans in the principles of drawing was established, and continued until 1878, when the building in which the rooms of the Institute were then located — rear of Washington Street, between Winter and Bromfield streets (approached through an archway) — was removed. Here also the first life-school was established; and George Hollingsworth, who died in 1882, was for years its teacher. The lectures of the Institute are now delivered in Huntington Hall, in the building of the Institute of Technology, No. 187 Boylston Street.

Courses of lectures and instruction for advanced students are also given under the auspices of the Lowell Institute, and at its expense, in the Institute of Technology; and instruction in practical design is furnished by the Lowell School of Practical Design. Applications for admission to either of these privileges are received from both sexes. Applicants for admission to the former privilege must be over 18 years of age, and apply to the secretary of the Institute of Technology in their own handwriting, stating age, occupation, and previous preparation. [See *Institute of Technology.*] The details of the special courses of lectures are announced annually in October. Applicants for admission to the Lowell School of Design must present themselves on the Wednesday or Thursday preceding the last Monday in September, and bring specimens of their work. They must possess a knowledge of drawing adequate to enable them advantageously to begin the work of composition and design. A considerable degree of skill in freehand drawing from nature, and in the use of the brush is also required. The school provides instruction in making patterns for prints, silk, paper-hangings, carpets, etc. The students provide their own instruments and materials, but looms are provided for weaving the designs. The director of the school is Charles Kastner. The Lowell fund also sustains the "Teachers' School of Science," which furnishes a series of lectures on physics, geology, physiology, and other branches of science, open to public school teachers. These lectures are given on Saturday afternoons. The Lowell Institute was inaugurated on the 1st of December, 1839, with an address by Edward Everett; and since that time from six to ten courses of lectures have each year been delivered. John Lowell, Jr., died at Bombay, at the age of 37 years.

Lowell Railroad. See *Boston and Lowell and Concord Railroad.*

Lowell School of Practical Design. See *Lowell Institute;* also, *Institute of Technology.*

Lowell Square, Cambridge Street, corner of Lynde, West End, in front of the West Church. Originally laid out in 1849, this was for a while called Derby Square. In 1853 Rev. Charles Lowell (then the pastor of the church) set out four oak-trees here, which had been raised from acorns planted on the Lowell estate in Cambridge, the famous "Elmwood;" and the square has ever since borne his name. It contains 2,807 feet of land, with trees, well-kept shrubbery, and a fountain; and it is inclosed by an iron fence. [See *West Church.*]

Lower Mills. See *Dorchester District.*

Lucy Bullman Charity (The) consists of the income of an estate on Joy and Cambridge streets. This estate came into the possession of the city of Boston in accordance with the will of Lucy Bullman, probated January, 1832, with the condition that it should never be sold, but the income should always be used for the benefit of the poor. The property is in charge of the overseers of the poor, by whom the fund is administered. The estate is valued at about $10,200. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*]

Lumber Dealers' Association. A trade organization, formed in 1869, of lumber dealers in the city and vicinity, to bring about "united action, perfect harmony, and mutual understanding" among those of the trade belonging to it. It has about 100 active members, and meets regularly every month during the winter and spring. It has no established headquarters. The secretary's office is at No. 2 Post-Office Square. [See *Appendix A.*]

Lunatic Hospital (The Boston). First Street, South Boston. A city institution, under the care and direction of the board of directors for public institutions. [See *Public Institutions.*] It is an old building, the main portion built in 1839, and the wings in 1846. With its yards and gardens, it occupies about five acres. Its patients are now restricted to those who have a legal settlement in the city; and they are either admitted by the president of the board of directors, or are committed by the judge of probate for Suffolk County. It will accommodate, however, but 200 patients — a little more than one fifth of those chargeable to the city. The hospital is without many of the modern conveniences, and its rebuilding has been a subject much agitated in recent years. A few years ago a site for

a new hospital was obtained, in the town of Winthrop, containing about 181½ acres, at a cost of $28,108.33. In addition to this, about $25,000 were expended, mainly for the plans of the proposed buildings, taxes on the land, etc. This scheme was subsequently abandoned, and the land has been sold. [See also *McLean Asylum.*]

Lutheran Churches. There are five Evangelical Lutheran churches in Boston, — three German, and two Scandinavian. The three German belong to the synod of Missouri. A small Norwegian society worships in Zion Church, corner of Waltham Street and Shawmut Avenue. Zion's is the oldest of the Lutheran churches of the city. It was formed in 1834, and the church building was erected in 1844–46. The first pastor, after it became a genuine Lutheran church, was Rev. Henry Schmidt. The Immanuel's German Lutheran Church of East Boston, No. 77 Chelsea Street, was formed in 1869. The meeting-house seats about 150. Trinity Church, German, was organized in 1871. Its meeting-house, formerly known as "Day's Chapel," on Parker Street, near Tremont, Roxbury District, seats about 500. Rev. Adolf Biewend has been pastor from the formation of the church. A parochial school is conducted in the basement of the meeting-house. The services of this church are in the German language. Emmanuel's, Swedish, on Emerald Street, was formed in 1873. [See *Appendix B.*] All the Lutheran churches are united in the "Association of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for Works of Mercy." The general object of this association is to promote Christian charity in its various forms; to undertake the care of destitute children; to provide a temporary home for half-orphans as long as the surviving parent is unable to provide for them; to offer an asylum for aged, weak, and helpless persons; and to train suitable persons for the work of nurses and aids to assist in the care of the sick in hospitals or in private families; principally to aid gratuitously destitute families, and at the same time attending to their spiritual welfare. Brook Farm, in West Roxbury, comprising 240 acres of land and a number of spacious buildings, having been tendered to the association for its charitable purposes, in 1871 the Martin Luther Orphan Home was established there. [See *Asylums and Homes*, and *Brook Farm.*] Though the character of the institution is Protestant, no discrimination is made in the reception of children on the ground of creed, nationality, or color. Family life is introduced as far as possible into the Home. It depends upon the income from the farm, the proceeds of Gethsemane Cemetery, opened in a portion of the farm, and from "the contributions of Christian benevolence."

Lying-in Hospital (The Boston). Nos. 24 and 26 McLean Street. Organized in 1832 for the relief of poor and deserving women during confinement. It has accommodations for 36 patients. Patients taken in prior to confinement are charged $3.50 a week for board, and are expected to perform any light duty about the house required of them. The lowest fee for confinement is $20, which also pays for two weeks next succeeding confinement; and as a rule no case is kept longer than two weeks after confinement. A few free cases are taken. It is open to married women, and to unmarried women pregnant for the first time; but no woman with a second illegitimate child is admitted, and the greatest care is taken to exclude women of bad or doubtful character. During 1882 an out-patient department was opened, by which medical attendance at their homes is furnished during confinement to all women, residing within the limits of the city proper, who are unable to pay for such services.

Lyman Fountain. Eaton Square, Dorchester District. A large structure, 28 feet in height, surmounted by figures representing Leda and the swan. The figures supporting the main fountain basin represent the four seasons. The main structure rests upon a granite basin, 30 feet in diameter. The inscription, from which it takes its name, is "In memory of Theodore Lyman, Jr., mayor of Boston, 1834–5." It was formally dedicated Oct. 24, 1885. Of its cost, $6,000, the sum of $2,000 was raised by private subscription, and the balance was taken from the Jonathan Phillips fund, by the city. [See *Phillips Street Fund.*] It was designed and constructed by M. D. Jones.

Lynn and Boston Railroad. See *Street Railroads.*

M.

Macaroni Club (The). A social dining club, composed chiefly of actors, journalists, and musicians, but not strictly limited to these professions. The membership is small. Two black balls exclude. There is a small initiation fee; and each member pays his individual part of the expense of the dinners, which are had monthly, generally at Parker's. The organization is very simple; consisting of a few officers who make the arrangements for the dinners, and keep the accounts. At the dinners there are one or more guests belonging to one or another of the different professions represented in the club. [See *Appendix C.*]

McLean Asylum for the Insane. A branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital [see *Massachusetts General Hospital*], located in Somerville. It was established in 1816 and was named for John McLean, who bequeathed $125,000 to the General Hospital. At Belmont is a convalescent cottage, connected with the institution, built at a cost of $100,000. And at Lynn a cottage is rented which has been of noticeable benefit to convalescing patients, besides furnishing to many, not sufficiently recovered to be left there, an opportunity for a pleasant afternoon's diversion. At the McLean Asylum there is given to women desirous of becoming professional nurses a two years' course of training in general nursing, with special reference to the care of mental and nervous diseases. Instruction is given by a superintendent of the Training School, and by the supervisor and head nurses. Lectures and demonstrations are also given at times by the Asylum medical staff. The pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the wards of the Hospital and are paid $14 per month during the first year, and $16 a month during the second year. Nurses are thus furnished for private cases outside of the Asylum. The purpose of the trustees in organizing the school is to render more effective service to the public in this way as well as to perfect their own work of caring for the patients. The average number of patients in the Asylum is about 100.

Mann (Horace) Statue (The), standing on the terrace in front of the State House, Beacon Street, at the left of the broad flight of steps leading to the entrance of the building, is the work of Emma Stebbins, an American artist, native of New York, whose studies were mainly pursued in Rome. It was erected in 1865, and was the gift to the State of school teachers and school children throughout the Commonwealth, who subscribed to the fund for its execution and purchase in recognition of his eminent services, as the first secretary of the State board of education, in developing the grand system of popular education in Massachusetts. The statue is of bronze, and is intended to represent the great educator as addressing an audience. It has received its full share of public criticism; but the critics differ, as critics so often do, as to its merits. Arthur Dexter, in "Fine Arts in Boston" in the "Memorial History," dismisses it with the remark, that it is a "mass of bad drapery." The sculptor Bartlett, on the other hand, though he does not think the sculptor's idea is clear, simple, and free in its expression, nor that the figure stands firmly upon its feet, finds not a little to commend in the work. "There is a great deal of earnest thought and work in the execution," he says: . . . "the purpose of the statue, as speaking, was intelligently selected, and the attempt made to carry it out in the statue itself, without the help of frivolous illustrative symbols." Of the drapery he says, "The difficulties of arranging it were evidently very serious, and not always as successfully overcome as they would have been by a great sculptor; but it is easy to see that they were attacked with courage in the aim for a good result." The statue was formally unveiled and "inaugurated" on the morning of the Fourth of July, 1865, the ceremonies beginning as early as eight o'clock. In the company gathered in the State House yard were many school-teachers, and groups of school children. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, as chairman of the committee of the subscribers to the fund, made

Manual Training School — Marcella Street Home.

the opening address; and other addresses were by Gov. Andrew, John D. Philbrick (at that time superintendent of the Boston public schools), and by Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D. (then president of Harvard College). During the exercises a little maiden placed a wreath of laurel upon the head of the statue; and toward their close a choir of children from the Warren Street Chapel sang "America," and some original words to the tune "Old Hundred." The statue was cast in Munich. The high pedestal upon which it stands was furnished and paid for by the State. [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Manual Training School. See *Public Schools.*

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. According to the returns at the national census of 1880, the number of establishments in the city engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was 3,521, employing a capital of $42,750,134. The number of hands employed was 56,813; of whom 37,831 were males above 16 years of age, 17,753 females above 15 years, and 1,229 children and youths. The number of establishments has since considerably increased rather than decreased. In the census returns, the largest number of establishments recorded were in the classes of carpentering 305, painting and paper-hanging 229, and blacksmithing 154. Of printing and publishing establishments there were 145, furniture 123, plumbing and gas-fitting 117, machinery 114, tobacco and cigars 88, boots and shoes 83, and book-binding 46. Of the miscellaneous industries were glass, cut, stained, and ornamental; iron-work, architectural and ornamental; iron and steel work; castings; forgings; jewelry and instrument-cases; telegraph and telephone apparatus; terra-cotta ware; stone and earthen wares; woollen goods; instruments, professional and scientific; surgical appliances; curried leather; tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware; hosiery and knit goods. The total amount of the products for the year is given as $123,306,137. — The manufacture of cotton goods began in the colony as early as 1643. In that year "they fell to a manufacture of cotton, whereof they had store from Barbadoes, and hemp and flax." In 1655 the General Court passed a law, "that all hands not otherwise necessarily employed, as women, boys, and girls," should "spin according to their skill and ability." The manufacture of linen was introduced by colonists from Londonderry, who came about 1718. Spinning schools were soon after established where Scollay Square now is; and then the Manufacturing House was built, on the east side of what is now Hamilton Place, the west end fronting on Long Acre, now Tremont Street. It was a large brick building, with a flight of stone steps leading up to the entrance on Hamilton Place. An excise was laid on carriages, and articles of luxury, by the general court, to secure funds for the erection of the building. For a while the work was brisk; and the spinners, with their spinning-wheels, lined the mall of the Common on spinning-days, stimulated to do their best by a premium offered to the most skilful. In time the manufacture ceased, and afterward the great house was used for various purposes. For a short time the manufacture of worsted hose and metal buttons was carried on. In 1708 it was rented as dwellings for families. During the occupation of the town by the British it was used for the soldiers, and for a time as a military hospital. Then, in 1784, the Massachusetts Bank was established here. In 1806 the building was taken down, and Hamilton Place opened.

Manufacturing House. See *Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.*

Marcella Street Home. Marcella Street, Roxbury District. An asylum for pauper boys and girls, and neglected children of both sexes. It is a city institution, under the direction of the board of directors for public institutions. The almshouse of the city of Roxbury before annexation was here. In 1870–77 additions and alterations were made to the old building, for the accommodation of pauper boys and neglected male children; and in 1881–82 new buildings were completed, for the pauper and neglected girls formerly at Deer Island. [See *Deer Island.*] Children are sentenced to this home by municipal and district courts, under chap. 283, Acts of 1866, which provides that cities and towns shall provide places for the confinement and instruction of neglected children under 16.

They are also admitted by permit of the directors for public institutions. Some of the boys when discharged are provided with homes. The labor of providing suitable homes is carried on under the direction of the Committee on Pardons. There are graded schools in the Home; and on Sundays both Protestant and Catholic services are held. The domestic work is chiefly carried on by a few pauper men and women.

Marine Park, South Boston. See *Public Parks System.*

Marine Society (The Boston). See *Boston Marine Society.*

Mariners' House. North Square, North End. Established 1837. A home for sailors, free to the shipwrecked and distressed. Here seamen who can pay their way can board at reasonable terms. The house can accommodate from 80 to 100 persons. The present brick building was built by the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society in 1847. The house is under the control of this society [see *Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society*], and a retired sailor is in charge of it. The sailors enjoy themselves here in various ways, and find much entertainment in the reading-room and the library. Admissions are obtained through a committee of the society on admissions. The religious services of the house are held in Cockerel Hall, No. 287 Hanover Street, near by.

Marine Underwriters, The Board of. See *Board of Marine Underwriters.*

Markets and Market-Houses. The Boston market is famous the country through for the abundance, richness, and variety of its supply. It furnishes the choicest of meats, game, poultry, provisions, and produce; the most luscious fruits; and every delicacy of the table attainable from far and near. The gardens of the South and the great farms of the West are liberally and systematically drawn upon, as well as those of New England and the immediate neighborhood of the city: and thus the people are enabled to enjoy the best and freshest supplies all seasons of the year, the earliest vegetables and fruits, and the latest. In the business of supplying this market, large interests are concerned, and much capital invested; and it has grown to be one of the great industries. Public markets were among the earliest enterprises of the fathers of the town. The first market-house, it is believed, stood on the site of the Old State House. [See *Old State House.*] Winthrop mentions it in his Journal as having been "set up by order of the court," in March, 1634. A hundred years later, three markets were located by the town, £300 being appropriated for their erection. These were in North Square, in Dock Square, and on the site of the present Boylston Market. [See *Boylston Market.*] They were opened on the 4th of June, 1734. Between two and three years later, the Dock Square Market-house, which was, of the three, the most frequented, was demolished by a mob, "disguised as clergymen," so the accounts have it; a contention having arisen among the people as to whether they would be served at their homes as before the establishment of the markets, or continue to be served at fixed localities. In 1740 Peter Faneuil made his proposition to build a market-house at his own expense on the town's land here; the only condition imposed being, that the town should legally authorize it, enact proper regulations, and maintain it for its special purpose solely: but such was still the division of opinion that, though the offer was courteously received, it was accepted by a majority of only seven out of the number of persons voting. The building was accordingly put up and completed in 1742; and it was maintained as agreed until 1761, when it was destroyed by fire. The next year the building now standing was erected by the town to replace that destroyed; and it was enlarged to its present size in 1805. [See *Faneuil Hall.*] The market here, on the street floor, is known by the name of the "New Faneuil Hall Market." In 1810 a number of citizens erected what was known as the City Market, at the foot of Brattle Street, on the edge of Dock Square; but the general court refused to incorporate the proprietors, and the subsequent offer of the market to the city as a gift was refused. The Boylston Market was opened in 1810. When the great Quincy Market project was begun in 1824 [see *Faneuil Hall Market*], there was a row of vegeta-

ble sale-sheds on the north side of Faneuil Hall; and the neighboring streets were obstructed by market-wagons, while farmers were compelled to occupy Union Street nearly to Hanover, and Washington almost to Court, with their stands. The erection of the new market-house changed all this, and greatly improved the entire neighborhood as well as the nature of the market here itself. In 1852 the Blackstone Market on Blackstone Street, and the Williams Market, on the corner of Washington and Dover streets, were opened; and a few years before, the Beach Street Market, where the Dramatic Museum had a short career in 1848. [See *Drama in Boston.*] The hall over Williams Market is now occupied by the Windsor Theatre. [See *Windsor Theatre.*] The Beach Street Market is discontinued. Beside those already mentioned, there are the Washington Market, the farthest up-town, established in 1870, in a spacious and quite showy building, 250 feet long, at No. 1883 Washington Street; the Suffolk, corner of Portland and Sudbury streets; the Central, No. 50 North; the Globe, No. 42 North; the Clinton, No. 106 South Market; the Fulton, North, corner of Blackstone; the Lakeman, Blackstone corner of North; the St. Charles, Beach, corner of Lincoln; and the Union, Nos. 15 and 17 Washington. There is also on Atlantic Avenue, between Clinton and Richmond streets, the Mercantile Wharf Market, popularly called the Farmers' Market, supplied by the vegetable farmers of the near by towns. In East Boston and South Boston there are small market-houses. Of the market-houses, the city owns only Quincy (so-called) and Faneuil Hall; or, as the two are designated in the official records, "Faneuil Hall, and market under same; Faneuil Hall Market-house, and Quincy Hall over same." The fish-markets are largely on Atlantic Avenue, though there are fish-stalls in most of the general market houses. All over the city are provision-shops, in no way connected with the markets; and many of the citizens trade with these exclusively, because of their convenient situation near by the residence quarters.

Martin Luther Orphan Home. See *Brook Farm*; also *Lutheran Churches.*

Martineau (Harriet), Statue of. Formerly in the Old South meeting-house, and presented to Wellesley College June 21, 1886. The work of Miss Anne Whitney, the sculptor of the Samuel Adams statue. [See this.] It is of marble, finely modelled. The figure, somewhat larger than life-size, is seated in a straight-backed garden chair, such a one as Miss Martineau was in the habit of occupying on a terrace in the grounds of her English home at Ambleside. It is dressed in a plain gown, with a lace ruffle at the neck, and upon the head, a lace headdress worn like a kerchief, which hangs to the shoulders. The hair is brought down low on the temples, and terminates in a simple knot just above the nape of the neck. Miss Martineau is represented as having just finished the reading of a manuscript which lies in her lap, upon which her hands are crossed. Her head, well poised upon the well-modelled neck, is slightly turned to the right, and she looks straight before her as though lost in meditation. Though the thoughtful face bears a close resemblance to a picture of her as she appeared at 35 or 40 years of age, the portrait is an ideal rather than an exact one. The statue was formally unveiled on the 20th of December, 1883, before a large gathering in the Old South meeting-house. On this occasion addresses were made by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., and Wendell Phillips. This memorial of Miss Martineau was proposed shortly after her death in 1876, and the fund for it was contributed by friends in New England and New York, and also in England and Scotland. The work is called one of the very best of Mrs. Whitney's productions, which have generally been warmly commended by the jury of local critics. [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Masonic Mutual Relief Associations. A feature added to Freemasonry in this country, in recent years, which has already attained a position of importance. Its object is mutual life insurance. The principle on which these associations is based is that which underlies such organizations as the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and other societies established for the purpose of enabling their members to carry life-insurance at the lowest possible rates. Each Masonic mutual relief association assesses its surviving members to the

amount of one dollar each, for the purpose of raising the means for paying the sum to be paid to the family of a deceased member on the occasion of every death. The conditions of membership to these associations are: that one must be of good and regular standing in some lodge of Freemasons, in sound health, and under the age of 51 years. The admission fee is from five dollars upwards, according to the size of the association and the age of the applicant. This sum, together with a sum of ten cents or more added to each dollar assessment, goes to constitute a fund out of which the working expenses of the association are paid. In some associations this fund has grown to such an extent as to make a handsome amount, enabling the association to pass assessments occasionally, or to meet such a contingency as the unexpected withdrawal of a large number of members just after the occurrence of a death. In such a contingency the association must pay the amount represented by its membership at the time the death occurred, though its receipts from assessments be made less through the withdrawal of members, who thereby escape liability for the assessment. In Massachusetts there are eight of these associations, known respectively as the Eastern of Boston, the Suffolk of East Boston, Union of Newtonville, the Southern of Taunton, South Shore of Weymouth, Central of Worcester, Western of Springfield, and Connecticut Valley of Greenfield. The Eastern association was organized in 1873. The Suffolk association, at East Boston, was organized in 1878. It is estimated that in these associations the average yearly mortality is about one per cent., and the average cost of insurance about $12 on $1,000.

Masonic Temple (The), corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. A stately granite building, with octagonal towers rising to the height of 120 feet. The front is 85 feet wide. The entire building, with the exception of the street and basement floors, is occupied by the Masonic organizations of the city. The structure is seven stories high, and has three large halls for meetings; one furnished in the Corinthian style, another in the Egyptian, and the third in the Gothic. M. G. Wheelock was the architect of the temple. It was dedicated on St. John's Day, June 24, 1867, with extensive ceremonies: the Masonic street parade on this occasion was one of the largest demonstrations of the kind. President Johnson was among the men of distinction in the line. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 14, 1864. Before the building of this temple, the Masons occupied a building on its site, which, together with the Winthrop House adjoining it, was burned early in 1864. At an earlier period the building long used as the United States Court House on Tremont Street, corner of Temple Place (reconstructed for business purposes in 1885–86), was the Masonic headquarters.

Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society. See *Baptist Charitable Society, The Massachusetts.*

Massachusetts Bay. No American city has a more beautiful approach by sea than Boston. The first thing seen by the approaching traveller is Highland Light, on the end of Cape Cod, whose long arm encircles Massachusetts Bay on the south, which stretches away to Cape Ann on the north. With every mile the shore grows more distinct, and the waters smoother as one approaches the harbor proper, the entrance to which is indicated by the Boston Light [see *Boston Light*], visible by day or night for many miles. On the left the solitary light on Minot's Ledge rises from its rock in the midst of the water, one of the most dangerous and most dreaded rocks off the coast, a long distance away from the nearest shores. During the summer season numerous steamboat excursions go out every day from the city down the Bay, giving a fine opportunity to view the beautiful scenery of the Massachusetts coast, covered now, in every direction, with thriving towns, villas, cottages, and great hotels, that, in the warm months, draw thousands from the city for the cooling refreshment of a seaside life. These steamboat excursions go as far as Provincetown, on the end of Cape Cod, in one direction, and to the Isles of Shoals in the other; taking the whole day for either trip. By taking both, one may gain a very adequate impression of the Bay. [See *Harbor, The Boston.*]

Massachusetts Club. See *Political Dining Clubs.*

Massachusetts Employment Bureau. See *Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, Aid to.*

Massachusetts General Hospital. McLean Street. Founded 1790; incorporated 1811. This is a private institution, and one of the most complete and perfectly organized of its kind in the country. It is also the oldest save one, — the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was opened for the reception of patients in 1821. It was conceived by a number of public spirited and generous minded citizens of that day; and its plan, from the inception of the project, was drawn on a most liberal and extensive scale. A bequest of $5,000 in 1790 was its practical beginning. The Act of incorporation in 1811 granted to the hospital the old Province House estate, on condition that $100,000 additional should be raised within ten years; and by subsequent Acts it was provided that the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, incorporated in 1818, the New England Mutual Life Company, chartered in 1835, and the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, chartered in 1844, should pay to the hospital a third of their net profits. From these and other sources, and from various bequests, the funds of the hospital have become considerable, the amount permanently invested for free beds being upwards of $600,000. Among the most generous bequests were those of John McLean, one of $100,000, and another of $50,000; the latter sum to be divided between the hospital and Harvard University. For him is named the McLean Asylum for the Insane, in Somerville, which is a branch of the Hospital, established by its trustees in 1816. [See *McLean Asylum.*] His name is also given to the street at the foot of which the hospital stands. Prominent among the founders of this hospital was John Lowell, one of the notable Lowell family. His father was Judge Lowell, a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution, and who caused to be inserted in the "Bill of Rights" the clause declaring that "all men are born free and equal." The city of Lowell was named for one of John Lowell's brothers; and another brother was Rev. Charles Lowell of the West Church, father of James Russell Lowell, the poet, essayist, and diplomat. John Lowell acquired fame in his day as a political writer, and during the war of 1812 wrote trenchant articles under the *nom de plume* of "The Boston Rebel," which were especially noteworthy for the bold and vigorous fashion in which they attacked the national administration. Besides being active in the movement to establish this hospital, John Lowell was also a founder of the Boston Athenæum [see *Athenæum*] and the Hospital Life Insurance Company. The hospital stands at the west end of McLean Street, on what was formerly "Prince's pasture." The main building, first built, is of Chelmsford granite, hammered out and fitted for use by the convicts of the State Prison. When completed, it was pronounced the finest public building in New England. Its general good condition today, after the wear and tear of years, shows the excellence of its original design and construction. Charles Bulfinch, who erected so many of the public buildings of that day, was the architect. In 1846 the building was enlarged by the addition of two extensive wings. Other additions and improvements have from time to time been made. In 1873–75 four new pavilion-wards were constructed, named respectively the Jackson, Warren, Bigelow, and Townsend wards, in recognition of the valuable services of Drs. James Jackson, J. C. Warren, Jacob Bigelow, and S. D. Townsend. Many improvements have since been made in these and in the connecting corridors. In 1884, the G. H. Gay ward, formerly a one-story building used for the out-patient department of the hospital, underwent alterations that converted it into a two-story building, sixty feet square and with ample accommodations. In this there are rooms for nervous diseases, for diseases of the eye, throat, and skin, surgical rooms, and the operating theatre, where the students of the Harvard Medical School receive clinical instruction. The building is well provided with ventilators, and is heated by steam indirectly radiated from coils suspended from beams in the basement. The large rooms of every department have an open-fire place, used thus far only for ventilation. Another notable improvement of recent date is the removal of the main drain from be-

neath the buildings, and the construction of a new one with connecting branches, as needed, outside them. The hospital admits, under light conditions, patients suffering from diseases or injuries, from any part of the United States or British Provinces; and provision is made for free treatment, or treatment at the cost to the patient of the expense involved. No infectious diseases are admitted, and chronic or incurable cases are generally refused. On proper call, the hospital ambulance, with medical officer, is dispatched at any hour to points within the city proper, north of Dover and Berkeley streets. [See *Ambulance Service.*] The most eminent names of the profession have at all times been found on the list of the visiting physicians and surgeons of this hospital. In its operating-room, in October, 1846, the first extensive surgical operation upon a patient under the influence of ether was successfully performed, Dr. W. T. G. Morton directing. A picture commemorating this event, so important to humanity, embracing the portraits of those who were present, is hung in the building. The so-called "Ether Monument," in the Public Garden [see *Ether Monument*], also commemorates this event. Every arrangement is made in the hospital, in its airy and light wards, for the treatment and comfort of the patient. It stands in pleasant and well shaded grounds, which are open to the convalescent on the road to recovery. Immediately adjoining them is the old Harvard Medical School building [see *Harvard Medical School*], now occupied by the Harvard Dental School. The main entrance to the hospital is on Blossom Street. A training-school for nurses is connected with the institution [see *Training-Schools for Nurses*], and there is a Convalescent Home at Belmont, designed not only for convalescents from this but also from other hospitals. [See *Appendix A.*]

Massachusetts Historical Society. See *Historical Society, The Massachusetts.*

Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. See *Homœopathic Hospital.*

Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. See *Homœopathic Medical Society.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society. See *Horticultural Society, The Massachusetts.*

Massachusetts Indian Association. See *Indian Rights Associations.*

Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Association. See *Medical Benevolent Association, The Massachusetts.*

Massachusetts Medical Society. See *Medical Society.*

Massachusetts Metaphysical College. See *Christian Scientists.*

Massachusetts New Church Union. See *New Church Union, The Massachusetts.*

Massachusetts Normal Art School. See *Normal Art School, The Massachusetts.*

Massachusetts Rifle Association. *See Rifle and Gun Clubs.*

Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts. See *Aiding Discharged Convicts, etc.*

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. See *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*

Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women. See *University Education of Women, The Massachusetts Society for the.*

Massacre (The Boston, of 1770). The "famous Boston Massacre," as it has been called, of five individuals out of a mob which attacked the guard of British soldiers, on March 5, 1770, took place at the head of State Street (then King Street), about the Old State House, near where the Rogers Building now stands. In the excited state of the public mind at that time, a chance collision between a sentry and some youths quickly developed into an attack with stones, clubs, snowballs, and other missiles, upon the guard stationed at the point named, which resulted in a return fire by the soldiers, by which, beside the five individuals killed, — three of them outright, — several were slightly injured. It is related that the sentinel first attacked, and who was stationed before the Custom House at the corner of "Royal Exchange Lane," where the king's treasure was deposited, loaded his gun, and retreated up the steps as far as he could, often shouting for protection; and that the corporal and six privates of the main guard stationed near the head of King (State) Street, opposite

the door on the south side of the Town House (the Old State House), who were ordered to his relief, fired upon the crowd only when they were themselves pressed and attacked by it. But as to just how the massacre began, and what were the exact circumstances attending it, the accounts do not agree. The reports that were made to the town-meetings in Faneuil Hall and the Old South Church, the next day, and those written at the time, are conflicting; and at the trial (at the October term following) of Capt. Preston, the commander of the troops, and the soldiers implicated in the massacre, the testimony was such that they were acquitted. Capt. Preston, on this occasion, was defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy. The massacre threw the town into great excitement. Immediately after the firing upon the populace, the bells were rung, and the drums beat to arms; and a further and more serious collision was feared. But, the troops being ordered to their barracks, quiet was in great part restored. The next day came the great town meetings: the demand that the troops be removed, and the immediate compliance with the request, — due, no doubt, largely to the firmness and plucky persistence of Sam Adams, representing the committee of the people. [See *Adams Statue* and *Old State House*.] The victims of the massacre were buried with great solemnity and parade in the Granary Burying-Ground [see *Old Burial-Places*], their graves being under a larch tree about 20 feet from the front fence, and about 60 feet from the south wall. The anniversary of the massacre was celebrated for several years by the delivery of a public oration. Among the earlier orators on these occasions were James Lovell, Warren, Hancock, Benjamin Hichborn, and Jonathan Mason.

Master Builders' Association. No. 164 Devonshire Street. Established March, 1885. A business exchange with two classes of members, — corporate and non-corporate. The first class — the corporate — consists of mechanics only, each of whom takes one share of the capital stock in the corporation, and it controls the association. Those admitted to this class must be carrying on business as master builders in one of the constructive mechanical trades employed in the erection of buildings. The class includes masons, carpenters, iron workers, plasterers, copper workers, painters, and plumbers. The non-corporate class consists of persons carrying on branches of business subsidiary to the mechanical trades represented in the corporation. It includes lumber and hardware dealers, excavators, teamsters, and pile drivers. The non-corporate members have all the privileges of the exchange for business purposes. The first class is limited to 100 members, and the second to 125. Architects are admitted to the floor, and the use of the rooms, without membership in either class. The daily exchange hour is from twelve to one. The rooms are on the second floor of the building No. 164 Devonshire Street, and extend to No. 21 Federal Street. [See *Appendix A.*]

Mattapan. See *Dorchester District.*

Mayors of Boston. The first mayor of Boston, John Phillips, elected in 1822, served one year; Josiah Quincy, the second, served six terms, of a year each; Harrison Gray Otis, the third, three terms, 1829–1832; Charles Wells, two, 1832–1834; Theodore Lyman, Jr., two, 1834–1836; Samuel T. Armstrong, one, 1836; Samuel A. Eliot, three, 1837–1840; Jonathan Chapman, three, 1840–1843; Martin Brimmer, two, 1843–1845; Thomas A. Davis, one, 1845; Josiah Quincy, Jr., three, 1846–1849; John P. Bigelow, three, 1849–1852; Benjamin Seaver, three, 1852–1854; Jerome V. C. Smith, two, 1854–1856; Alexander H. Rice, two, 1856–1858; Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., three, 1858–1861; Joseph M. Wightman, two, 1861–1863; Frederic W. Lincoln, again, four, 1863–1867; Otis Norcross, one, 1867; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, three, 1868–1871; William Gaston, two, 1871–1873; Henry L. Pierce, one, 1873; Samuel C. Cobb, three, 1874–1877; Frederick O. Prince, one, 1877; Henry L. Pierce, again, one, 1878; Frederick O. Prince, three, 1879–1882; Samuel G. Green, 1882; Albert Palmer, 1883; Augustus P. Martin, 1884; Hugh O'Brien, 1885–1886.

The election of 1844 was not settled until after eight ballotings by the citizens, the last one on Feb. 22, 1845. Mayor Davis was the candidate of the "Native Americans." He died in office,

on the 22d of November; and Josiah Quincy, Jr., was elected by the city council for the unexpired term, the citizens reelecting him for the regular term following, at the annual election. The contest for the mayoralty of 1854 was also a close one. Three ballots were taken before an election was had, when Jerome V. C. Smith was declared elected. Dr. Smith was the candidate of the Native American party; and his competitors were Benjamin Seaver, the candidate of the Whigs, and Jacob Sleeper of the Temperance party. At the municipal election in 1872, William Gaston was certified to have been elected by the returns of the officers of the several wards; but upon charges of alleged fraudulent practices in one of the wards of the city, a recount of all the ballots cast at the election was demanded and had; and it appearing that Henry L. Pierce had a plurality of 70 votes, he was declared duly elected for the new municipal year. During that year Mr. Pierce was elected to the 43d Congress in place of William Whiting, deceased, and on November 29 he resigned the office of mayor; Leonard R. Cutter, then chairman of the Board of Aldermen, performing its duties for the remainder of the term, signing all official papers as "Acting Mayor." Of the past mayors of the city, there are still living the following: Messrs. Alexander H. Rice, Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., William Gaston, Henry L. Pierce, Samuel C. Cobb, Frederick O. Prince, Dr. Samuel G. Green, Albert Palmer, and Augustus P. Martin. The salary of the mayor is $10,000 per annum, fixed at this figure in 1885.

Mechanics' Exchange. Nos. 33 and 35 Hawley Street. Frequented, during business hours, by builders and mechanics, who meet to consider plans, compare notes, make contracts, strike bargains, collect and pay bills, and transact whatever other business may be in hand. The liveliest hour, when the crowd is greatest, is between noon and one P. M. The Exchange has grown from a modest beginning. The first movement was made as long ago as 1857, and then as a private enterprise. The first rooms occupied were on the corner of State and Devonshire streets. At various periods since the headquarters have been elsewhere on State Street, and on Court Street. When it was reorganized on its present basis its management was placed in the hands of a board of officers chosen by the members. It removed to its present quarters in 1877. The yearly assessment laid on each firm belonging to it is $20. The members are chiefly master mechanics connected with the various building trades. The membership now numbers about 400. The Exchange is open in summer from seven A. M. to six P. M., and in winter from eight A. M. to five P. M. The operations of the members are not altogether local; but large contracts are frequently taken for other sections of New England, New York, and the West. [See *Appendix A.*]

Medical and Surgical Journal (The Boston). Published from the "Old Corner Bookstore," corner of Washington and School streets, by Cupples, Upham & Co. One of the foremost of the medical journals of the country. It was established in 1828, — the first number issued in February of that year, — succeeding the quarterly published from 1812 to 1827 as the "New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery and Collateral Branches of Science," and then as the "New England Medical Review and Journal," and also the weekly published from 1823 to 1828 under the name of the "Boston Medical Intelligencer." The Journal is owned by a number of medical men, who acquired it in 1873, and it is conducted not primarily as a commercial enterprise, but as a representative journal for the public and the profession. It is carefully and ably edited by Dr. George B. Shattuck, and each number contains valuable material in the reports of the proceedings of medical organizations. It occupies in this country a position similar to that of the "London Lancet" in England, which publication, by the way, is but five years its senior, having been started in 1823. The "Medical and Surgical Journal" has had several publishers. For many years, from 1835 to 1873, it was published by David Clapp, who had a proprietary interest in it. Then it it was issued from the Riverside Press, with the imprint of H. O. Houghton & Co., then of Houghton, Osgood & Co., and then of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Messrs. Cupples, Upham & Co. became

the publishers at the beginning of 1885. The editor's room is also in the "Old Corner Bookstore." [See this.]

Medical Benevolent Society (The Massachusetts). Organized in 1857, incorporated 1871, for the purpose of extending relief to members of the medical profession or their families needing assistance and deemed worthy of it, whether members of the society or not. It has its headquarters in Boston, but its members represent all sections of the State. An annual assessment of $3 is levied on each member, and the entrance fee is $3. Those paying $25 at one time, and those who have paid the annual assessment for 20 successive years, are constituted life members; and a gift of $50 or more at one time entitles the giver to a place in the list of benefactors of the society. The care of the funds and the distribution of the charities of the society are intrusted to a council, of which the treasurer is a member. The beneficiaries are almost altogether outside of the society, only one member having received its aid during 25 years of its existence. "They are all," says a report of the treasurer, "respectable persons, not a few of them of refinement and cultivation. Many are the children and widows of deceased physicians." The society had its origin with a few physicians of the Boston Medical Book Club, an organization to which leading members of the profession belonged. On Oct. 26, 1882, its 25th anniversary was celebrated by a public dinner at Young's Hotel. During its long and honorable existence this society has done in a quiet and discreet way a noble and unselfish work.

Medical Examiners. In 1877 the office of coroner was abolished by the Legislature of the State, and that of medical examiner substituted for it. Under the new system, in place of a large number of commissioned officers, the work heretofore performed by coroners is now done by qualified physicians in good standing, who are commissioned by the governor for terms of seven years each, and at a salary of $3,000 a year. The medical examiners for Suffolk County are Dr. Frank W. Draper, residing at No. 30 Worcester Street; and Dr. Francis A. Harris, at No. 43 Hancock Street. In 1880 an associate medical examiner for this county was allowed; and Dr. George Stedman, No. 4 Park Square, was appointed. In all cases of sudden or mysterious deaths, when investigations are deemed necessary, the medical examiner of the district makes the proper investigations; and whenever formal inquest in a case is deemed necessary, either by citizens or the officials, it is brought before the municipal or district courts. The new system is regarded as a great improvement over the old, — simpler, more direct, and more satisfactory, free of all abuse, and less expensive to the county.

Medical Society (The Massachusetts). Established November, 1771; incorporated Nov. 1, 1781. The oldest State organization of its kind that has held its meetings continuously and regularly from the date of its organization. Its charter was signed by Samuel Adams as president of the Senate, and John Hancock as governor of the Commonwealth. By the charter, the president and fellows of the society, or other such of their officers or fellows as they might appoint, were given authority to examine all candidates for the practice of physic or surgery offering themselves for examination respecting their skill in their profession; who, passing the examination successfully, should receive "the approbation of the society in letters testimonial of such examination, under the seal of the said society, signed by the president or such other person or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose." The charter members were 31 in number, and represented different sections of the State. The first president of the society was Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke of Salem; and the first censors who were to approve the candidates were Drs. Samuel Danforth, Charles Jarvis, Joseph Orne, Cotton Tufts, and John Warren. The earliest meetings were held in the County Court House, which stood on the site of the present Court House in Court Street; in the "Manufacturing House," which was a noted building in its day, the property of the State, situated on Tremont Street, nearly opposite the site of the Park Street Church [see *Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries*]; in "Mr. Furnass's painting-room in Court Street;" and in Concert Hall, a popular tavern standing on the southerly corner of Court and Han-

over streets. The seal as adopted presents "a figure of Æsculapius in his proper habit, pointing to a wounded Hart, nipping the Herb proper for his cure," with the motto *Natura duce*. In 1789, by an additional act of the Legislature, authority was given the society "to point out and describe such a mode of medical instruction as might be deemed requisite for candidates previous to examination." And by a further act, in 1803, it was provided that its number of fellows, originally limited to 70, might embrace all "respectable physicians and surgeons resident in the State." The same year it was voted by the society, "that the Commonwealth be divided into four districts, the Middle, Southern, Eastern, and Western: the Middle to consist of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, and Middlesex; the Southern, of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes County, and Nantucket; the Eastern district, of Maine; the Western, of Hampshire, Bristol, and Worcester." These organizations afterwards grew into the present district societies, of which there are a number in the State. The by-laws of the society provide that a member must possess the following among other qualifications: —

"That he is not less than twenty-one years of age; that he is of sound mind and good moral character; that he has a good general English education; that he has a knowledge of the principles of experimental philosophy; that he has such an acquaintance with the Latin language as is necessary for a good medical and surgical education; that he has studied medicine and surgery three full years under the direction, and attended the practice, of some reputable, regularly educated physician or physicians; that he has attended two terms of study, or two full courses of lectures in separate years, at an authorized medical school, recognized by the councillors of said society, and possesses a diploma or its equivalent from such school; that he does not profess to cure diseases by, nor intend to practice, spiritualism, homœopathy, allopathy, Thomsonianism, eclecticism, or any other irregular or exclusive system, generally recognized as such by the profession or declared so by the councillors of said society; and by a further examination, a part of which shall be in writing, that he has an adequate knowledge of anatomy, pathological anatomy, physiology, general and medical chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, midwifery, the theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, surgery, clinical surgery, hygiene, and public hygiene."

The society has issued a number of valuable publications, among them the "Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society;" a Pharmacopœia, prepared by Drs. James Jackson and John Collins Warren; and "The Publications of the Massachusetts Medical Society," begun in 1800 and continued until 1871, consisting of three volumes, and comprising reports and essays read at the meetings. In 1881 the Society celebrated its centennial anniversary by public exercises in this city. Since its formation it had up to that time borne upon its rolls the names of 3,700 persons, and its membership then included 1,350 physicians from all parts of the State. On that occasion a notable feature of the exercises was an historical address by Dr. Samuel A. Green, mayor of Boston in 1882, from which many of the facts for this sketch are taken. For years unsuccessful attempts were made to secure a provision for the admission of women to membership in the society. But on the occasion of the 103d anniversary of the society in June, 1884, after a warm debate, a motion of Dr. Henry I. Bowditch to admit them was carried by a vote of 63 to 47 councillors, with whom the authority lay.

Meeting-House Hill. See *Dorchester District.*

Memorial Association (The Boston). See *Boston Memorial Association.*

Mercantile Library Association. No. 674 Tremont, corner of West Newton Street, in the building with the South End branch of the Public Library. Established in 1820. This is the oldest organization of its kind in the country; and its career has been a most honorable and useful one. Its original object was simply to establish a library of standard and current literature for the use and improvement of the younger members of the mercantile community; but in course of time it added many other features, and became one of the foremost institutions of the city, exerting a wide influence. The meeting for its organization was held on March 11, 1820, in the old Commercial Coffee House, then standing on the corner of Batterymarch and Milk streets; and the presiding officer on that occasion was Theodore Lyman, Jr., afterward a mayor of the city. The first rooms were in Merchants' Hall, on the corner of Congress and Water streets; and the library was opened on April 24,

1820, in this place. It was a modest collection of books, numbering at the close of the first year but about 1,100 volumes. Still the association had 220 active members, with many prominent business men as honorary members; and its start was considered most promising. After the novelty had somewhat worn off, however, it found life a struggle. In 1824 the treasury was without money for the purchase of new books, and the most rigid economy had to be exercised to keep the association from debt. "The officers in those days swept and made fires," says Charles H. Frothingham in his historical sketch of the association, "and kept the rooms in order themselves." In 1826 a formal appeal was made to the merchants of the city for aid; and, as a result, only $307 were raised. In 1829 the number of members had greatly diminished, and the outlook was then the darkest. The following year arrangements were made with the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," by which members of the association could attend its lectures at a great discount; and by holding out this inducement a greatly increased membership was secured. In consequence the treasury of the association benefited; and at the close of that year the managers were able to report no debts, a balance in the treasury, and the library increased to 1,846 volumes. In 1831 the association moved to No. 93 Washington Street. In 1832 another appeal was made for aid; and generous assistance was received from Amos Lawrence, with a gift of books from his own library. In 1833 the association again moved, this time to No. 53 Washington Street; and for the next two years it again found its existence difficult to maintain. When a serious crisis in its affairs was reached, a movement was started to secure subscriptions to provide a reserved fund, the income only to be used. The sum of $676 was obtained for this purpose, and at the same time a large number of new members were received. In June, 1836, the library suffered somewhat from fire, and afterwards it was removed to School Street. Here the association remained for five years, during which time it increased in membership and enjoyed prosperity. In 1837 the feature of literary exercises was introduced, consisting of debate, composition, and declamation, — a class in elocution having been formed two years before; and in 1843, after several years of discussion of the project, the experiment of giving courses of public lectures was tried. The first series were given in the Odeon; and the association making a profit of over $325 by the enterprise, its continuance was generally favored, and for many years thereafter the "Mercantile Library Course" of lectures was one of the most popular and profitable in the city. Many of the most prominent lecturers of the country were first introduced to the public through the lecture committee of this association. In 1845 the association was incorporated, while its invested funds and the library were both largely increased by generous subscriptions. Three years later it removed to convenient rooms, corner of Bromfield and Province streets; and the late Daniel N. Haskell, long the editor of the "Transcript" [see *Transcript*], — then a member of the association, with Edwin P. Whipple the essayist, the late James T. Fields the publisher, and others who have since become eminent, — delivered the address of greeting when the new rooms were formally opened. From Bromfield Street the association moved to Summer, where it had more commodious quarters, arranged as reading, periodical, conversation, and library rooms, with a large hall connected with the latter, and ante-rooms for the collection of coins and curiosities. These rooms were adorned with portraits of several of the first merchants of Boston, and one of Daniel Webster, busts of Abbott and Amos Lawrence, a marble statue of "The Wounded Indian," and several other works of art. These rooms were dedicated on the 1st of January, 1856. In 1861 the library suffered a second time from fire, and the collection of coins and curiosities was totally destroyed. In the succeeding years the influence of the Public Library was felt, and finally in 1877 the library of the association was made the nucleus of the South End branch of the former, the association reorganizing on a new basis. The present rooms are pleasantly arranged, and are adorned with its paintings and statuary, while the tables are supplied with the best newspapers and the current periodical literature of the day. In the second story are

whist-rooms, and on the floor above, billiard-rooms. During the winter season literary and musical entertainments are given. The terms of membership are now $10 a year. In the old association the subscription fee was $2 a year, and after 1856 life members were admitted by the payment of $50. When the library was transferred to the Public Library, it contained about 23,000 volumes. [See *Libraries.*]

Merchants' Association (The Boston). Rooms No. 40 Bedford Street. An organization established 1876, incorporated December, 1880, "for the purpose of promoting the interests of Boston by maintaining places for social and business meetings, and intercourse, and diffusing useful knowledge." It is a social and a business organization combined. It has standing committees on arbitration, whose task it is to decide questions of dispute and difference between members; on transportation, and on debts and debtors, to investigate failures in trade. Its rooms are large and attractive in their arrangement, fittings, and decorations; they consist of a dining-room and parlor adjoining for business or social purposes. The annual and occasional dinners of the association are interesting features; and it often discusses with its guests large and important subjects, and not infrequently leads in the entertainment of distinguished personages who happen, by special formal invitation or otherwise, to be in the city. Its dinners are usually given in one of the large hotels instead of its own rooms. The membership of the association includes about 320 firms or individuals, including many of the more prominent merchants and business men of the city. The annual assessment for each firm is $25. [See *Appendix A.*]

Merchants' Club (The). Organized Feb. 16, 1878. A dining club of merchants and active business men, similar in organization and objects to the Commercial Club. [See this.] Its membership is limited to 60. Like the Commercial Club, it comprises many men prominent in various branches of business, and representing a large amount of active capital. Its objects being identical with those of the Commercial Club, it pursues a similar course as regards the monthly meetings and dinners, and is supported by the initiation fee and dues of its members. The club meeting days are generally Saturdays, and the place of meeting one of the pleasant club dining-rooms of Young's Hotel. [See *Appendix C.*]

Merchants' Exchange Building. See *Board of Trade.*

Metaphysical Club. A parlor club organized November, 1883. Its province is to discuss current questions of society, philosophy, and religion on their merits. It holds meetings fortnightly during the autumn and winter seasons at the homes of its members. The late Mrs. Julia R. Anagnos, the elder daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was its organizer and first president. The first essayist was C. W. Ernst. The other essayists during the first year were Rev. A. A. Miner, Mellen Chamberlain, superintendent of the Public Library, Rev. C. C. Grafton, Rev. Julius H. Ward, Rev. Bernard Carpenter, Henry W. Holland, John S. Dwight, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Mrs. Martha P. Lowe, and Mrs. Anagnos. The membership is large, and includes well known writers and thinkers. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston.*]

Metaphysical College, The Massachusetts. See *Christian Scientists.*

Methodist Book Depository (The Boston). Wesleyan Building, Bromfield Street. The early New England Methodist preachers engaged in the personal circulation of Methodist books; the presiding elders usually keeping large supplies on hand, and distributing them among the preachers upon their districts. "Zion's Herald" being established in Boston in 1823, a small depository for the sale of books was opened in its office. The first Methodist bookstore, however, of any importance, was opened by Rev. Dexter S. King, a member of the New England Conference. Mr. King kept on hand all the books published by the New York Methodist Book Concern, and sold them to the preachers on the same terms as the "Concern" in New York. Mr. King's firm changed a number of times; becoming successively, D. S. King & Co.; Waite, Peirce, & Co.; Strong & Broadhead; Binney & Otheman; and Charles H. Peirce & Co. In 1851 the book-agents in New York assumed the business, ap-

pointing Mr. James P. Magee agent, who still retains this position. Upon Mr. Magee taking charge, the depository assumed much wider proportions, and became a central denominational point for all New England. The business was conducted at No. 5 Cornhill for a number of years, until the erection of the building of the Boston Wesleyan Association on Bromfield Street, in 1871, since which time it has occupied one of its large stores.

Methodist Episcopal Denomination and Churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church in America was established in 1784; but long before that time fervid Methodist preaching had been heard in Boston, and great revivals had been experienced. The first Methodist preacher in Boston was one of the Wesleys (Charles), who had landed here unexpectedly, on account of the unseaworthy condition of the vessel on which he had set sail from England for Georgia, whither he was bound as a missionary. He preached in King's Chapel and Christ Church, in the autumn of 1736. Then, four years after, came the great Whitefield, at that time in full sympathy with the Wesleys, whose preaching so stirred the people, and created one of the most famous and exciting of religious revivals in the new country. He was the first to preach out-of-doors, on the Common, taking his stand beneath the "old elm;" and his last sermon there was before a congregation of 20,000 people. In 1772, Rev. Richard Boardman, one of the first preachers sent out by Wesley, appeared in Boston; and by him the first Methodist society here was formed. This, however, lacking pastoral care after he left the town, did not long exist. The next Methodist preacher to appear here was Rev. Richard Black, in 1784. At first, denied access to the regular pulpits, he preached in a large room in a house at the North End. Then he was admitted to Dr. Stillman's pulpit in the First Baptist Church, and later to the New North Church; and at one time he preached in the Latin School-house on School Street. He was in the town about three months, and his congregations were always very large. Several "conversions" were made; but the converts united with the established churches, forming no distinct organization of their own. Three years later another itinerant, Rev. Freeborn Garretson, on his way from Halifax, where he had founded Methodism, to a new missionary field in the Middle States, tarried a while in Boston, preaching in private houses, and keeping alive the flame which his predecessors had set a-going. Then came the man to whom is due the credit of organizing the first permanent Methodist church in Boston. This was Rev. Jesse Lee, a Virginian, who has been described as "a preacher of remarkable presence, endowed with a strong mind, capable of extraordinary physical endurance, and 'full of faith and the Holy Ghost.'" His first sermon was preached on the Common, where fifty years before Whitefield had so effectively discoursed. "It was beneath the famous elm, which until lately was a conspicuous object on our Common," writes Dr. Daniel Dorchester, in the "Memorial History," "that on six o'clock on Sunday evening, July 11, 1790, upon a rude table, a man of powerful frame and of 'serene but shrewd' countenance took his stand. Four persons approached, and curiously gazed while he sang. Kneeling, he prayed with a fervor unknown in the Puritan pulpits, attracting crowds of promenaders from the shady walks. Three thousand people drank in his flowing thoughts, as from a pocket Bible, without notes, he proclaimed a free salvation. At first, sententiously, then with a variety of beautiful images, then with broad discussion, then with tender pathos, he moved the thronging crowd." "When he entered upon the subject-matter of his text," says Ware in his memoir, "it was with such an easy, natural flow of expression, and in such a tone of voice, that I could not refrain from weeping; and many others were affected in the same way. When he was done, and we had an opportunity of expressing our views to each other, it was agreed that such a man had not visited New England since the days of Whitefield. I heard him again, and thought I could follow him to the ends of the earth." Such was the beginning of Jesse Lee's work in Boston. He had come from extended missionary work in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and his mission was to establish the Methodist Episcopal churches in the Eastern States. This he succeeded in accomplishing. He

preached many times on the Common, in private houses, and once in a vacant Baptist church; the regular pulpits being denied him, as they were for the most part denied his predecessors. After much persistence and many disappointments, he succeeded in establishing the first society. This was formed in July, 1792, in the house of Samuel Burrill, on Sheafe Street, at the North End; and Rev. Jeremiah Cosden, a gentleman of fortune, who had been educated for the bar, but had abandoned his profession to become an itinerant, was appointed preacher. A school-house at the North End was the first place of public worship; but this eventually had to be abandoned, objection being made in the neighborhood to the ringing of the bell at five in the morning on Sundays, the Wesleyan custom of early attendance at church being followed. Then they met in a private house, and afterward for a while in the hall of the Green Dragon Tavern, on Union Street. [See *Old Landmarks.*] In 1794 the little society resolved to build a house of its own; and in August of the following year a lot of land having been purchased, a large share of the necessary funds for which was procured by Jesse Lee in the South, the corner-stone of the first Methodist meeting-house in Boston was laid, Lee conducting the services on the occasion; and on May 15, 1796, the building was dedicated, Rev. George Pickering officiating. This first building was of wood, a plain structure; and it stood in "Ingraham's Yard," afterwards known as "Methodist Alley," and now as Hanover Avenue. It was but 46 by 36 feet, rough and unfinished within, having benches without backs in place of the comfortable pews of modern and more luxurious churches. There was no vestibule; a stove stood in front of the altar; opposite the pulpit were the "singers' seats;" and on either side of the church were galleries, one for men, and the other for women. Here the society worshipped for 30 years, and many Methodist ministers of note preached from its rude pulpit. It suffered, during the earlier days of its history, many petty annoyances and persecutions; and at one time it was forced to secure legal protection from its persecutors. In 1828 a new and more pretentious church-building was constructed by the society, on North Bennet Street; and this was dedicated on Sept. 28 of that year, the old church being transferred to the Boston Port Society, and becoming the first Seamen's Bethel. The first church was the parent of several other organizations. It established the Bromfield Street Church, the second Methodist church in Boston, dedicated on Nov. 19, 1806, Rev. Samuel Merwin preaching the sermon. In the stone of the foundation was placed a block from Plymouth Rock. In 1834 the third church was formed, then known as the Church Street Church, now succeeded by the People's Church on Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street, [see *People's Church*]; in 1837 the fourth, or North Russell Street Church, now Grace Church, on Temple Street; in 1840 the fifth church (the society having been organized in 1834), D Street, South Boston, now the Broadway Church; in 1839 the first church in Roxbury, the Warren Street (now the Winthrop Street) Church, of which the present Warren Street Church is an offshoot; in 1840 the sixth church, Meridian Street, East Boston; in 1834 the Richmond Street Church, with which the first church subsequently (in 1849) united, the two purchasing the Old North or Second (Unitarian) Church-building on Hanover Street [see *Second Church*], and later (in 1865) uniting with Grace Church, maintaining the title of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1846 the Hedding Church, first in a hall on the corner of Shawmut Avenue and Canton Street, then in its own church-building, corner of Shawmut Avenue and South Williams Street, dedicated in 1849, and now the Tremont Street Church; in 1847 the Second Church in Charlestown, now the Monument Square Church in the Charlestown District (the first church in Charlestown having been formed in 1818); in 1850 the Second Methodist Church in Dorchester, now the Appleton Church, Dorchester District (the first church in Dorchester having been formed in 1817); in 1852 the German Church, Roxbury; in 1853 the Bennington Street (now the Saratoga Street) Church, East Boston; in 1859 the Methodist Church in Jamaica Plain; in 1860 the Dorchester Street Church, South Boston; in 1869 the Highland and Ruggles Street Churches, Roxbury District; in 1871 the

Washington Village Church, South Boston; in 1872 the Methodist Church in Allston; in 1873 the Methodist Church in Roslindale; in 1874 the Methodist Church in Harrison Square; in 1876 the Mount Pleasant Church, Roxbury District; in 1877 the Eggleston Square Church, Roxbury District; in 1878 the Monroe Mission Church, Charlestown Neck, Charlestown District. The first Methodist church in Dorchester was formed in 1817; the first in Charlestown, in 1818. The first colored Methodist church was the May Street (now the Revere Street), formed in 1826; in 1836 the second, the Zion Church, on North Russell Street, was organized; and in 1839 the Bethel Church on Charles Street. — The Methodist headquarters in the city are in the Wesleyan Building, on Bromfield Street, erected in 1870 by the Wesleyan Association, a corporation of laymen formed in 1831. It also owns the denominational paper, the "Zion's Herald," founded in 1823, which is published from the Wesleyan Building. [See *Zion's Herald.*] In 1872 Boston became an episcopal residence, Randolph S. Foster, D. D., LL.D., being the resident bishop, and having his home on Rutland Street, South End. [See *Appendix B.*]

Methodist Historical Society (The New England). Rooms Wesleyan Building, No. 36 Bromfield Street. Organized May 3, 1880; incorporated April 13, 1882. Its objects are to found and perpetuate a library of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, and a collection of portraits and relics of the past; to maintain a reading-room; to preserve whatever shall illustrate the history and promote the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The society is composed of resident, corresponding, honorary, and life members. Each member is required to pay an annual assessment of $1, and the payment of $50 at any one time constitutes any resident or corresponding member a life member of the society. In 1885 it had a membership of 300. The officers are a president, one vice-president for each of the New England States, one honorary vice-president for each of such of the other States as the society may determine, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, a historiographer, a librarian, and a board of 15 directors. They hold office one year, or until their successors are elected. The society meets in Boston, on the third Monday of each month, except the months of June, July, and August; and at each meeting an historical paper or essay is read. The library numbers over 3,000 volumes and pamphlets, and contains many valuable portraits of deceased ministers and laymen, as well as some very rare manuscripts and relics. [See *Appendix A.*]

Methodist Social Union (The Boston). A social religious organization, formed in the vestry of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on the afternoon of Dec. 13, 1868, with 40 ministers and laymen becoming members at its first meeting. Its objects are "to promote social intercourse and the spirit of Christian enterprise among the members of Methodist churches and congregations in Boston and vicinity." Each application for membership must be signed by the applicant, and referred to the executive committee, who reports at the next regular meeting. If after a favorable report the applicant receives the vote of two thirds of the members of the Union present at the meeting, signs the constitution, and pays the first assessment, he becomes a member. The annual assessment is $5, and is payable at the January meeting. The officers consist of a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and five directors, who together compose the executive committee. The regular meetings of the Union are held on the third Monday of each month, except July, August, and September, at such time and place as may be appointed by the executive committee. The annual meeting for the choice of officers is held on the third Monday of January. The regular meetings are usually held at six o'clock P. M., and dinner served a half hour after. Following this, some paper or address on educational, philanthropic, or denominational enterprise is presented by a member or an invited guest. No collection or subscription is allowed to be taken for any purpose. The Union since its organization has entertained the president and vice-president of the United States, the entire board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, besides many of the most emi-

ment ministers and laymen of the denomination. [See *Appendix C.*]

Metric Bureau. See *American Metric Bureau.*

Microscopical Society (The Boston). Organized 1874. For the study of microscopy, consisting of resident, corresponding, and honorary members. Only resident members are entitled to vote, or hold office; but other members are permitted to attend all meetings, and take part in the scientific discussions of the society. Any person "of respectable character and attainments, who is interested in the subject of microscopy," residing in Boston or its vicinity, is eligible to membership. An initiation fee of $5 is charged, and an annual assessment of like amount to resident members. The society's meetings for scientific purposes are held on the third Thursday of each month, with the exception of June, July, and August. Stated meetings for business are held on the first Thursday in each month, excepting June, July, and August.

Militia. The State Militia is divided into two brigades, the first and second, with headquarters in this city. The governor of the Commonwealth is commander-in-chief; and the staff consists of an adjutant general and quartermaster-general, four assistant adjutants-general, an inspector-general, three assistant inspectors-general, four assistant quartermasters-general, a judge-advocate-general, a surgeon-general, an inspector of ordnance, four aides-de-camp, and a military secretary. The headquarters of the first brigade are at No. 608 Washington Street, and of the second brigade, at No. 26 Pemberton Square. The commander of the first is Brigadier-Gen. Nathaniel Wales, and of the second, Brigadier-Gen. Benjamin F. Peach, Jr., of Lynn. The companies located in Boston are the First Corps of Cadets [see this], Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmands; headquarters No. 130 Columbus Avenue; First Regiment of infantry, Col. Austin C. Wellington, headquarters No. 608 Washington Street; Fifth Regiment of infantry, Col. William A. Bancroft of Cambridge, headquarters No. 15 Pemberton Square; Ninth Regiment of infantry, Col. William M. Strachan, headquarters No. 13 Pemberton Square; First Battalion of cavalry, Major Horace G. Kemp of Cambridge, headquarters No. 37 Tremont Street; Battery A, light artillery, Capt. John C. Potter, headquarters Wareham Street, corner of Harrison Avenue. The state militia is kept in a high state of efficiency, and can be mobilized at a few hours' notice. It encamps every year for several days, by brigades; and occasionally parades in Boston, or is reviewed, by regiments, on the Common.

Mill-Dam. See *Back Bay District.*

Minot's Ledge. See *Harbor.*

Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (The Boston). Organized in 1867; incorporated 1869. The objects of this society are to secure on the part of Methodist churches more earnest, united, and efficient efforts, in extending help and encouragement to the neglected and destitute people in the field of its operations, which includes Boston and vicinity. To attain this object it provides for an organized, systematic plan of visiting; for the employment of missionaries, erection of churches, and aiding such as may need help; using all available means and methods that may be deemed constitutional and wise. The members of the society consist "of the resident bishop, the presiding elders of the districts in whole or in part included within its limits, the pastors, the members of the quarterly conferences, and the officers and teachers of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools embraced in its territory." Besides aiding hundreds of needy and destitute families, this society since its organization has established more than ten flourishing Methodist churches. Some years it has expended $18,000 in its work, all of which has been received from the voluntary contributions of its friends.

Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist (Episcopal). Bowdoin Street. This church was organized in March, 1883, the first service being held on the eve of Palm Sunday. The building was for many years occupied by the Parish of the Advent, having previously to that been the church of the well-known Congregationalist, Rev. Lyman Beecher. [See *Church of the Advent.*] When the Parish of the Advent built its new church on Brimmer Street, this building was

sold to the Brotherhood of Priests known as the Society of St. John the Evangelist, who now own it and conduct all the services and work in connection with it. The church is entirely free to all comers, and has neither pew-rents nor endowment, all the expenses, including the support of the clergy, being met by the voluntary offerings of the people week by week. There is no vestry nor any corporation, the whole risk and responsibility resting upon the superior of the mission and the clergy associated with him; and the clergy are subject to no control or interference except that of the bishop of the diocese under whose license they work. The present superior of the mission is the Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, who was for many years assistant of the Parish of the Advent when the Society of St. John Evangelist worked in connection with that Parish. Associated with him are other members of his order and occasionally other clergy also. The Mission has about 500 communicants on its roll. There are good Sunday-schools and also various guilds and societies, prominent among which are strong temperance societies. The charitable work is carefully done in union with the Associated Charities of Boston. [See *Associated Charities.*] The services are such as are generally adopted by the so-called high church school in the Episcopal Church. The holy eucharist is celebrated on every week day and two or three times on every Sunday, vestments and lighted candles being used. There are three services every day with frequent lectures and instructions on spiritual subjects, in addition to the ordinary Sunday services. The clergy are in attendance in the church at stated times to hear confessions and give spiritual counsel. The mission is in a prosperous condition, its services and ministrations being valued by an increasing number of earnest-minded persons belonging to the Episcopal Church, as well as by many who either belong to various denominations or make up the large class of those usually known as non-church goers. [See *Appendix B.*]

Modelling School. See *School of Modelling.*

Monuments. See *Statues and Monuments.*

Mount Bowdoin. See *Dorchester District.*

Mount Hope Cemetery. See *Cemeteries.*

Mount Pleasant Congregational Church (Congregational Unitarian). Mount Pleasant Street, Roxbury District. Organized in September, 1846, the meeting-house having been completed in the July preceding. The first minister was Rev. William R. Alger, ordained in September, 1847. His pastorate continued about seven years. Rev. Alfred Putnam was the second minister. He served until 1865, when he accepted a call to Brooklyn. In April, that year, Rev. Charles J. Bowen was called to succeed him. Mr. Bowen served until his death in April, 1870. Rev. C. C. Carpenter was then called, becoming the minister Oct. 10, that year. Mr. Carpenter's pastorate covered nine years. Then, resigning the position, Rev. W. H. Lyon was called, in 1880. [See *Appendix B*, and *Unitarianism and Unitarian (Congregational) Churches.*

Mount Vernon Church (Congregational Trinitarian). Ashburton Place, West End. Organized at a meeting held in the vestry of the Park Street Church on June 1, 1842, with a membership of 47. The organization was effected for the purpose of securing the permanent services of the late Rev. Edward N. Kirk, who had been preaching with great success as an evangelist, and was widely known. Dr. Kirk was installed as pastor of the new church on the day of its formation. Until January, 1844, the society used the Masonic Temple, afterwards the United States Court House, reconstructed in 1885 for business purposes, on Tremont Street, corner of Temple Place. The corner-stone of the present church-building was laid on July 4, 1843; and the edifice was occupied and dedicated on Jan. 4, following. It is a granite-front building, 75 by 97 feet in dimensions. The main audience-room is simple in its arrangements and finish. In the basement is a large chapel and various committee-rooms. Dr. Kirk continued as pastor of this church until his death, in 1874, a service of 32 years. He gathered about him, during his career here, a large and influential society; and he was thoroughly devoted to his work. "No man

among us," says Rev. I. N. Tarbox in the "Memorial History," "has been more widely connected with great evangelical movements, not only near at hand, but throughout the land and the world. His name has been as familiar almost in England, France, Germany, and Italy, as in the United States." It is an interesting fact that Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist of such wide reputation, first "professed religion" in this church and under Dr. Kirk's preaching. Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D. D., was installed as associate pastor in 1871, and succeeded Dr. Kirk as sole pastor on the latter's death. The church is a prosperous organization, large in numbers, and exerting a wide influence. It supports various missions, and its members are engaged in much benevolent and philanthropic work. [See *Appendix B*, and *Congregational (Trinitarian) Denomination and Churches.*]

Murray Club. See *Universalist Club.*

Museum, The Boston. See *Boston Museum.*

Museum of Fine Arts (The). Founded in 1870, and occupying a handsome building in the Italian-Gothic style, at the corner of St. James Avenue and Dartmouth Street, on Copley Square. The front now completed will ultimately be but one of the four sections surrounding a square interior court. The material is brick, decorated with elaborate terra-cotta designs, representing two allegorical compositions, "The Genius of Art" and "Art and Industry" (personated by figures in relief), and the heads of Copley, Allston, Crawford, and other famous artists. The main entrance has white marble steps, and polished granite columns with terra-cotta capitals. Automatic recording turnstiles admit visitors to the central hall. The Museum is open daily. On Saturdays from nine A. M. to five P. M., and Sundays, from one to five P. M., admission is free. On other days, 25 cents is charged; and the hours are from nine A. M. to five P. M., except Mondays, when the doors are not opened until noon. No one is permitted to carry umbrellas or canes in the museum; they must be left with the doorkeeper. The rooms on the first floor are devoted to statuary and antiquities; those on the second floor, to paintings, drawings, engravings, and decorative art. The catalogue is divided in two parts: Part 1 relates to the statuary and antiquities; Part 2, to the pictures and decorative works up-stairs. Each part costs 25 cents (to be had at the desk near the entrance). Beginning on the ground-floor, it is a good plan to make a systematic tour of the rooms, catalogue in hand. The central hall contains modern statuary and paintings, with a few Assos antiquities. At the right is the Egyptian Room, containing a remarkable collection of antiquities presented to the museum by Charles Granville Way, supplemented by fragments of sculpture collected by the late John Lowell, and given the museum by his heirs. The mummies and mummy-cases, with their hieroglyphics, the scarabæi, amulets, sepulchral figures, canopic vases, stamped cones, and granite sculptures, form a collection of great educational importance, which could not be replaced, since the exportation of antiquities has been prohibited by the Egyptian government. In the various Greek Rooms on this floor is a large collection of plaster casts, most of which belong to the Athenæum, and are permanently loaned, or were purchased by the museum with the proceeds of the Charles Sumner bequest. This, with the other casts in the building, forms the most complete collection of casts in the United States. It includes reproductions of the famous lions of Mycenæ, two temple-fronts from Ægina, the bas-reliefs from the frieze of the Parthenon and from the Temple of the Wingless Victory, the grand Theseus, the river-god Ilissus, the torso of Victory, two of the Three Fates from the pediment of the Parthenon, the colossal bust of Jupiter from the Vatican, the Ludovisi Mars, the Vatican Mercury, the Venus of Milo, the Diana of Versailles, Niobe and her daughters, the Apollo Belvedere, casts of the recent discoveries at Olympia, the Dying Gaul, the Discobolus in action and in repose. The Roman and Renaissance department contains Michael Angelo's "Day" and "Night," his head of David, the Laocoön, and the reliefs attributed to Scopas and Alcamenes. Other rooms on this floor contain the casts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; a very interesting collection of antiquities from the island of Cyprus, — largely Phœnician

pottery, and including 51 pieces of Greek glass from tombs at Idalium, with figures and other objects in terra-cotta, — excavated by Gen. Cesnola; a lot of 47 vases and other objects of Etruscan art found at Chiusi, and presented by J. J. Dixwell; and over 50 Græco-Italian fictile painted vases, found by Alessandro Castellani in the tombs of Etruria and Campania, and presented by the late T. G. Appleton and Edward Austin. There are also 30 casts from the walls of the Alhambra, and 60 antique and mediæval fragments given by C. C. Perkins. A cast of the second Ghiberti bronze gate of the baptistery in Florence; bronze half-figures of Virgil and Dante; busts of Raphael and Rubens; 64 pieces of antique pottery, glass, etc., found in Crete, the gift of H. P. Kidder; 60 pieces of Greek fictile ware, given by B. W. Crowninshield, are also worth attention. In the upper hall there is a collection of beautiful casts of works by the late F. X. Dengler, a young sculptor of rare promise, born in Cincinnati, and artistically educated in Munich. He was during his life in Boston the instructor of modelling and sculpture in the Museum art school. The collection of his works was presented to the museum by his parents. The collection of paintings on the second floor fills several rooms; the largest of which contains paintings by Français, Corôt, Couture, Millet, Diaz, Doré, Troyon, Rousseau, Constable, Regnault, and Henri Lerolle, which belong to the museum, and numerous important works loaned to the institution. In 1885 the latter class included pictures by Courbet, Bastien-Lepage, Brion, and several other eminent French painters, with a few excellent American works. The adjoining room is called the Allston Room, and contains Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington, with ten other paintings by the same artist; six portraits by J. S. Copley; G. Stuart Newton's portrait of John Adams; John Smibert's portrait of Judge Edmund Quincy; Joseph Ames's portrait of Webster; J. B. Greuze's portrait of Franklin; William Page's portrait of John Quincy Adams; 10 paintings by Washington Allston; Henri Regnault's "Automedon with the Horses of Ulysses," and numerous examples of the old masters. The next room is the Water-Color Room, and contains the (loaned) collection of 10 Dutch oil-paintings from San Donato, — good examples of Teniers, Ruysdael, Cuyp, Kalb, Metsu, Maas, Netscher, Van Huysum, Verelst, and Wouvermans. The paintings by Rubens, Greuze, David, Gerard Douw, Vinckenboons, Retzsch, Van der Velde, Cuyp, Hans Holbein, Lucas Cranach, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Chardin, Metsu, Hobbema, and Sir Peter Lely, in this room, belong to the Museum. Most of the others are loaned. The water-color collection is small and unimportant. There are a few pastels and drawings. The Second Print Room contains a cartoon by Delaroche; 18 sketches by Allston; the Gray collection of engravings, bequeathed to Harvard University by the late F. C. Gray, and placed in the Museum by the president and fellows (engravings by Rembrandt, and etchings by Turner and Haden); with some engravings and etchings by various artists. The First Print Room contains the rest of the Gray collection, the engravings bequeathed by Charles Sumner, and photographic reproductions of old masters. In the central hall are paintings by Allston, West, Ary Scheffer, Copley, and others; the Dowse collection of about 50 water-color copies of the old masters; drawings by Dr. William Rimmer, William M. Hunt, and Jean François Millet; and sculptures by Dr. Rimmer. The next large room is given up to textiles and furniture. The collection includes three fine specimens of Flemish tapestry, once the property of Louis Philippe, loaned by the late George O. Hovey; Gobelin tapestry of the 15th century; Persian fabrics; Italian textiles and embroideries collected by Alessandro Castellani; Moorish, Greek, Japanese, Turkish, and American embroideries; Peruvian mummy cloths; laces, etc. The West Room contains a miscellaneous loan collection of pottery and porcelain, — majolica and Robbia ware; French, English, Delft, and Scandinavian pottery; European and Chinese porcelains; Spanish, Moorish, Kabyle, and modern Egyptian work; Persian and Rhodian ware, and modern Bombay pottery; Japanese, American, Peruvian, and Mexican pottery; and the productions of the mound-builders. There is a case of German and Venetian glass, Chinese and Japanese arti-

cles of *vertu*, Chinese and Persian lacquer, Limoges and other enamels, electrotype reproductions from objects in the South Kensington Museum, Italian bronzes of the Renaissance, Oriental metal work, gold and silver work, medals, miniatures, etc. The Lawrence Room is fitted with oak panelling of the time of Henry VIII., and contains some fine old pieces of carved wood furniture, arms and armor, and other objects. The adjoining room is devoted to wood carving, ivory carvings, and arms and armor, and contains an inlaid pulpit door from a mosque at Cairo, Oriental arms, carved furniture collected by Signor Castellani, leather work, casts from ivory and carved wood-work in the museums of Munich, Nuremberg, cases of Japanese knives and swords and marvellous ivory carvings, etc. — The first portion of the building completed was opened in 1876, the eastern portion in 1879. The land (91,000 square feet) was granted by the city to the trustees, who administer the corporation. To the board are added persons annually chosen to represent Harvard University, the Institute of Technology, and the Athenæum; also *ex officiis* the mayor, the superintendent of public schools, a trustee of the Lowell Institute, the president of the trustees of the Public Library, and the secretary of the State Board of Education. There are executive, finance, library, and museum committees. Special exhibitions are made occasionally. In connection with the Museum are schools of drawing, painting, modelling, wood carving, art embroidery, and china painting, which occupy the basement and upper floor, and are attended by numerous students of both sexes. [See *School of Painting.*] Charles G. Loring is the curator. Over $300,000 have been expended for building purposes; the receipts are less than the expenses; and there is no money for the purchase of works of art, except the incomes of the Everett and Cheney funds, forming together a principal of $12,500. The late Harvey D. Parker, the proprietor of the Parker House, left the Museum $100,000 at his death in 1884. [See *Appendix A.*] Sturgis & Brigham were the architects of the Art Museum building.

Music Hall (The Boston). This is the largest and finest hall for musical purposes in the city, and is not surpassed in its adaptation for these uses by any in other American cities. It was built in 1852, the intention being to erect a hall to be devoted to great concerts of orchestral and vocal music, which should be as perfect in its acoustic qualities as the light of modern theories could contrive. The exterior is entirely concealed by surrounding buildings, and is utterly destitute of any architectural pretensions in its plain brick walls; but the interior is tasteful, and elegant in its proportions, design, and decoration. The hall is 130 feet in length, 78 in width, and 65 in height, proportions carefully studied for acoustic effect; it has two balconies; and the walls of solid masonry are broken at intervals by projecting pilasters. The architect was George Snell. The decoration is simple, almost severe in color, with a sparing use of gilding. At one end of the hall a cast of the Belvedere Apollo fills a niche, flanked by appropriate brackets and busts of rare artistic value, presented by Charlotte Cushman; while at the opposite end at the rear of the platform or stage is the majestic statue in bronze of Beethoven, by Crawford, presented by Charles C. Perkins. The hall is lighted by rows of gas-jets from the cornice, or incandescent electric lights, producing an admirable effect, coming down from so great a height, upon the audience below. The great organ, for years so striking a feature in this hall, was in 1885 removed, and purchased by the New England Conservatory of Music. It was brought to Boston in 1863, and is one of the largest and finest organs in the world. It is the work of the Messrs Walcker of Ludwigsburg, in Bavaria, who also constructed the magnificent organ of the great cathedral of Ulm. It contains 5,474 pipes, of which 000 are in the pedal organ, and 84 registers. It has all the improvements known at the time of its construction; and the result is an instrument of very great power, variety, and beauty. Its ponderous 32-foot pipes of solid tin give a foundation to its harmonies rarely found in instruments less thoroughly planned and faithfully constructed. The case of black walnut is well worth study, with its finely carved figures surmounting the pipes, its bust of Sebastian Bach, and its quaint figures that seem to support the pon-

derous mass upon their mighty shoulders. For 30 years the most of the concerts of high character have been given in the Music Hall; the symphony concerts of the Harvard Musical Association; the grand oratorio performances of the Handel and Haydn Society; the various occasional concerts of other societies, the Apollo, Cecilia, and Boylston Clubs [see these associations and clubs]; and those of individual artists, who, from Alboni to Joseffy, have all been heard within these walls. Of late years other entertainments, however, have been introduced here not in keeping with the lofty purposes of those who designed the hall; such as fairs, all sorts of public meetings, balls, cat shows, dog shows, foot races, walking matches, and wrestling and sparring matches. In the summer of 1885 promenade concerts were successfully introduced here under the conductorship of Mr. A. D. Neuendorff. Every evening through the week an excellent programme of orchestral music was given by a fine orchestra. The floor of the hall was made to resemble a garden, and the area sprinkled with tables and chairs. Refreshments were sold, including beers and light wines, and smoking was permitted. The entrance admission to these concerts was but 25 cents. During the winter seasons the Boston Symphony concerts are given here. [See *Music in Boston.*] Not the least inspiring of the memories that cluster about this hall is that of Theodore Parker, who preached here, on Sundays, during the last years of his active life, many of those stirring discourses that gave him so high a place among the foremost men of his time. In later years Rev. W. H. H. Murray established a "metropolitan church" here, which flourished for a while, attracting crowded congregations. The repeated proposals to extend Hamilton Place to Washington Street, agitated in recent years, seriously imperilling the existence of the hall, have disturbed musical people considerably; and the proposition has more than once been raised to remove the building to make way for business improvements. In the summer of 1881, however, a controlling share in the ownership of the property was purchased in the interest of its retention as at present. The hall seats about 2,600. The determination to sell the great organ, and remodel the hall so as to make it serviceable for theatrical and operatic entertainments as well as for concerts, was reached in the winter of 1883. Bumstead Hall, a small semi-circular hall below the great hall, is used for smaller occasions, and largely for rehearsals, seating about 800 persons. The entrances to the Music Hall are from Winter Street, and at the side from Tremont Street, by way of Hamilton Place.

Music in Boston. The advanced position which Boston has occupied with respect to musical taste and culture for the past half century or more has been almost a byword. But the systematic cultivation of music for its own sake appears not to have been attempted in the town until about the year 1810, when the Philo-harmonic Society was formed, chiefly through the instrumentality of one Gottlieb Graupner, a German musician and pianoforte teacher, who had made Boston his adopted home. This society, with Graupner as its president, used to meet informally, and practise Haydn's symphonies and other classical music, merely for the gratification of the performers. The society is known to have been in existence as late as 1824. On March 30, 1815, the Handel and Haydn Society [see *Handel and Haydn Society*], which has ever since played such an important part in the musical development of the city, was founded. Its material was largely drawn from members of the choir of the Park Street Church, which was already renowned for its musical excellence, and from the Philo-harmonic Society. The constitution was adopted on the 20th of the April following, and its first concert given in King's Chapel on the succeeding Christmas evening. In 1818, for the first time in Boston, a complete oratorio, the "Messiah," was performed by this society. Since then concerts have been given several times yearly, and, of late years, regularly at the Christmas and Easter seasons, always presenting the great oratorios and similar music. In addition to its development of vocal talent, in which direction its influence has been great, the Handel and Haydn Society has done an important service by its publications, which consist chiefly of collections of anthems, masses, and cho-

ruses for church use. Its first collection was made by Lowell Mason, on whom the University of New York afterwards conferred the title of doctor of music. In 1837 a new oratorio society, the Musical Institute of Boston, was formed by dissatisfied members of the Handel and Haydn Society, and gave concerts for several seasons; but its existence was short lived. The cultivation of secular music at this time was mainly promoted by glee clubs, of which there were a few excellent ones; and instrumental music found an exponent in the famous Brigade Band, which played a high order of band music. The first musical journal was the "Euterpeiad," a fortnightly magazine, started about the year 1820; and two years later a supplement, called the "Minerviad," was added, especially for ladies' reading. In 1838 the "Boston Musical Gazette" was founded; and a year afterward the "Musical Magazine," a journal of high order, appeared; but both had short careers. In January, 1833, the Boston Academy of Music was started, having for its object popular musical education. Able teachers in different departments of music were engaged, gratuitous vocal instruction was given to old and young, and musical education was introduced into the public schools; Lowell Mason and George J. Webb being chiefly instrumental in this experiment. Its success is seen in the thorough and effective system of musical instruction which long has been maintained in the public schools. The academy also trained classes of teachers, published collections of music and treatises, held singing conventions, and established a large choir, which gave a number of oratorio concerts. Its work was continued in the old Federal Street Theatre, which was remodelled in 1835 for its use, and rechristened "The Odeon." Gradually coming to devote itself entirely to concerts, the society in 1839 established a small orchestra, and in 1841, for the first time, gave purely instrumental concerts of classical music. In the spring ending that year it produced Beethoven's First and Fifth Symphonies, giving Boston the first taste it had ever had of these crowning works of the master. The academy concerts, devoted mainly to symphonic music, were continued until 1847, when they were suspended for lack of patronage. An outgrowth of the academy, the Musical Education Society, which started as a choir within the academy, perpetuated its influence for a number of years afterward, continuing to give concerts of oratorio and cantata music of the highest order. In the mean time a society known as the Philharmonic sprang up to furnish lighter music to miscellaneous audiences. This continued to flourish for several years. In 1844 came Ole Bull and Vieuxtemps, and others, attracted to Boston as a recognized musical centre. When the academy concerts ceased, the Musical-Fund Society, an organization of musicians for mutual benefit and the accumulation of a relief fund, was formed; and concerts of a popular order were given by it for eight seasons, first in the Tremont Temple and latterly in the newly built Music Hall. The chief musical educating influence, however, was the chamber concerts, of which Boston enjoyed a good share. The pioneer in this kind of music was the Harvard Musical Association, which has since become (and remained up to within a recent period) the chief representative of classical orchestral music in Boston, and the most influential agent in cultivating the public taste for such music. Beginning in 1837 as a kind of social union among Harvard alumni; later an influence for the introduction of musical education in the university; one of the prime movers in the Music Hall project, and the father of "Dwight's Journal of Music," the best type of musical journalism that this country has produced, as its career was the longest (from April, 1852, to September, 1881), — the association at last came to devote itself mainly to the giving of subscription concerts with programmes, purely on the principle of cultivating the purest taste; popularity and pecuniary success being held as of entirely secondary importance. Another early exponent of chamber music was the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, which came prominently into notice in the winter of 1849–50, and has since achieved something of an international fame by its tours throughout the country and abroad.

Italian or German opera has never gained a permanent foothold in Boston; but the city has been liberally favored with visits of opera troupes of all grades,

and the influence of opera on musical taste here has been much the same as everywhere else. The first instance of an extended operatic season by a really good troupe was the appearance, in April, 1847, of Marti's Havana troupe of Italian singers in the Howard Athenæum, which had just been transformed for theatrical purposes from its condition as the Millerite Tabernacle. "Ernani" was the first opera presented. The year 1852 is notable for the building of the Music Hall. It was completed and dedicated on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, 1852, by a grand musical festival, participated in by the more prominent musical organizations of the city, and other musicians and eminent vocal artists. On Feb. 5, 1853, Beethoven's "Choral Symphony" was produced in this hall for the first time in Boston by the German Liederkranz and the Handel and Haydn chorus. Other festivals, wholly or partly musical, were given on March 1, 1856, to "inaugurate" Crawford's statue of Beethoven, then first unveiled; and on Nov. 2, 1863, to celebrate the accession of the "Great Organ," then the largest organ in this country and one of the largest in the world. A series of six subscription concerts, with Mr. Carl Zerrahn as conductor, in 1855; Mr. Zerrahn's "Philharmonic" concerts, started in 1857, and continued up to 1863; and courses of afternoon concerts at low prices given by a local orchestral union every season from 1854 down to 1868, — these formed the chief orchestral attractions at this period. During the war the cause of pure music waned in common with so many other interests; and there was little to enjoy save the chamber concerts by resident artists, of whom the city could then boast not a few. At the close of the war the Harvard Symphony concerts, before spoken of, were begun, with Mr. Zerrahn as conductor. The monster "Peace Jubilee" in 1869, and the similar jubilee in 1872, both of them the conceptions of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, and carried out mainly through his personal enterprise, were musically important, principally on account of their wide stimulating effect, and the introduction to American audiences of some of the finest European bands and solo artists.

The later years may be considered as forming what may be called the era of musical clubs, supported entirely by the fees of members. Though, formally speaking, the club concerts are not public, as no tickets are sold, practically their influence is very wide, as the audiences can be accommodated only by the largest of the various music halls in the city. The singing clubs, enjoying the services of eminent conducting talent, are of inestimable benefit as training-schools for the chorus singers, mostly amateurs; and their performances have served to refine the public taste, and develop a high standard of choral music. The concerts of the leading clubs have been brilliant, both as regards the music presented and the style of execution; while they have introduced many choice compositions that otherwise would not be known here. The pioneer of the modern singing club was a German singing society, known as the Liedertafel Club, which came into being about the year 1848, and is now known as the Orpheus Musical Society. This is in a peculiar sense a private club; its concerts being given to a limited circle of associate members and their friends, and no public reports of them being made. The three clubs best known are the Apollo, of male voices, formed in 1871, and now devoted almost entirely to vocal music of the highest class; the Boylston, formed in 1873, having at first only a male chorus devoted to the singing of part-songs and similar music, and later joining to itself a female choir and taking up larger works; and the Cecilia, established in 1877, employing a mixed chorus in the larger works of the best composers, usually with the assistance of an orchestra. In 1879 the Arlington Club, composed of male voices, was started, and thus far has cultivated the modest field abandoned by the Boylston after its first few seasons. In 1879 the Euterpe Society was formed, on the same general principle as that of the singing clubs; but it has committed itself to no one class of music, though, in its four series of concerts thus far given, only classical chamber music by small combinations of stringed instruments has been presented, and the best players of both Boston and New York have been engaged. A new awakening of interest in orchestral music has also come during

these later years. Two attempts on the part of Mr. Bernard Listemann to establish yearly courses of concerts at moderate prices of admission resulted in the formation of an "associate-membership" club, in imitation of the singing clubs, for the giving of orchestral concerts; Mr. Listemann being the director during the first season. This scheme proved for a while most successful within its prescribed sphere. It was then abandoned, but later revived, and is now known as the Boston Orchestral Club. Meanwhile a most important step in the interest both of this class and of the local musicians has been taken, thanks to the munificence of a wealthy citizen. Mr. Henry Lee Higginson, who, in 1881, undertook at his personal pecuniary risk to be responsible for the expenses of a series of twenty public orchestral concerts of the highest order, with as many public rehearsals, and at unprecedentedly low prices. Mr. Georg Henschel was appointed the conductor of an orchestra of over 60 performers, and given every facility for his work. The unbounded success of the first season's concerts was followed with the announcement of their continuance, and the establishment of the Boston Symphony Orchestra as a permanent feature. Mr. Henschel was succeeded, as conductor, at the beginning of the season of 1884–85 by Wilhelm Gericke.

In the facilities afforded for musical education, in addition to the musical course in the public schools, Boston has at least two institutions of national reputation devoted expressly to instruction in this art, — the New England Conservatory, and the Boston Conservatory, — both started in 1867. The former, founded by Dr. Eben Tourjée, numbers its pupils by hundreds, and employs among its corps of instructors many of the most accomplished musicians of the city, giving instruction in all branches of music. It has turned out a small army of teachers and professionals. The Boston Conservatory, under the direction of the noted musician Julius Eichberg, has been content with a limited number of pupils, and, with the aid of able teachers, has aspired to give the most thorough and valuable instruction. It has accomplished much in one direction, — the training of children to play the violin. The pupils of both institutions have the advantage of attending numerous choice chamber and orchestral concerts, and themselves provide frequent public concerts that are often of much interest. Carlyle Petersilea since about 1866 has been at the head of a musical academy that has earned a deservedly high reputation. As a rule, the resident professional musicians, and many brilliant artists, both native and foreign, — notably pianists, who have taken to Boston as their natural abiding-place, — are teachers, and the best of them are overrun with pupils. In the way of manufacture of musical instruments may be mentioned Boston's numerous piano manufacturers, the *facile princeps* being the house founded by Jonas Chickering, of world-wide fame; and at the chief among the cabinet and parlor organ builders of the country may be placed the names of Mason & Hamlin. The popular interest in good music in Boston is now great. Not to mention concerts that appeal to the uncultivated taste, or that are mainly of personal or social interest, the musical season is crowded with concerts of every variety, many on an elaborate scale and entailing great expense; and almost invariably they are attended by throngs, notwithstanding the numerous counter-attractions at the theatres and elsewhere. And at the theatres, operatic performances of various grades are frequent and popular. In Boston of to-day, any musical enterprise that may seem likely to prove of real artistic interest is pretty sure of ample support. [See *Handel and Haydn Society*, *Harvard Musical Association*, the several other musical societies mentioned in the foregoing, now in existence, the several musical institutions, and *Music Hall.*]

Musical Journals. The first musical journal published in Boston, "The Euterpeiad," brought out in 1820, was conducted by John Rowe Parker. It was issued once a fortnight. It was a creditable publication, especially for the early days of music in Boston. Mr. Parker added his supplement for the ladies, called "The Minerviad," in 1821. In 1838 Bartholomew Brown edited "The Boston Musical Gazette." In 1839 the publication of "The Musical Magazine" was begun by Theodore Hach. These journals did much to promote a taste for

good music. In 1852 the publication of "Dwight's Journal of Music" gave a healthful, vigorous tone to musical journalism, especially favoring the classical in musical art, and continuing for years under the able editorship of John S. Dwight, the scholarly critic, who has upheld the highest standard in music against all obstacles. The musical journals of the present day in Boston are "The Musical Record," edited by Dexter Smith and published by Oliver Ditson & Co.; "The Musical Herald," published at the New England Conservatory of Music, its editorial staff comprising Louis C. Elson, Stephen A. Emery, William F. Sherwin, George E. Whiting, and Eben Tourjée; "The Leader," published by the Jean White Publishing Co., and "The Folio," edited by Earle Marble and issued by White, Smith & Co. These journals are all published monthly.

Mystic Water Works. See *Water Works.*

N.

National Banks. See *Banks of Boston.*

Natural History (The Boston Society of). Berkeley Street, between Boylston and Newbury streets. This is one of the most useful and important of the educational institutions of the city, and its museum is a place that no stranger or citizen should neglect to visit. The building of the society is a fine structure, plain but impressive. It is constructed of brick with freestone trimmings. It is 80 feet in height, and has a front of 105 feet, adorned by Corinthian columns and capitals. Over the entrance is carved the society's seal, which bears the head of Cuvier; heads of animals are carved on the keystones of all the windows; and a sculptured eagle surmounts the pediment. W. G. Preston was its architect. On the first floor are a lecture-room, a library, secretary's office, and rooms devoted to geological and mineralogical specimens. On the second floor is a large hall, 60 feet high, with balconies; and several other rooms in which an extensive and valuable collection of birds, shells, insects, plants, skeletons, and other objects of interest to students of natural history, is on exhibition. The museum is open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The society holds frequent meetings, publishes books on natural history, and provides lecture-courses in the season. This society was incorporated in 1831, and during its first years it developed its work slowly because of slender means. In course of time, however, it received great assistance from generous citizens, in contributions of money and bequests, and its growth thereafter was rapid. Its greatest benefactor was the late Dr. W. J. Walker, who gave, during his life, large sums at various times, and provided for the institution most generously in his will. The total amount given and left by him for the benefit of the society was nearly $200,000. The society first had its quarters on Mason Street. The present building was erected in 1864, at a cost of about $100,000; and the land on which it stands was granted to the society by the State in 1861. Beside the cabinet so rich in its specimens, the society has a fine library, numbering 14,000 volumes, several of them of great value, and 6,000 pamphlets. In the laboratory, instruction is given to classes of the Boston University, and of the Institute of Technology; and there is also a class composed of teachers in the public schools. On April 28, 1880, the society celebrated its semi-centennial, distinguished scientists and others attending the interesting exercises. [See *Appendix A.*]

Navy Yard (The United States). In the Charlestown District, in part on what was once known as Moulton's Point, at the confluence of the Charles and Mystic rivers. It was established in the year 1800. In that year jurisdiction was ceded by the State to the United States over an area of 65 acres; and 35 additional acres were purchased, at a cost of $37,356. This area was increased in 1817 by the purchase of 5,186 square feet, at a cost of $3,889; and in 1863, by the purchase of 115,210½ square feet, at a cost of $123,000. The flats and marshes in the territory were also filled in from time to

time, and the present area is 87¼ acres. The yard is surrounded by a granite wall 12 feet high, built in 1825–26. It has a water frontage of 8,270 feet, with ample wharfage and a substantial sea-wall. There are seven building-ways, a timber-dock, and two wet-basins. The buildings within the yard are 90 in number, — 20 of them brick, 14 stone, 36 wooden, and 2 iron. There are also 4 timber-sheds, and numerous temporary buildings and sheds. The oldest of the buildings, originally built for a storehouse and offices, is now occupied in part by the naval library and institute, — a quaint museum, — and by offices, dispensary, and court-martial room. There is a fine granite ropewalk, 1,301 feet long, machine-shops capable of giving employment to about 2,000 men, buildings for the storage of timber and naval stores, ship-houses, marine barracks, a magazine and arsenal, a parade-ground, parks for cannon and shot, and dwelling-houses for the commandant and various officers of the yard. Two broad avenues, ornamented with shade-trees, run lengthwise of the yard. The commandant's office is on the main avenue, near the centre of the yard. The granite dry-dock, 370 feet long, 86 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, costing nearly $904,000, is one of the most interesting of the many features of the yard. Its building was begun in 1827, and it was finished in 1833. It was built of hammered granite, and in all respects in a most substantial manner. It was originally 305 feet long, but in 1857 it was extended 65 feet. The head-house, also of granite, was built in 1832. The first vessel put into this dock was the Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," and which in the winter of 1881, after a most honorable record, was finally retired to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The storehouses of equipment, steam-engineering, provision, and clothing, are all built of granite. The magazine is not in the yard, but on the hospital-grounds in Chelsea, near by. There are ample facilities for extinguishing fires. Thirty-nine ships-of-war have been launched here. There have been 24 regular commandants, — Samuel Nicholson, the first, died in command, Dec. 20, 1811; William Bainbridge succeeded him, and served three terms; then followed Isaac Hull, William Crane, Charles Morris, Jesse D. Elliot, John Downes (two terms), John B. Nicholson, Foxhall A. Parker, Francis H. Gregory, Silas H. Stringham (two terms), William L. Hudson, John B. Montgomery, John Rodgers, Charles Steedman, Enoch G. Parrott, Edward T. Nichols, Foxhall A. Parker (a second term), William F. Spicer (died while commandant, Nov. 29, 1878), George M. Ransom, Oscar C. Badger, and L. A. Kimberly (appointed April, 1885). The yard is open daily to visitors, who can obtain passes by application at the gate, at the junction of Wapping and Water streets, Charlestown District. The receiving ship Wabash is moored off the yard, near the battery, and can be visited. The regular visiting days for friends of the seamen on board are Mondays and Fridays. The sale of the yard by the government was agitated in 1882; but strong protests were made, and the scheme was abandoned.

Neck (Boston). The name that was given to the stem of the original "pear-shaped" peninsula of Boston, before the reclamation of the marshes and flats upon its borders, and the great expansion of its area in all directions, obliterating the old boundary lines, and changing the entire appearance of this section. In the early days it was a slender stem, of about a mile in length, "so low and narrow between tide-washed flats that it was often submerged." Drake recorded in 1872, that "within the recollection of persons now living, the water has been known to stand up to the knees of horses in the season of full tides at some places in the road, on the Neck." The greatest breadth of the Neck was at Beach Street, and its narrowest at Dover Street. From the latter point, says Drake, "it increased gradually in width to the neighborhood of Dedham Street, thence expanding in greater proportion to the line at the present car stables, nearly opposite Metropolitan Place." According to its designation in Revolutionary times, the Neck was that part lying south of Dover Street. Barriers were early built along it to "secure and keep off the sea." Along the exposed east side a dyke was built, some years before the Revolution, and a sea-wall along the west side. The earliest fortification on the Neck was built soon after the settlement of the town, a little

south of the present Dover Street. A deep ditch was made outside of it on the south side; and it had two gates, one for teams and carriages, and the other for foot passengers. The fortification was built to protect the town from the Indians. Regular watches were kept near it; and at night, at a fixed hour, the gates were fastened, after which no one was allowed to enter or leave the town that way until next day. In 1710 the second fortification was built, near where the first had stood, and which had fallen into decay. This was a substantial structure of brick and stone, with breastworks of earth, and provided with the necessary gates. Its site was at about the southwest corner of Dover and Washington streets. Outside it, for some distance south of Dover Street, and on the westerly side of Washington Street, as far as Union Park Street, was a stone causeway. The third fortification was constructed in 1774, by Gage. This was partly constructed from the old works, as the second was by that time called. Guns were mounted here, and later earthworks were thrown up some distance at the south, on either side of the highway. "A deep fosse, into which the tide flowed at high water, was dug in front of the Dover Street fort," Drake adds, "converting Boston for the time into two islands." When the siege of Boston was begun, there were the advanced work, which was the strongest, near the present line of Canton Street; and that nearest the town, known as "the Green Store Battery," named from the green painted warehouse of "Deacon" Brown, which then stood on the site of the present Williams Market building, now partly occupied by the Windsor Theatre. The inner lines were closed by a gate and drawbridge. Outside the ramparts, flanked by a "bastion" on each side of the highway, the lines were continued across the marshes to the sea. Between these main works, and on the shore at the east, was a smaller work, bearing on Dorchester Neck; and there were also floating batteries. Where Blackstone and Franklin squares now are, the roadway was commanded by pieces of artillery on either side. The British occupied for a time the farmhouse of one Brown, which stood on the west side of Washington Street, a little south of what is now Blackstone Square, until in July, 1775, it was burned by a raiding party of Americans. The American advanced post was at the George's Tavern, which stood a short distance south of Washington Market, until its burning by the British about a fortnight after the destruction of Brown's house by the Americans. [See *Taverns of the Earlier Days.*] Intrenchments by the Americans were not made on the Neck until after the battle of Bunker Hill. Then the "Roxbury lines" were laid out on the dividing line between Boston and Roxbury. [See *Roxbury District.*] Later, earthworks were thrown up near George's Tavern, within musket range of the British outpost. After the evacuation, a detachment of Continental troops, under the command of Col. Ebenezer Learned, accompanied by Gen. Artemas Ward, were the first to march into the deserted works, and unbar the gates. The day after, Washington entered, and later the main army marched in, receiving a glorious reception. As soon as the army moved to New York, the fortifications were rendered useless as an act of precaution, the British fleet being still off the coast. The great changes on the Neck did not begin until some years after the Revolution. For a long time the gallows stood here. [See *Old Burial-Places*, and *South End.*]

Neck (The Charlestown). The isthmus connecting the Charlestown District with the mainland of Somerville beyond. Mystic River lies on its east side. This, like the Neck in Boston proper [see *Neck, Boston*], has been considerably changed from its appearance in the early days (when it was frequently washed by the tides), by the filling-in of the marshes and flats along its borders. The Neck properly begins at about the foot of Bunker Hill, and ends at the boundary line over the Maine and Eastern railroad bridge, between the Charlestown District and Somerville, which was formerly a portion of Charlestown, the town originally extending as far as Stoneham, which was called "Charlestown End," the present town of Woburn being known as "Charlestown Village." [See *Charlestown District.*]

Needlewoman's Friend Society. Room 9, No. 149 A Tremont Street. Established 1847; incorporated 1851. Ob-

ject, to furnish employment for indigent females. The society has a salesroom at the location above mentioned, at which orders are received for underclothing for women and children, and housekeeping articles, which are made by skilled seamstresses recommended by members of the society, and who work under the supervision of its agents. The garments thus made are sold at a slight advance upon the cost of the material. Work of a coarser quality is also furnished, made by unskilled workwomen. The society holds property valued at about $33,000. Its affairs are conducted by a board of 24 women managers.

Neponset. See *Dorchester District.*

Nervine Asylum (The Adams). See *Adams Nervine Asylum.*

New Church Union (The Massachusetts). No. 109 Tremont Street. Organized June 7, 1860, and incorporated Feb. 8, 1864, as the Boston New Church Union; changed to the present name May 19, 1868. This organization had its origin in weekly meetings of the younger members of the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem, begun in the autumn of 1859, for the purpose of reading and conversing upon the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. These meetings were held for a time in the vestry of the church on Bowdoin Street, but as this proved inconvenient they were afterwards held at private houses. This arrangement did not prove satisfactory, and on Feb. 1, 1860, rooms were hired by subscribers at No. 21 Bromfield Street, for a New Church Library and Reading-Room, a lease being taken for five years. Subsequently, on June 7, the Boston New Church Union was organized, and the subscription list, and all powers, duties, rights, and property of the Library and Reading-Room were transferred to it. The first president of the Union was Nathan Hobart. It was composed of all male members of the Massachusetts Association of the New Jerusalem Church who paid annually to its funds not less than two dollars, and others, who made a similar annual payment, were made members by vote of the standing committee. Among the early members were John H. Wilkins, Sampson Reed, David L. Webster, Luther Clark, Thomas Worcester, James Reed, Pelez W. Chandler, Theophilus Parsons, William A. Wellman, William J. Cutler, T. H. Carter, Seth Bryant, Joseph Andrews, Mr. Hobart (the president), and other well-known Bostonians. The persons named in the act of incorporation were William J. Parsons, George T. Hawley, and Edwin H. Abbott; and the first meeting of the corporation was held July 11, 1864, when the act was accepted. When the name was changed, May 19, 1868, to the Massachusetts New Church Union, a conjunction was formed with the Massachusetts Association of the New Jerusalem Church, and the Union became the business and financial organ of the latter, the disbursements for missionary purposes, support of disabled ministers, and other uses being made through it. The rooms were removed in January, 1870, to No. 2 Hamilton Place, and a department where New Church books were kept on sale was added. In February, 1872, the organization was authorized to hold real and personal property, in addition to its library, to an amount not exceeding $100,000, and in January, 1878, with the proceeds of a legacy left by Miss Eliza Jenkins of Scituate, it purchased the building No. 109 Tremont Street, into which it moved in June of the year following. Besides its maintenance of circulating and reference libraries thoroughly furnished with the works of Swedenborg in the Latin and in the many translations which have been made, as also with the writings of New Church authors since the time of Swedenborg; and also with conveniences for the sale of all this literature, the Union has succeeded to the publishing of two magazines: the "New Jerusalem Magazine," established in 1827, and the "Children's New Church Magazine," established in 1843. These are issued monthly, and are produced in the Union's printing-office located in its building. The Union is supported mainly by contributions from individuals and from New Church societies comprised in the Massachusetts Association. It also derives income from rents of those portions of its building not used for its own purposes. The details of its business management are in the hands of its agent, Dr. E. A. Whiston. Since Mr. Hobart retired from the presidency of the Union the office has been filled by William J. Parsons, Edwin H. Abbott,

William A. Wellman, Francis Loring, Charles H. Drew, James Edgerly, and Francis A. Dewson. [See *Appendix A*, and *New Jerusalem Church in Boston.*]

New England Conservatory of Music (The). Conservatory Building and Home (formerly the St. James Hotel), on Newton and James streets, opposite Franklin Square. Instruction is given in every branch of the science and art of vocal and instrumental music. It embraces the following 15 separate schools: The School for the Piano; the School for the Organ; the School for Singing, Formation and Cultivation of the Voice, Lyric Art, and Opera; School for the Violin, Orchestra, Quartet, and Ensemble Playing; School for all Orchestral and Band Instruments, and Art of Conducting; School for Harmony, Composition, Theory, and Orchestration; School for Church Music, Oratorio, and Chorus Practice; School for Training Music-Teachers for Public Schools; School for Tuning Pianos and Organs; School for Physical Culture; the College of Music proper, for advanced musical students, in connection with Boston University [see *Boston University*], in which degrees in music are conferred; School for Common and Higher English Branches, and, for those who are fitted for it, a course in connection with the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University; School of Languages; School of Elocution and Dramatic Action; and School of Fine Arts. The conservatory was established in this city in 1867, having removed from Providence, R. I., where it was first established as the Musical Institute in 1859, latterly becoming the Providence Conservatory of Music; and it was incorporated in this State under its present name in 1870. Here its growth was so rapid that comparatively early in its career it became the largest music school in the world. Until its removal to its present quarters it occupied rooms in the Music Hall building. Its plan and scope were enlarged during the summer of 1882, when the present building, claimed to be the largest conservatory building in the world, was secured. This has seven stories and a dome, fronting on Newton Street 185 feet, and on James Street 210 feet. As rearranged, it has a large concert hall, recitation and practice rooms, library, reading-room, parlors, museum, and rooms for at least 50 women, students of the conservatory, who are boarded here. For the convenience of out-of-town students and of teachers there is a café. In 1885 the facilities were still further increased by the reconstruction and enlargement of Sleeper Hall, which was formally dedicated Jan. 13, 1886. The class system prevails in the conservatory, as its name implies; but private instruction is given those choosing that method of study. — The course in the *School for the Piano* is divided into five grades. In that for the Organ, a complete course of instruction is given; and for the use of the pupils a large Hook & Hastings three-manual pipe organ, with two and a half octaves of pedals and an ample variety of registers in each manual, is provided; also a two-manual pipe organ and seven other organs. The great organ for many years in Music Hall was purchased in 1884 for the Conservatory. In the *School for the Violin*, the course also consists of five grades. Classes for *ensemble* playing are formed here, in which the more advanced students in piano playing, as well as those of the violin classes, are enabled to study classical chamber music. In the *School for Singing*, besides the regular extended course, is an artists' vocal course, which affords instruction to those wishing to prepare for the concert-room, the oratorios, or the lyric stage. In the *School of Band Music*, a complete course of study is laid out for each instrument, similar in its methods to those of the celebrated Paris school. The instruction in the *School for Harmony, Composition, Theory, and Orchestration* includes "a perfect comprehension of the system of musical notation; the manner in which the major and minor tonalities are related to each other, and the relationship of the different keys or scales; a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of intervals and the construction of chords, with the artistic laws which regulate melodic and harmonic progressions." Students pursuing the regular course in pianoforte, organ, voice, and orchestral instruments, are required to take one year's course in harmony or counterpoint, and one year in theory of music. Students graduating in voice are required to take only three terms in harmony, but four terms are necessary for graduation in harmony. For

the *School for Church Music*, a practical and theoretical course of study is arranged. Instruction is given in solo singing, organization of choirs of all descriptions, in chorals, and the proper use of the organ. In the *School for Training Music Teachers for Public Schools*, the course covers the instruction received by pupils in the public primary and grammar schools. Special evening classes are formed each term for the primary instruction in the elementary principles of singing, open to the public at a nominal charge. In the *School for Tuning Pianos and Organs*, a systematic course is furnished, embracing two objects, — to meet the needs of all students of music, and the thorough qualification of any who desire to make it a profession. In connection with the *School for Physical Culture* is a well-equipped gymnasium for women. Lectures are given in this department in physiology, hygiene, sanitation, heredity, athletics, etc. In the *School of Languages*, German, French, and Italian are taught. The *School for Normal Instruction* introduces pedagogics by lectures and practical illustrations. In the *School of Dramatic Action* are taught vocal technique, elocution, rhetorical oratory, dramatic art, lyric art, and opera; and in the *School of Fine Arts*, drawing and painting, in elementary and advanced courses. During the season numerous concerts are given by students of the Conservatory, and among them a closing concert at the end of each term. A feature introduced in 1885 is the *Soirée musicale*, patterned after those given at the Royal Conservatory of Music. Each pupil who graduates is expected to give one public recital during the last year of study. There are four terms in each year, — the autumn, winter, spring, and summer; the latter closing the last of June, and the former beginning the middle of September. The conservatory as now organized consists of a corporation; a board of visitors; a ladies' advisory board; and a board of instruction, numbering about 100 instructors in the various departments of the college. The head of the great institution, and its projector, is Dr. Eben Tourjée, who first introduced the conservatory system of musical instruction in this country in 1853.

New England Education Society (The). No. 36 Bromfield Street. Established 1846; incorporated 1855. An organization whose object is to aid Methodist Episcopal theological students. It is composed of the six New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its affairs are administered by a board of managers. A committee of recommendation is appointed in each academic and collegiate institution, who examine and report on each candidate. The quarterly conference also gives its recommendation before acceptance. The managers accept such candidates only as are favorably reported upon and their funds will permit, payment being made each term. The annual amount is from $75 to $90. The maximum appropriation is $160. To become a beneficiary, a student must have pursued classical studies at least one year, and in proficiency must be in the first third of his class. For a time the appropriations, though in the form of loans, were really gifts to all joining a Methodist Conference; but now they have become in reality loans, payable after three years from graduating, and till then without interest. In case of embarrassment the managers have discretionary power. In a single year as many as 60 young men have been aided, receiving amounts averaging almost $120 each. The payment of $1 annually secures membership in the society, $20 constitutes a life member, and $50 a life director, of whom there is a large list. The society is auxiliary to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. [See *Methodist Episcopal Denomination and Churches.*]

New England Furniture Exchange. See *Furniture Exchange.*

New England Historic, Genealogical Society. Building, No. 18 Somerset Street. Incorporated 1845. One of the foremost of the antiquarian associations of the country, with a large and distinguished membership. It has accumulated a valuable library of about 10,000 volumes and 70,000 pamphlets, relating largely to New England local history, but including many family genealogies, rare papers and manuscripts, and curiosities. It publishes quarterly the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (established 1847), and at its stated meetings valuable contributions

to its papers are frequently made by members. The society originated with five gentlemen, — Charles Ewer (an old Boston bookseller), Samuel G. Drake (whose books on the early history of Boston have been invaluable to historical and other writers of later periods), W. H. Montague, J. Wingate Thornton, and Lemuel Shattuck, all greatly interested in antiquarian research. These gentlemen organized the society in 1844; and it was incorporated, as stated above, the following year. For several years its rooms were on Tremont Street, near those of the Historical Society; but in 1870-71 the present building was acquired, and refitted for its occupancy. The tablet at its entrance announces that it was erected in 1805, purchased by the society April 12, 1870, reconstructed and dedicated March 18, 1871, with an address by Charles H. Bell. The architects who planned and directed the reconstruction were Jonathan Preston and William G. Preston. The house is a three-story brick building, having an ornamental front of artificial stone, with Nova Scotia sandstone trimmings. The rarest books and most valuable manuscripts are stored on the first floor, in a fire-proof room; on the second story is the library; and on the third, the large hall for the meetings of the society. Its cost was $40,000; and the entire sum was raised by subscription among members and friends of the institution, mainly through the instrumentality of Marshall P. Wilder, its president at that time. Subsequently Mr. Wilder obtained further subscriptions, amounting to $12,000, to a fund for paying the salary of the librarian. The first president of the society was Charles Ewer, one of the five who started it, For several years Gov. Andrew was its president; and upon his death Mr. Wilder succeeded, in 1868, to the position. The present librarian is John Ward Dean. The society is well equipped in every respect, and makes yearly additions to its collections. One of its noteworthy funds, known as the Towne Memorial Fund, is used in printing memorials of deceased members. The library and archives of the society are freely open to the public, — library hours, from nine A. M. to five P. M., every secular day except Saturdays, when the rooms are closed at three P. M., — and they are much utilized by persons investigating local history and genealogy. [See *Appendix A.*]

New England Home for Intemperate Women. See *Home for Intemperate Women.*

New England Hospital for Women and Children. Codman Avenue, between Washington and Amory streets, Roxbury District. Established 1862; incorporated 1863. A thoroughly equipped hospital, having the services of educated women physicians, established for the purposes indicated by its name; also to give young women preparing for professional life the same opportunities for clinical studies which other hospitals deny them and afford to men; and furthermore to train nurses for the proper and intelligent care of the sick. A large number of female medical students, many coming from great distances, yearly enjoy its advantages. The hospital is an outgrowth of a clinical department of the Female Medical College of Boston, — the oldest institution of its kind in the world, which, in 1874, was merged into the Boston University School of Medicine. [See *Boston University.*] There are medical, surgical, and maternity wards in the hospital, and a number of free beds. Paying patients pay $10 a week and upwards. The average number of patients annually treated is 200, and it is often the case that more apply than can be accommodated. There is also a dispensary connected with the institution, at No. 29 Fayette Street, at which medical advice and medicines are freely given to the indigent, and many patients are treated at their homes. [See *Dispensaries.*] The number annually treated in this department is from 3,000 to 4,000. The hospital training-school for nurses is one of the best and most thorough in the city, and has graduated a large number of competent persons. [See *Training-Schools for Nurses.*] The buildings of the institution are pleasantly situated, and are convenient in their arrangement. Dr. Lucy E. Sewall was the first resident physician of the hospital. The medical staff is composed of 10 educated female physicians. [See *Appendix A.*]

New England Moral Reform Society. No. 6 Oak Place. Established 1836. An association providing a tem-

porary home for young women and girls who have fallen, assisting them if penniless, caring for them during their confinement, and laboring for their moral purity. Every effort is made to restore them reformed to society and their friends; or to find good homes for them, generally in the country. It charges fallen women $3 a week for board. No Catholics or free patients are received. The mother is made to feel that she is responsible for her child, and she is assisted to find a good home for it, where it may be boarded or adopted. The society publishes a monthly magazine called the "Home Guardian." [See *Asylums and Homes.*]

New England Scandinavian Benevolent Society. Incorporated 1853. A benefit society, giving sick benefits of $1 per day for 90 days in a year, and death benefits of $35, and also as many dollars as members. It occasionally helps Scandinavians, and men or women of Scandinavian parentage, in need. The admission fee for members is from $3 to $7, according to age; and the assessments are $1 per month for a year for new members, and after that 50 cents per month. Apply to the secretary, R. Anderson, No. 131 Federal Street.

New England Shoe and Leather Exchange. See *Shoe and Leather Exchange, The New England.*

New England Society for the Suppression of Vice. Established 1878; incorporated 1884. No established office. Application to be made to the agent, No. 13 Pemberton Square. Its object is to "purify literature, and check the spread of immoral agencies, by appeals to publishers and dealers in newspapers and cheap novels, and by influencing legislation." It investigates special cases, and, when necessary, prosecutes them. It further undertakes to suppress gambling and houses of ill-fame. This is the society which in 1882 urged the suppression of the publication of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," which occasioned considerable literary and newspaper discussion at the time.

New England Woman's Club. See *Woman's Club, The New England.*

New Jerusalem Church in Boston. There are within the city limits but two societies of this church, founded on the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. The oldest, whose house of worship is on Beacon Hill, on Bowdoin Street, near Beacon Street, is known as the "Boston Society of the New Jerusalem;" the other was established in 1870, in the Roxbury District, and occupies a handsome modern church-building, on the corner of St. James and Regent Streets. The Bowdoin Street society was organized in 1818, the first in New England of its church, with but 12 members. Its first pastor was Rev. Thomas Worcester, D. D., one of the twelve original members, a man of marked ability and strong character, who, with several of his classmates, had become interested in the writings of Swedenborg when a student in Harvard College. Dr. Worcester continued as pastor of the society for a period of nearly 50 years; resigning in 1867, when he retired to his pleasant home in Waltham, where he died in 1878, at the age of 83. During his active career he served on the board of overseers of Harvard College several terms; and it was from Harvard that he received his honorary degree of D. D. Rev. James Reed succeeded Dr. Worcester after serving 7 years as his assistant. Mr. Reed is a son of one of those college classmates of Dr. Worcester's who embraced Swedenborgianism when they were students, and is himself a graduate of Harvard. Under his ministration the society has increased in numbers, and by means of his writings the doctrines of his church have become more widely known and considered. The present meeting-house was built and dedicated in 1845. It is finished in Gothic style. Its interior is unique in arrangement and general effect. The congregations at its Sunday services are largely composed of educated and intellectual people. The second society (that in the Roxbury District) was established under the charge of Rev. Abiel Silver, one of the most zealous of the preachers of the New Church. He built up this church from small beginnings; and when he died (in 1881 at the age of 83) it was a promising and prosperous organization. The beautiful memorial window, a feature of the meeting-house, was dedicated to his memory on Oct. 4, 1885. It bears this inscription: "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Abiel Silver, first minister of this

society; born 1707; died 1881. He satisfieth the longing soul, and filleth the hungry soul with goodness. Psalm cvii. 9." For some years before his death Mr. Silver was assisted by Rev. D. V. Bowen. The pastor now is Rev. Julian K. Smythe. He was installed in 1882. In his sketch of the New Jerusalem Church in this city, published in the "Memorial History," Mr. Reed records, that the first person to call public attention in Boston to Swedenborg and his writings was one James Glen, who lectured here on these subjects in 1784. Ten or twelve years after, William Hill came here from England to plant the New Church in the New World. But he seems to have accomplished little, beyond circulating the writings of Swedenborg, and placing a number of them in the library of Harvard College. [See *New Church Union.*]

New Old South Church. See *Old South Church, The New.*

Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Reading-Room (The), established in 1879, first at No. 36 Bromfield Street, and now at No. 16 Howard Street, is one of the most practical of institutions. Its object is to give these lads, of whom there are a large number in the city, a healthful resort, under the constant nightly supervision of a manager and matron, where books, papers, games, regular entertainments, practical talks, and so on, can be enjoyed. Improvement and cleanliness are encouraged, and inducements offered the boys to save their earnings. The present quarters were opened on the evening of the 1st of May, 1882. There are two rooms, one on the second floor, the other on the third. In the first of these are several small billiard tables, a rowing machine, and other paraphernalia of the gymnasium, offering opportunities for jolly, healthful amusement and exercise; and leading from it are bath-rooms, and a toilet room. The room above (on the third floor) is the library and reading-room. In this is an excellent collection of books and papers, and a number of tables provided with games of various kinds. The boys find this a most fascinating resort, and they soon realize that it opens a channel by which they can hope to better their condition. The rooms and all their privileges, open every evening, are free to any licensed newsboy or bootblack in the city. The fund by which this charity is supported is sustained by private subscriptions.

Newspapers and other Periodical Publications. There are 8 daily newspapers published in Boston; 44 weeklies, exclusive of the weekly editions of daily papers and the purely Sunday papers, — that is, newspapers published on Sunday mornings only; 3 bi-weeklies; 48 monthlies, 2 bi-monthlies, and 3 quarterlies. The dailies, given in the order of their ages, are: the "Advertiser," "Post," "Transcript," "Traveller," "Journal," "Herald," "Globe," and "Record." Of these the "Herald" and "Globe" publish morning, evening, and Sunday editions (the "Globe" having a weekly edition also); the "Journal," morning, evening, and weekly; the "Advertiser" and "Post," morning and weekly; the "Transcript" and "Traveller," evening and weekly; and the "Record" evening only. The "Advertiser" is the highest priced of the several dailies. It sells for four cents a copy; the "Transcript" and "Traveller" sell for three; the "Herald," "Journal," "Post," and "Globe," two; and the "Record" one cent. The newspapers published on Sunday mornings only number 5 — the "Saturday Evening Gazette," the "Courier," the "Sunday Budget," the "Sunday Times," and the "Saturday Evening Express." The weeklies include the several religious papers, several agricultural, commercial, class, and miscellaneous papers. The list of religious papers embraces the "Congregationalist" (Congregational Trinitarian), the "Watchman" (Baptist), "Zion's Herald" (Methodist), the "Christian Register" (Congregational Unitarian), the "Christian Leader" (Universalist), the "Golden Rule" (unattached), and the "Index" (representing the Free Religionists). The representative Irish journal, the "Pilot," edited by the poet journalist, John Boyle O'Reilly, is also to be classed among the weekly newspapers, with its young and sturdy rival the "Republic." The "Banner of Light," the long-established Spiritualist paper, is also published weekly. The agricultural papers are the "New England Farmer,"

the "Massachusetts Ploughman," and the "American Cultivator." The representative commercial papers are the "Commercial Bulletin" and the "Journal of Commerce." The "Commercial and Shipping List" is published semi-weekly. Of class papers there are the Manufacturers' Gazette," "American Architect and Building News" (an artistic and handsomely illustrated publication), the "New England Grocer," the "Medical and Surgical Journal," the "Journal of Education," the "Musical Record," the "Reporter" (legal), "The Guardian," an insurance journal, and the "American Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer." Prominent weekly papers, occupying a special field of their own, are "The Beacon," the "Commonwealth," a literary and political journal; the "State," a republican party journal; the "Woman's Journal," which advocates the cause of woman, under the direction of Mrs. Lucy Stone as editor, assisted by a large corps of prominent advocates of the political and professional advancement of woman; and the "Boston Advocate," devoted to the interests of the colored people. "Littell's Living Age," devoted to the reproduction of the best in foreign current literature, has been long published from Boston. The "Literary World," a leading literary paper of general circulation, is published bi-weekly. At the head of the monthlies, of course, stands the "Atlantic Monthly." The newest monthlies are "The Andover Review," the "New England Magazine and Bay State Monthly," and the "Massachusetts Magazine." There are several musical monthlies, among them the "Folio," the "Musical Herald," and "Richardson's Musical Hours." Published monthly also are "Bowditch's American Florist," the "Unitarian Review," "Donahoe's Magazine," the "Cottage Hearth," "Ballou's Monthly Magazine," "Gleason's Companion," the "Fireman's Standard," "Home and Abroad," the "Household Companion," the "Hygiene Reporter," the "Inventors' and Manufacturers' Gazette," the "Journal of Chemistry," the "Ladies' Journal," the "Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Journal," the "Missionary Herald," the "New England Medical Gazette" (homœopathic), the "New Jerusalem Magazine," and the "Orchestra." Prominent juveniles are the "Youth's Companion," published weekly; and the "Wide Awake," "Babyland," "Our Little Ones and The Nursery," "Young Folks' Budget," and the "Youth's Home Library," each published monthly. The quarterlies include the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" and the "Universalist Quarterly." — The tone of the Boston press averages good. The daily newspapers are, as a rule, enterprising, and keep pace with the best of the leading journals of the day in the country. While they are conducted with spirit and energy, and there are occasional sharp controversies between them, it is rare that any of them indulge in extreme bitterness or display an ugly temper. Each is, as a rule, its neighbor's "esteemed contemporary;" and while hard knocks are sometimes administered, it is very seldom that there is an intentional strike "below the belt." Journalism in Boston, as well as all over the country, has now developed into a distinct profession; and the Boston journalist, like his brother of the profession in the other cities, is especially and carefully trained for his avocation. The profession here includes a large number of liberally educated men; and the "Bohemian," thanks to the better influences prevailing in American journalism, is now a rarity in Boston. Even the few papers which are given to vulgar sensationalism are curbed by the influence of the better class of journals, and scandalous journalism cannot long thrive in the Boston atmosphere. Of the weekly and monthly literary and story papers, the variety is great, but even the cheapest and least meritorious are seldom vicious. So Boston has reason to plume herself a trifle on the cleanliness and tone of her periodical literature, if she must admit that, as a whole, it is not altogether metropolitan, nor all of it of the highest literary merit.

New West End. See *Back Bay District.*

New York and New England Railroad. Passenger station, Atlantic Avenue, foot of Summer Street. This is a building far from showy, but admirably arranged, like other Boston railway stations for the convenience of passengers, and the prompt dispatch of trains.

The waiting-rooms occupy the larger portions of the building, and the tracks are at the side. This railway is the successor of the old Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad. In 1873 it succeeded to all the property and rights of the latter road, which had itself absorbed the Norfolk County Railroad, the Southbridge and Blackstone, the Midland, the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, and the road from Brookline to Woonsocket. It now owns and operates a main line from Boston and Providence through Willimantic and Hartford, to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, connecting with the Erie Railway; and branches to Woonsocket, Southbridge, Dedham, Springfield, and Rockville, Conn. It also operates, under leases, the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, from Worcester to Allyn's Point, New London, thereby controlling an independent line of Sound steamers to New York (the Norwich Line); the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad, from Franklin to Valley Falls, making a direct line from Boston to Providence. The rail and steamboat lines under its control aggregate 579 miles. The road has now a fast and direct service to New York, and by means of the transfer steamer Maryland, plying between the Harlem River and Jersey City, sleeping cars are run through from Boston to Philadelphia and Washington. Freight is also transported by the Maryland, without breaking bulk; and by connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City, a large amount of through Western business is done over the road. On Jan. 1, 1884, the property passed into the hands of a receiver on account of the inability of the company to pay its floating debt and coupons about to mature on its first and second mortgage bonds. On Jan. 1, 1886, the receiver was discharged by the court which established it (United States Circuit for the second district of Connecticut), and the property was restored to the stockholders.

Nix's Mate is the name of the dangerous rocks situated in the harbor, 5½ miles from the city. An island of considerable size once rose here above the water, but, like many others, has been gradually washed away. These rocks are now crowned by a stone obelisk, surmounted by a big wooden octagonal pyramid painted black, intended to warn approaching mariners. A tradition exists that one Capt. Nix was murdered by his mate, and that the latter was executed here, protesting his innocence, and prophesying the ultimate disappearance of the island. Whether true or not, the legend fits well to the place, which to many has the look of a spot of "evil omen." In the early days pirates were hung here in chains, "as a Spectacle for the Warning of others especially Seafaring Men;" and other criminals executed for crimes committed on the seas have been buried here. [See *Harbor*.]

Nomenclature of Streets. Until after the Revolution many of the streets and ways of Boston bore the familiar names of old London thoroughfares and lanes; but when the war was over, and America had successfully thrown off the "British yoke," English and royal names fell into disgrace, and American and republican names were substituted therefor. Among the earliest to be changed were King and Queen streets; the former taking on the freer title of State, and the latter of Court, by which they are known to the present day and generation. In 1788 Congress Street was established from what had before been known as Leverett's Lane, and before that Quaker's Lane, and also Atkinson Street named from the Atkinson family; and the same year Federal Street, from what had been known as Long Street, the name Federal being taken to commemorate the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Massachusetts at the convention held in the church afterwards known as the "Federal Street Church," famous in after years as the pulpit of William Ellery Channing, and now succeeded by the Arlington Street Church. [See *Arlington Street Church*.] Washington Street was named in honor of the visit of Washington to the town in 1789. It first extended from the end of Orange Street, — "the Broad Street or Highway, from the old Fortifications on the Neck [at about Dover Street; see *Neck*] leading into the town," — to the Roxbury line. At that time the present Washington Street was a series of streets from down-town to the Roxbury line, known as Cornhill, Marlborough, Newbury, Orange, and Washington; and it was not until 1824 that the old names

were dropped, and the entire thoroughfare named as now. Until 1873–74 the down-town end of Washington Street was at the present Cornhill and old Dock Square; in that year the extension to Haymarket Square was made at a cost to the city of a million and a half dollars. This street now extends from Haymarket Square, through the city proper and the Roxbury District, to the Dedham line. It is in part, particularly between Boylston and Dover streets, a shabby way, for which Bostonians who have respect for appearances feel obliged to apologize to the visiting stranger. Tremont Street, the second of the older thoroughfares through the city, named, of course, from "Trimountaine," first extended from School Street to Boylston, — "From Melyne's corner, near Colonel Townsend's, passing through the Common along by Mr. Sheef's into Frog Lane" (as Boylston Street was first called). For a time the part from Boylston Street to Common Street was called Holyoke; and again it was called Common, swinging around through the present Common Street to Orange, now Washington; and in 1831 it was extended to the Roxbury line. It now extends through the Roxbury District to the Brookline line. Of the older streets, the nomenclature is most interesting. North Street, prior to 1853, was Ann Street, named in honor of Queen Anne. Salem Street used to be called Back Street, because it was back of the sea-margin; as Fore Street, an early name for Ann Street, was on the water-front in the early days. Richmond Street was Beer Lane, from Beer Lane in London. Blackstone Street, opened in 1834, was named for the first settler who dwelt on the slope of Beacon Hill, when Winthrop's band came over from Charlestown. [See *Blackstone.*] Causeway Street was named for the old causeway built on its present line; Broad Street, opened in 1806, was Flounder Lane. India Street was opened the following year, and named for the East India trade. Chardon Street was named for Peter Chardon, an eminent merchant, one of the descendants of the Huguenot who lived where the Bowdoin Square Church now stands; Bowdoin Square and Street were named for Gov. Bowdoin, and Hancock for Gov. Hancock. Lynde Street, now from Cambridge to Green, was named for the Lynde family: it was laid out in 1732. Leverett Street was from Gov. John Leverett, and Staniford from John Staniford. Allen and Bulfinch Streets, with others in old West Boston, were named from the early dwellers in that section, which was called the "New Fields." The first Cornhill, as stated above, was the lower part of Washington Street before its extension to Haymarket Square; the present Cornhill was so named in 1828, having previously borne the name of Market Street, leading to the market. Here the book trade used to centre. Dock Square was the place around the dock. Part of it is now popularly called Adams Square, in honor of Samuel Adams, whose statue it contains. [See *Adams Statue.*] School Street was named for the Latin School first established there; Beacon Street for Beacon Hill and the old Beacon. [See these.] Somerset Street was named for John Bowers of Somerset, Mass., a property owner there. Howard Street was named from John Howard, the philanthropist. It was first called Southack's Court, from Capt. Cyprian Southack, who occupied an estate on the slope of the Pemberton Hill portion of Beacon Hill. Allston Street was named for Washington Allston, the artist [see *Painters and Sculptors*], in 1840; previous to that it was known as Somerset Place, laid out in 1807. Ashburton Place, so named in 1846, in honor of Lord Ashburton (Alexander Baring) of the Ashburton treaty fame, who was brilliantly welcomed to Boston in Faneuil Hall, August 20, 1842, used to be called Somerset Court, dating from 1809. Hanover Street was named for the House of Hanover. Milk Street was named from old Milk Street in London. Franklin Street was in part Vincent's Lane, from Ambrose Vincent, who lived there. The name of Franklin was given it, from Washington to Federal Street, in 1846. Devonshire Street was formerly Pudding Lane, from the London street of the same name. Harrison Avenue was laid out first in 1806 as Front Street; and the present name adopted in 1841, in honor of Gen. Harrison. In the modern Back Bay section, the old names of portions of Washington Street are revived in Newbury and Marlborough streets; and streets running north and south are named alphabetically,

and a trisyllabic word alternating with a dissyllabic.

Normal Art School (The Massachusetts). No. 1645 Washington Street (formerly the "Deacon House"). Established by Act of the Legislature of 1873, primarily as a training-school, to qualify teachers to carry out the provisions of the law of 1870, making free instruction in drawing obligatory in the public schools of cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. Thus while its specific aim is to prepare instructors to teach and superintend industrial drawing in the schools of the State, it also aims to provide for high skill in technical drawing, and for industrial art culture. The school was first located in the upper story of No. 33 Pemberton Square. Professor Walter Smith, an eminent English art instructor, who was at that time director of drawing in the Boston public schools, and who had done much practical work in introducing drawing as part of the public school system, was made director of the school; and under his administration, with the assistance of a corps of trained teachers, it rapidly developed. It soon outgrew its modest quarters, and was removed to larger rooms in School Street, in the upper part of the building on the site of the old School Street Church (Universalist), now known as the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church. [See *Columbus Avenue Universalist Church.*] Thence, in 1881, it was removed to the "Deacon House," —so named for its original owner, who built it for a dwelling about the year 1850, —a large building, the whole of which it occupied, and before very long outgrew. In 1879 the State set aside a lot on the southwest corner of Exeter and Newbury streets, for a special building for the school, and in the spring of 1880 the work of building was begun. H. W. Hartwell and W. C. Richardson were the architects. It is three stories, of brick, with stone trimmings, in the Byzantine Romanesque style of architecture. The principal entrance is from Newbury Street through an arched porch, leading directly into the middle of the building and opening into a large well-lighted lobby to the right and left of which stairs rise to the stories above. The principal apartments in the first story are those for instruction in architectural and mechanical drawing (class C), the museum, and for modelling in clay. Below the latter, and connected with it by a lift, is the room in the basement where the works here modelled are cast in plaster. In the second story are the rooms of class B, painting in oil and water colors, and a lecture-room; and in the third are the quarters of the preparatory class, and the studios and lecture-room of class A, this room so arranged that it may be used for public exhibitions of the work of the school. The entrance from Exeter Street opens upon a corridor running through the building parallel with Newbury Street, traversing in its way the large lobby into which the main entrance leads.

Candidates for admission into the school must be over 16 years of age. They are examined in freehand drawing of ornament from copy, and those only who show some aptitude and proficiency are admitted. Instruction is given by classes as follows: Class A, elementary drawing; class B, form, color, and industrial design; class C, constructive arts, including architectural design, machine drawing, descriptive geometry, and topographical drawing; class D, sculpture and designing in the round, modelling and casting. If satisfaction is given in each of these classes a certificate is granted; and for proficiency in all, the full diploma. The course requires four years for completion. Students are charged as follows: residents of this State, no tuition fee if they agree to become teachers after graduation, with $5 a year for incidental expenses; non-residents of Massachusetts or students desiring to study some special branch without going through the full course of the school, a tuition fee of $50 a term. For the benefit of those who have not had the training necessary to qualify them to admission to class A, an elementary or preparatory class has been established, for admission to which an examination in outline drawing from copy is given. There is a post graduate course allowing graduated students to continue their course of study for one year without payment of fees, on condition that if called upon by the principal they will devote some of their time to teaching in the school. Differences between the director of the school and members of the board of visitors representing the State Board

of Education, under whose direction the school is, resulted in a long investigation before the committee on education of the Legislature of 1881–82, culminating in the retirement of Professor Smith. Otto Fuchs, formerly Assistant Professor of Drawing in the United States Naval Academy, became principal of the school after the retirement of Prof. Smith. He in turn was succeeded by George H. Bartlett. The State Board of Education as heretofore has the general direction, and the Board of Visitors the immediate supervision. The school year is divided into two terms, the first beginning about the first week in September and ending the last in January; and the second beginning the first week in February and ending the last in June.

Normal School for Girls (The). In the Rice School building, Dartmouth Street. Established in 1852, for the education of female teachers, this school was soon after combined with a high school for girls, under the name of the Girls' High and Normal School [see *Girls' High School*]; and in 1872 the two were separated, each since continued as distinct institutions. The course of study includes physiology, psychology, logic, ethics, methods of instruction, and school management; and opportunity to gain some practical experience in school teaching in the Rice Training-School, which has taken the place of the Rice School. Candidates for admission to the Normal School must not be under 18 years of age, and must bear a recommendation from the master or the committee of the school from which they come. Those who have completed the fourth year of the high school course are admitted without examination, but all others are obliged to pass examination. After admission, pupils are first put on probation for six months; and whether they are to remain, and continue through the course, is determined by their success during the probation period. It has been stated that more than one sixth of all the women teachers in the Boston schools are graduates of this school. Larkin Dunton is head master, with two assistants. The average number of pupils in the school is 70. [See *Public School System.*]

North Bennet Street Industrial School. No. 39 North Bennet Street, North End. First established in 1880 as an industrial home, but subsequently, in 1885, incorporated as a school, under its present title. Forty classes of girls and boys, between the age of 9 and 16, are received here from the public schools, for instruction in carpentry, printing, shoemaking, clay modelling, and cooking; each class coming for two hours a week, during school hours, and under school discipline. There are also volunteer classes in some of these departments on certain afternoons of the week from four to six oclock. On Saturdays, classes of girls are instructed in sewing; on five evenings of the week classes of young women are taught to cut dresses by chart measurements, each pupil paying a small fee for the instruction; there are drawing classes meeting two evenings each week; a mothers' class of women who are instructed in mending garments; a kindergarten, and a day nursery. The carpenter shop is fitted with separate work benches for the pupils, and good tools. The work here is progressive, beginning with the first principles of construction, and proceeding by regular steps to lathe work and wood carving. The printing-office is one of the most popular of the departments, and both boys and girls have found remunerative employment as a direct result of the teaching received here. Order work is executed here, and aids materially in making the department self-sustaining. The shoe shop is well equipped, and is under the direction of a thorough workman. Orders for good work at moderate prices are also taken here. The clay modelling department is naturally one of the most interesting. Among the pupils are several who are deaf and dumb. The cooking-school is thoroughly fitted with the most serviceable utensils. Each pupil works out her own receipes, which include the making of nourishing soups, well-flavored stews, and good bread, learning by actual practice how to prepare any material she may have, to the best advantage. Lessons in general housework, in judicious marketing, and in the simple chemistry of cooking are also given. The nutritive value of different articles of food is illustrated by charts and a small museum of specimens. There are in this department nine classes weekly, the pupils all coming

from the public schools. The nursery prepares children for the kindergarten by its simple work and play, and careful attention to habits of order and cleanliness; and in the kindergarten industrial training begins, through frequent exercises in building, designing with tablets and sticks, drawing, clay modelling, sewing, weaving, paper folding, paper cutting, and so on. The eye and hand are trained, and habits of accuracy and industry are formed. Connected with the institution are a library, reading, and amusement rooms, the latter open, during four evenings of each week, to boys of the neighborhood. Here pleasant games are played under judicious supervision. From the library boys and girls are allowed to take books at an earlier age than from the Public Library. — The building, admirably adapted to the work of the institution, both from its ample size and location, is owned by a few friends of industrial education (Mrs. A. Hemenway, Mrs. Q. A. Shaw, Mrs. David Kimball, Mrs. Henry Whitman, Mrs. J. H. Wolcott, Mrs. A. Wheelwright, Mrs. G. S. Curtis, Miss Anne Wigglesworth, Miss Ida Mason, Miss Ellen Mason, and Robert Treat Paine, Jr.). The cost of equipping it has also been met by these patrons. The work of the institution is under the direction of a general superintendent, and its affairs are in charge of a board of managers. [See *Appendix A.*]

North Burying-Ground. See *Old Burial-Places.*

North End. This designation is applied to that section of the city lying towards Charlestown, between the Boston and Maine Station and Faneuil Hall. It is historic ground; for here is Copp's Hill, with its ancient burying-ground; and Christ Church, where, according to tradition, — but disputed [see *Christ Church*], — the lanterns were hung out on the night preceding the battle of Lexington, giving the signal to Paul Revere for his memorable ride to alarm the patriots along the country roads; here lived the men who took active part in those stirring times, the sturdy mechanics who poured the tea into the harbor from Griffin's Wharf, and who flocked into the ranks of the old Continental army. Till within a comparatively few years the North End retained the quaint old-fashioned look of the town as it was a hundred and more years ago. Many of the houses of that day remained still, with gambrel-roofs and overhanging stories, standing close upon the narrow, crooked, and winding streets that characterize the older portion of most old cities. But here, as elsewhere, streets have been straightened and widened, and the old houses sliced off, set back, torn down, or decorated with new fronts, so that now the curious traveller wandering in these streets finds but few relics of the old time. Still these few are worth attention, and, with all the change and all the shabbiness, the quarter is yet an interesting part of the town. One of the most noteworthy of its thoroughfares is Salem Street, which leads off obliquely from Hanover Street, and then runs nearly parallel to it. And another is Prince Street, which intersects both Hanover and Salem streets near their northern extremity: it makes a bar, as it were, of a letter A, of which Salem and Hanover streets are the two sides. Salem Street has to or three very good examples of a style of colonial building, wherein the second story is made to project beyond the first; while Prince Street has several well-preserved houses of the hip-roof variety. So also has Centre Street. Nearly all the streets which intersect Salem and Prince streets have relics of the building of the earlier days. The quarter is mostly occupied by a population foreign in birth or descent, and there is a marked incongruity between the colonial character of the buildings and the people inhabiting them. In the paragraph on "Old Landmarks" reference is made to a number of interesting buildings and historic spots in this quarter.

North End Diet Kitchen. See *Boston North End Diet Kitchen;* also *Diet Kitchens.*

North End Mission. See *Boston North End Mission.*

North Square, the small and shabby triangular inclosure between North and Moon streets, North End. Little now remains of its old landmarks. In the early days it was the heart of the "court end" of the town. Here, and in its immediate neighborhood, the "first families" dwelt. Once the old town-pump

stood in it. For years the "Old North," the "church of the Mathers," occupied one side of it, standing near where the Mariner's House now is. This was the church which was torn down by the British, and its materials used for firewood, during the hard winter of the siege. It was the second "Old North," built in 1677, which was thus destroyed. The first was built in 1650, and burned in 1676, when it was at once rebuilt. In 1734 one of the three town markets was located here; the others being established in Dock Square and on the ground now occupied by Boylston Market. Near the entrance to the square, at the corner of North and Richmond streets, stood the "Red Lion Inn," a famous seventeenth century tavern, kept by Nicholas Upsall, or Upshall, a Quaker, and one of those who suffered persecution, and finally died a martyr to his faith. His grave is in Copp's Hill Burying-Ground. [See *Old Burial-Places*, and *Quakers*.] It is believed that where the "Red Lion" stood was the first Colonial Custom House. Just inside North Square, from the Richmond and North streets entrance, was the home of Paul Revere. It is the wooden house, with the projecting second story, numbers 19 and 21. In this house Revere was born and passed his boyhood, but during the stirring revolutionary times he lived in Charter Street. The site of his home there is covered by Revere Place. The square was first known as Clark's Square, and then as Frizzle's or Frizell's Square, named in each instance from a prominent resident. Its most conspicuous feature in these modern days is the Mariner's House. Years ago the square fell into disrepute, and for a long while it was in the midst of the dangerous locality of the town. But it has to some extent reformed of late years; and, although it cannot be said to be the safest place for an evening stroll, it is a quieter and soberer neighborhood than it used to be; and the rays of the electric light, penetrating from the tall staff in North Street, at the corner of Richmond, illuminate its every part. [See *Old Landmarks*.]

Numismatic Society (The Boston). No. 18 Somerset Street. Instituted in 1860; incorporated March 5, 1870. Its object is the promotion of numismatic science, and the collection of a cabinet and library elucidating the history of ancient and modern medals and coins. It consists of resident, corresponding, and honorary members. The entrance fee for resident members is fixed at $3, and the annual assessment at $2. A resident member may become a life member by paying $20, which entitles him to the privileges of membership free from all dues or assessments. Corresponding members must be residents of other States, no one residing in this State being eligible to this class. Candidates for membership are first proposed in writing by a member, and then balloted for at the next meeting of the society. One negative vote rejects. The founders of the society were: Winslow Lewis, its president the first five years; George W. Pratt, Henry Davenport, Jeremiah Colburn, president since 1865; William S. Appleton, secretary since 1865; John K. Wiggin, William E. Lamb, Henry D. Fowle, all of Boston, and Augustine Shurtleff, and Joseph M. Finotti, both of Brookline. The list of resident members is distinguished, while well-known students of numismatic science in different sections of the country are numbered among the corresponding and honorary members. The society publishes quarterly the "American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies," a very interesting publication, admirably arranged and printed on heavy paper. The committee under whose direction it is issued consists of William S. Appleton, Samuel A. Green, and Jeremiah Colburn. The valuable cabinet and books of the society are in the charge of the curator. [See *Appendix A*.]

Nurses (Training-Schools for). See *Training-Schools for Nurses*.

O.

Oakland Garden. See *Summer Gardens.*

Obstetrical Society of Boston (The). Organized 1800. A society composed of members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, for the cultivation of knowledge in all that relates to obstetrics and diseases of women and children. It is limited to 30 active members; though honorary members in addition are from time to time elected, who have all the rights and privileges of the society except that of voting. The society has no fixed headquarters, but its meetings are held at the houses of members. The time of meeting is the second Saturday in each month of the year with the exception of July, August, and September. The proceedings are published in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

Odd Fellows. See *Secret Societies.*

Old Burial-Places. Of the ancient burying-grounds established by the fathers of the town, the four oldest in the city proper are still preserved, and faithfully cared for; though interments in them except in vaults have been discontinued, the city authorities having several years ago forbidden by ordinance all burials in graves within the old city limits. The tablets placed over the entrances to these ancient burial-places were put in position in 1882 by order of the city council. The oldest of the early cemeteries is that now known as the King's Chapel Burying-Ground, on Tremont Street, between King's Chapel and the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the City Hall yard in the rear. For 30 years this was the sole burial-place in the town. In 1660 the North Burying-Ground, on Copp's Hill, and the South, or the Granary Burying-Ground, on the westerly side of Tremont Street, between the present Tremont House and the Park Street Church, were laid out for use; and about 100 years later, in 1754, that situated on the Common, along the Boylston Street mall, was established. In the Charlestown District is the old Charlestown Burying-Ground, on Phipps Street, the earliest gravestone in it bearing the date of 1642; in the Roxbury District is the ancient Roxbury Burying-Ground, at the corner of Washington and Eustis streets, in which the famous Indian apostle, John Eliot, was buried; and in the Dorchester District is the much revered old Dorchester Burying-Ground. About them all cluster historic associations; and to many of the older residents and lovers of antiquity, as well as to the curious visitor, they are among the most interesting of the landmarks of the old town. Each is sketched in the following paragraphs: —

King's Chapel Burying-Ground. The exact date of its establishment is not known. According to Shurtleff, the first burial here was on the 18th of February, 1630, the occurrence being thus mentioned by Gov. Winthrop: "Capt. Welden, a hopeful younge gent & an experienced soldier dyed at Charlestowne of a consumption, and was buryed at Boston wth a military funeral;" and Gov. Dudley adds another item of information concerning the event: he "was buryed as a souldier with three volleys of shott." This burial-ground contains the remains of Gov. John Winthrop, his son and grandson, who were governors of Connecticut, of Gov. Shirley, Lady Andros (the wife of Gov. Andros), John Cotton, John Davenport (the founder of New Haven, Conn.), John Oxenbridge and Thomas Bridge, pastors of the First Church, and other well-known personages of the early days. In one of the tombs here were deposited the remains of the wife of John Winslow, who, as Mary Chilton, according to the tradition, was the first woman to touch the shore at Cape Cod, springing in her girlish glee from the boat as it approached the land. She died in 1679. One of the most prominent objects in the yard is a white marble monument standing in its centre. This was erected to the memory of Col. Thomas Dawes, who for many years was identified with the mechanical interests of the town, and who died in 1809, aged 78 years. The tombs of the Winthrops and Olivers are side by side. Near the Historical Society's building are the tombs of Jacob Sheafe, an opulent merchant, who died in 1658, and Thomas Brattle, said to have been the

wealthiest New England merchant of his day, whose son was one of the founders of the Brattle Square Church and an early treasurer of Harvard College [see *Brattle Square Church*]; and on the northeast side of the ground is the grave of Deacon William Paddy, one of the early settlers of the Plymouth colony, and a useful townsman. His gravestone is the oldest upright tablet in the ground, and is of native greenstone. The Sheafe tomb is one of the most ancient in the ground. Jacob Sheafe's widow married the first pastor of the Old South, Rev. Thomas Thacher, both of whom, when they died, were buried in this family tomb. The graves of Capt. Roger Clap, for 21 years captain of the Castle in the harbor [see *Castle, The*], and Major Thomas Savage, a gallant commander in King Philip's war, are also in this yard. Some years ago an "enterprising" superintendent of burials, with an eye to "improving" the appearance of the yard, caused many of the gravestones to be removed from their original places, and placed in rows along the avenues and by-paths; so that it became impossible to mark the precise location of some of the oldest of the graves. Burials ceased, as a rule, in this yard in 1796. A large vault in the northeast corner of the ground was long used as a charnel-house.

THE OLD GRANARY BURYING-GROUND. The territory occupied by this old burial-place was once a part of the Common; and the name of the "Old Granary Burying-Ground" was given to it because of its proximity to the old town granary, which formerly stood where the Park Street Church now stands. The high iron fence, with the quaintly carved gateway in the middle, fronting Bromfield Street, was put up in 1840, when also the winding paths within the grounds were laid out; and the trees, which add so much to the picturesqueness of the inclosure, were set out 10 years before. For many years the "Paddock Elms," stately trees affording grateful shade during the summer time, lined the walk (in front of the burial-ground) which was known as "Paddock's Mall;" and their removal to meet a demand of the street-railways very properly roused the indignation of many old citizens, who had pleaded in vain for their preservation. [See *Paddock's Mall.*] This burial-ground contains the remains of more distinguished personages than any other in the city. Here are the graves of seven governors of the early day: Bellingham, Dummer, Hancock, Adams, Bowdoin, Eustis, and Sumner; of the Wendells, Lyndes, Checkleys, and Byfields; of Peter Faneuil, Dr. John Jeffries, Uriah Cotting, Judge Samuel Sewall, John Hull, Paul Revere; the Rev. Drs. Eckley, Belknap, Stillman, Lathrop, and Baldwin; of the parents of Benjamin Franklin; of the victims of the Boston Massacre; of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence; John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston. Wendell Phillips, who died Feb. 2, 1884, was temporarily buried here near the tomb of his father, the first mayor, and a mound to the right of the entrance gate marks the spot. His remains were removed to Milton, after the death of his widow in April, 1886, and buried by her side in the rural burying-ground there. The most conspicuous monument is that, not far from the main gateway, raised over the Franklin tomb. This was erected in 1827, with becoming ceremonies, in which the governor of the State and members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association [see *Charitable Mechanic Association*] took part, Hon. Charles Wells delivering an address. It is 21 feet high, constructed of granite taken from the Bunker Hill Monument quarry, and stands on a rectangular base two feet high. On its easterly side the name of "Franklin" is cut in bold relief, beneath which is a bronze tablet set into the stone, and containing the original inscription composed by Franklin, as follows: —

JOSIAH FRANKLIN AND ABIAH HIS WIFE LIE HERE INTERRED.
THEY LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER IN WEDLOCK FIFTY-FIVE YEARS, AND WITHOUT AN ESTATE, OR ANY GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, BY CONSTANT LABOUR AND HONEST INDUSTRY, MAINTAINED A LARGE FAMILY COMFORTABLY, AND BROUGHT UP THIRTEEN CHILDREN AND SEVEN GRANDCHILDREN RESPECTABLY. FROM THIS INSTANCE, READER, BE ENCOURAGED TO DILIGENCE IN THY CALLING, AND DISTRUST NOT PROVIDENCE.
HE WAS A PIOUS AND PRUDENT MAN;
SHE A DISCREET AND VIRTUOUS WOMAN.
THEIR YOUNGEST SON,
IN FILIAL REGARD TO THEIR MEMORY,
PLACES THIS STONE.
J. F. BORN 1655 — DIED 1744. — Æ 89.
A. F. —— 1667 — ——1752. — Æ 85.

Dr. Shurtleff, remarking upon the above, says that Franklin's father was born in Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, on the 23d of Dec., 1657, and died in Boston on the 16th of Jan., 1744–45, aged 87 years: "so we find that even the epitaph of the philosopher's father sustains the old proverb, that gravestones will lie." Southwest of the Franklin obelisk is the burial spot selected by most of the French Protestants who came to Boston after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The grave of Pierre Daille, the pastor of their church established here, is near the entrance-gate, at the corner of the main path and one of the by-paths. Under a larch tree, between the main path and the wall near the Tremont House, are the graves of the victims of the Boston Massacre. The Hancock tomb was for many years marked by a white marble slab with a simple inscription; but little trace of it is now left. A writer in the "Advertiser" of Feb. 1, 1882, gives this account of the manner of its disappearance: "A few years ago, when the building on Park Street now occupied by Messrs. Doll & Richards was altered from a dwelling-house into a store, etc., a portion of the south wall of the burying-ground was pulled down, and another one built deeper for the purpose of giving light into the basement floor of that building. Built into the wall that was removed were several tombstones, that of John Hancock among the number. These were taken out and reverently placed where they could be carted away with old bricks or other rubbish, or scattered about the burying-ground, where some of them can still be seen, broken and defaced, lying flat in the dirt. John Hancock's may be there somewhere, but not anywhere near his tomb: perhaps it was carted away with the old bricks, etc., or (placed flatwise) used as a part of the foundation of the new wall. In tearing down the old wall, the tomb of John Hancock must have been broken into, as the wall formed one side of it, so there is no proof that even his body remains there. The body was inclosed in a lead coffin: who knows but this may have been converted into water pipes, or used up in various plumbing operations?" Among the headstones in the rear of Messrs. Doll & Richard's store is a small dilapidated slate tablet on which is this inscription: —

FRANK,
SERVANT TO
JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ'R.,
LIES INTERRED HERE,
WHO DIED 23D JAN'RY,
1771.
ÆTAT 38.

John Hancock was buried between this stone and the Park Street building. In the Minot tomb, near the Park Street Church end of the yard, the remains of Gen. Joseph Warren were first deposited, after they were reclaimed from their first grave in Charlestown. The grave of young Woodbridge, who was killed in a duel on the Common in 1728, is near the fence; and the inscription on the modest slab can be read from the sidewalk. This duel, the first in Boston, was the result of a dispute at the card table. Both Woodbridge and his antagonist, Henry Phillips, were young men of standing and social position in the town, the former but 20 years of age. The weapons used were small swords, and the fight took place in the evening. Woodbridge was killed by a sword thrust through the body, and Phillips was slightly wounded. His brother and Peter Faneuil helped him to escape, and before sunrise the next morning he was on his way to France in a British man-of-war, which happened to sail from the harbor at that time. Within a year he died, Shurtleff says, of grief and a broken heart. It used to be the custom to open the main gate of this old burying-ground every Sunday afternoon, a few hours before sunset, and admit the public to the inclosure. Now entrance is secured only by permits from the proper authorities at the City Hall, which, however, are not difficult to obtain.

THE CENTRAL BURYING-GROUND, on the Common, was established in 1756, the result of an agitation begun ten years or more before for a new burial-place, in consequence of the crowded state of the grounds of the King's Chapel and Granary yards. As long before as 1740 the grave-diggers had presented a petition to the selectmen representing that "the old and south burying-places are so filled with dead bodies, they are obliged ofttimes to bury them four deep." The Common burying-ground originally reached on the south side to Boylston Street, but in

1839 two rows of tombs were discontinued and the Boylston Street mall laid out. There is now little that is especially interesting about this small yard. Tradition says that the British soldiers who died in the barracks on the Common were buried here, but this is questioned. The grave of M. Julien, whose name is preserved in the favorite Julien soup, is here. He was the most noted restaurateur of the town in his day, serving the public at his house at the corner of Milk and Congress streets; and his widow "carried on the business at the old stand" for some years after his death, which occurred on June 30, 1805. Some rather remarkable poetry appears on some of the stones in this yard. Stuart, the portrait painter, was also buried here. No part of this burying-ground ever actually belonged to the Common, nor did that for so many years occupied in part by the late deer park.

Copp's Hill Burying-Ground, at the North End, near Christ Church, is the most interesting, as well as the largest, of all the ancient burial-places of the city. Its situation is quite picturesque; though it is set in a quarter of the city long since abandoned by most of the better class of people, and given over to the very poor and rougher classes. It stands on a high embankment, left when the remainder of the hill was cut down, which is protected by a high stone wall. Its gates, during the larger portion of the season, are open to the public; and it is a place which no stranger interested in the old landmarks of the town should neglect to visit. Here are the graves or tombs of Drs. Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather; of Andrew Eliot; of Edmund Hartt, the builder of the frigate Constitution; of the father and grandfather of Gov. Hutchinson; of Mrs. Mary Baker, a sister of Paul Revere; of Chief Justice Parker; of Rev. Jesse Lee, the early preacher of Methodism in Boston; and of many others. The oldest portion of the inclosure is that on the northeast side of the entrance. This was established in 1660 as the North Burial-Ground; and it was not until toward the close of 1707 that the inclosure was enlarged. From time to time new burying-grounds were established adjoining the old; and now the inclosure contains what were once known as the New North Burying-Ground, the Charter Street Burying-Ground, and the Hull Street or old North Cemetery. In 1833 a number of ornamental trees were set out, which in the course of time were removed and others put in their place; and in 1838 avenues and by-paths winding about the tombs were laid out. In the older part of the inclosure, near the monument and tomb of the Ellis family, at the Charter Street gate, is the remnant of a weeping willow grown from a slip brought in 1840 from St. Helena, from the willow drooping over the grave of Napoleon. There are few monuments in these grounds, but many tombs and gravestones, with their quaint inscriptions. The oldest inscription is presumed to be one bearing date of 1661. This is on a double stone, erected to the memory of the grandchildren of William Copp. It was discovered beneath the surface in 1878, by the superintendent of Copp's Hill, E. MacDonald, who has done much to restore the old place, and who is thoroughly devoted to his trust. This stone is now to be found near the monument of Major Samuel Shaw, on the northern slope of the yard. The next oldest stone bears date of 1662, and marks the grave of Mary, daughter of Arthur and Jane Rind. It stands near the centre of the hill. Several stones bear earlier dates; but these dates were altered from the original, 1690 in some cases having been changed to 1620, and 1695 to 1625. Mr. MacDonald, in a useful little book issued by him under the title of "Old Copp's Hill and Burial-Ground, with Historical Sketches," says that these acts of vandalism were committed early in the present century by George Darracott, at that time quite young. The oldest slab in the ground may possibly be one marking the grave of Grace Berry, wife of Thomas Berry, who is recorded as having died in Plymouth, May 17, 1625, and whose body was removed to Boston and buried here in 1659, before the formal establishment of the burial-ground. The stone is finished on the edges with ornamental curves; it is crowned with two cherubs and the "Angel of Death," and bears a coat-of-arms. It is marked, also, by the bullets of the British soldiers who used the stones in this yard for targets during the siege. [See *Copp's Hill.*] The correctness

of the date on this stone has long been questioned, but Mr. MacDonald offers this evidence in support of its accuracy. "In the month of July, 1878, an old gentleman from the West, with his daughter and granddaughter, visited the hill for the purpose of finding the tombstone of one of his ancestors. In their possession was a memorandum-book yellow with age. On the first page was a *fac-simile* drawing of this stone, with the coat-of-arms (without the bullet-marks); and on the first two pages was an exact inscription of that on the Grace Berry slab, with a foot-note stating when it had been removed from Plymouth." Mr. MacDonald, however, adds, "No record of Grace Berry's death can be found at City Hall." The tomb of the Mathers is inclosed within an iron fence near the Charter Street entrance. The brick vault contains the remains of many of the descendants of the three eminent men. The oldest inscription, set into the brown-stone slab resting on the top of the vault, is as follows: —

THE REVEREND DOCTORS
INCREASE, COTTON,
AND SAMUEL MATHER,
WERE INTERRED IN THIS VAULT.
'TIS THE TOMB OF OUR FATHER'S.
MATHER — CROCKER'S
I. DIED AUGT. 27TH, 1723 Æ 84
C. DIED FEB. 13TH 1727 Æ 65
S. DIED JUNE 27 1785 Æ 79

One of the oldest stones records the death of "Captain Thomas Lake, who was perfidiously slain by ye Indians at Kennebec Aug 14 1676." Capt. Lake was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1662 and 1674; and the story goes, that the slit which is deeply sawn into his gravestone was filled with the melted bullets taken from his body. All of this metal has been chipped away by sacrilegious relic hunters. One stone bears this inscription, with the name of Ammy Hunt, and date 1767: —

"A sister of Sarah Lucas lyeth here
Whom I did love most dear;
And now her soul hath took its flight,
And bid her spiteful foes good night."

And another bears this: "In memory of Betsey, wife of David Darling. Died March 23, 1809, aged 43. She was the mother of seventeen children, and around her lie twelve of them. Two were lost at sea. Brother Sextons, please leave a clear berth for me near by this Stone." Darling was at this time grave-digger in the ground. When he died, in 1820, his "brother sextons" buried him some distance from his wife and children. One gravestone which always attracts attention is that recording these facts: "Here lies buried in a stone grave ten feet deep Captain Daniel Malcom, mercht, who departed this life October 23, 1769, aged 44 years. A True Son of Liberty. A friend to the publick. An enemy to oppression. And one of the foremost in opposing the revenue acts on America." Shurtleff relates this of Capt. Malcom: "In February, 1768, he had a schooner arrive in the harbor laden with a valuable cargo of wines, which he had determined should escape the unpopular duties. Consequently the vessel was detained and anchored about five miles from the town, among the islands in the harbor; and the wine, contained in about 60 casks, was brought up under the cover of night, guarded by parties of men armed with clubs, and deposited in various parts of the town. A meeting of the merchants and traders was subsequently held, at which the captain presided; and it was determined by them not to import any English commodities, except such as should be required for the fisheries, for eighteen months. This incensed the officers and menials of the government very much; but it was persisted in, and hence the remarkable inscription which was placed a little over a year afterwards upon the large memorial stone erected over his grave." This stone was particularly sought out by the British soldiers as a favorite target to fire at during the siege, and the marks of their bullets can yet be discerned upon its face. In about the centre of the ground is the triple gravestone of George Worthylake, the first keeper of the Boston Lighthouse, his wife and daughter, who were drowned together when coming up to town from the lighthouse in 1718. This event was made the subject of a mournful ballad, and a very poor one, by young Franklin, which he called "The Lighthouse Tragedy;" and he printed and peddled it about the streets. The Hutchinson tomb has been desecrated by some modern van-

dal, who cut out the name of Hutchinson and substituted therefor one unknown to fame, that of "Thomas Lewis." This tomb is situated near the southeast corner of the grounds, and it bore a finely chiselled reproduction of the coat-of-arms of the family. In the vault were originally placed the remains of the father and grandfather of Gov. Hutchinson, descendants of Ann Hutchinson, long since scattered. Another vault, highly ornamented and bearing a well-carved coat-of-arms, inscribed as follows: "William Clark, esq., an eminent merchant of this town, and an honorable councillor for the province, who distinguished himself as a faithful and affectionate friend, a fair and generous trader, loyal to his prince, yet always zealous for the freedom of his country, a despiser of sorry persons and little actions, an enemy of Priestcraft and enthusiasm, a lover of good men of various denominations, and a reverent worshipper of the Deity," — was taken possession of by one Samuel Winslow, for several years sexton of the First Baptist Church, who caused his own name to be inscribed above that of the eminent merchant who despised "sorry persons and little actions," removed the remains deposited in the vault, used it for a temporary vault, and was himself buried in it when he came to die. There are several other vaults in this old burial-ground bearing elaborately sculptured slabs, and there is a good display of heraldic devices. Since his appointment in 1878, the present superintendent has recovered in all 22 tombstones belonging to the ground, which had been utilized for various purposes. Two were found on chimney-tops, two covering drains, and one was in a cellar in a house on Charter Street. Originally the northeasterly part of the old portion of the yard was used for the burial of the townspeople, and that near Snowhill Street for the burial of slaves and freed-people. The most ancient of the tombs were built on the Hull Street side. Copp's Hill Burying-ground is about three acres in dimensions, and from it a fine and extensive view can be had.

THE QUAKER BURYING-GROUND was established in the year 1709, in Leverett Lane, now Congress Street, opposite Lindall Street: in the rear of the lot the front of the Quaker meeting-house was built, and stood for 100 years. The interments in the grave-yard were comparatively few and infrequent. In 1826 the remains of the dead buried there were removed to the Quaker burying-ground in Lynn, with the exception of those of two adults, which were deposited in King's Chapel Burying-Ground. The business building first erected on this estate, after the removal of the graves, was occupied by the "Transcript" newspaper.

THE OLD ROXBURY BURYING-GROUND, on the corner of Washington and Eustis streets, used to be called by Roxbury people the Eliot Burying-Ground, because of the fact that the remains of old John Eliot, the apostle, and translator of the Bible into the Indian tongue, lie here. The oldest gravestone in the yard bears date of 1653, and marks the grave of an infant child of Rev. Samuel Davenport, the colleague of Eliot. The gravestones of other children of Rev. Mr. Davenport, also to be found here, are almost all of them, Shurtleff says, older than any original memorials to be found in the other burying-grounds of the city. John Eliot's remains were deposited in "the ministers' tomb;" and here also are the remains of several of the former ministers of the old church in Roxbury, among them Nehemiah Walter, Oliver Peabody, and Amos Adams. Another noteworthy tomb is that of the Dudley family, which is near the entrance from Eustis Street. Here were deposited the remains of Thomas and Joseph Dudley, the first a governor of Massachusetts during the existence of the colonial charter, and the second after its dissolution; and of Paul Dudley, the famous chief justice, and son of Gov. Joseph Dudley. The latter was the Dudley who set the numerous milestones placed along the roads of Norfolk County, that attract the curiosity of the stranger passing by. One of these, the "Parting-stone," stands near the corner of Centre and Roxbury streets, Eliot Square, Roxbury District, and was erected in 1744. In this yard also is the grave of the father of Gen. Warren, the patriot.

THE OLD DORCHESTER BURYING-GROUND, on the corner of Stoughton Street and Boston Avenue, contains the remains of the forefathers of the ancient town. Several gravestones here bear

early dates; but some of these, in the opinion of antiquaries, are not so old as they appear. The oldest date is 1638. The two horizontal slabs near by the stone which bears it, it is believed were placed to prevent the disturbance of the dead by wild animals. Many of the inscriptions on the stones are quaint and curious, and there are some imposing tablets. Among the notable persons buried here was Rev. Richard Mather, father of Increase Mather, and grandfather of Cotton Mather. William Stoughton, who was a member of the council, chief justice of the Superior Court, and lieutenant-governor of the province, and whose name was given to Stoughton Hall at Cambridge, the first one having been built at his expense, is also buried here. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1650, and he died in 1701. Upon his gravestone is a long Latin inscription. It recounts that he was "a man of wedlock unknown, devout in religion, renowned for virtue, famous for erudition, acute in judgment, equally illustrious by kindness and spirit, a lover of equity, a defender of the laws, founder of Stoughton Hall, a most distinguished patron of letters and literary men, a most strenuous opponent of impiety and vice. Rhetoricians delight in him as eloquent, writers are acquainted with him as elegant, philosophers seek him as wise. Doctors know him as a theologian, the devout revere him as grave, all admire him; unknown by all, yet known to all. What need of more, traveller?" One of the old graves, bearing date of 1681, is that of John Foster, who is said to have designed the "seal or arms of ye colony," the Indian with the bow and arrow. Another old gravestone is that over the grave of Gen. Humphrey Atherton, whose epitaph is cut under a naked sword. When he died, in 1661, he held the highest military position in the colony, and it is related that he was buried with great ceremony. The inscription on the tablet tells how

"Two · troops · of · hors · with · hime · here · came · svch · worth · his · love · did · crave
Ten · companyes · of · foot · also · movrning · marcht · to · his · grave
Let · all · that · read · be · svre · to · keep · the faith · as · he · hath · don
With · Christ · he · live · now · crownd · his name · was · Hvmphrey · Atherton."

The Old Charlestown Burying-Ground, on Phipps Street, Charlestown District, is spoken of in the records for the first time in 1648. The oldest gravestone, however, bears date of 1642, and records the death of Maud, the wife of William Russell. Thomas Beecher, one of the original settlers, ancestor of the famous Beecher family, and John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, are buried here. A monument erected to the memory of Harvard, from subscriptions by graduates of the college, stands on the top of the hill in the yard. It is a solid granite shaft. In the college yard, at Cambridge, is also a statue of him erected in 1884. [See *Harvard Monument.*] John Harvard's gift to the college was £779 sterling, and a library of 300 volumes. [See *Harvard College.*] He died in Charlestown a few months after his arrival in the new country.

The South Burying-Ground, on Washington Street, between Newton and Concord streets, — from both of which it is separated by dwellings, — was established in 1810. It is laid out in four squares, and ornamented with trees. Until 1827 it was made entirely of graves; but in that year several tombs were built, and others were added in after years. The proportions of the yard were curtailed in 1866. The easterly portion of the ground occupied by the yard used to be the scene of executions from the gallows, which once stood there; and the criminals were generally buried in deep graves on the outskirts of the burial-ground.

Tombs under Churches. The oldest tombs under churches are those beneath King's Chapel, Christ Church, and St. Paul's Church. The latter was the latest to discontinue interments in its tombs, which it did in 1878. For years there were tombs also under the Park Street Church, and St. Matthew's Church in South Boston. Those under the former were discontinued in 1862, and the bodies removed to Mount Auburn; and those under the latter, in 1867. In one of the tombs under King's Chapel, Gov. William Shirley was buried. The large vault under the tower was long called the Stranger's Tomb. Under Christ Church are thirty-three tombs. In one of them it is a tradition that the remains of Major

Pitcairn, who led the British troops to Concord, and was repulsed, temporarily rested, after which they were removed to England. The first rector of Christ Church, Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., who died at the age of 81, Aug. 17, 1765, was buried here.

Old Charlestown Burying-Ground. See *Old Burial-Places.*

Old Colony Railroad. Passenger station on Kneeland and South streets. A plain structure externally, conveniently arranged internally, with head-house and train-house. The waiting-rooms are large and comfortable, opening from either side of the entrance hall; and, the station standing on a corner, the facilities for the reception and departure of passengers and luggage are excellent. The offices of the officials of the road are in the upper story of the head-house. — The Old Colony railroad company was chartered March 16, 1844, to build and operate a railroad from Boston to Plymouth. The road was opened for travel the following year. The company has since absorbed the Old Colony and Fall River railroad companies, the Fall River and Newport, the Cape Cod, the Vineyard Sound, the South Shore, the Duxbury and Cohasset, the Middleborough and Taunton, the Dorchester and Milton, the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg, and New Bedford, and Framingham and Lowell roads. The so-called main line division, from Boston to Plymouth, to Provincetown, and to New Bedford and Newport and Taunton to Fitchburg is 342 miles in length; and with its various branches the company controls and operates, in all, 468 miles of railroad, and 225 miles of steamboat routes, making a grand total of 700 miles of land and water routes. The main line runs through some of the largest manufacturing towns of Eastern Massachusetts, among them Brockton, the Bridgewaters, Easton, Taunton, New Bedford, and Fall River. Provincetown, one terminus of the main line division, is the farthest seaward point of Cape Cod. The northern division extends from Taunton to Attleborough, Mansfield, Framingham, Clinton, Fitchburg, and Lowell. A branch reaches to Wood's Holl, whence steamboat connection is made with Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Branches from the South Shore division of the main line, which passes through Hingham, and continues to Cohasset, Duxbury, and Plymouth, summer resorts of the South Shore, extend to the famous Nantasket Beach. The Duxbury and Cohasset branch passes through Marshfield, the old home of Daniel Webster, and leads to Duxbury, where the American end of one of the Atlantic cables is laid, and where the incomplete Miles Standish monument stands, on a commanding hill. The Old Colony road is the "land end" of the Fall River line of Sound steamers to New York. In 1870, in connection with the Boston and Providence, it acquired control of the Union Freight Railway, whose tracks extend from the Boston and Lowell to the Old Colony, and run along Atlantic Avenue and Commercial Street to Constitution, T, Lewis's, Eastern Avenue, Commercial, Union, and Central wharves. This road is a distributer of freight from the railways to the principal wharves of the city, for lading steamships and other vessels. By its aid, an elevator, and dummy engines, a European steamship can be loaded in 24 hours. It was first operated in 1872. It is 2.45 miles long. The charge made for transportation is $4 per car. [See *Terminal Facilities.*]

Old Corner Bookstore (The), corner of Washington and School streets, stands in the very centre of the business life of Boston, and upon ground consecrated as the scene of many of the most important events in the city's history. It is the oldest building save one, — in Sun Court Street, North End, — now standing in Boston, having been erected by Thomas Crease, an apothecary, in 1712. At that early date the ground had already become historic as the site of the dwelling of Ann Hutchinson, in which she held her famous *séances.* Thomas Crease used the building as a dwelling, opening his small apothecary shop on the Cornhill (now Washington Street) side. In 1789 Herman Brimmer a merchant, and John Jackson a broker, had their offices here, at No. 76 Cornhill as it was then. As early as 1796, and until 1816, Messrs. Samuel M. and Minot Thayer used a portion of the building as a shop, although the dwelling part was occupied by Herman Brimmer until his death in 1800. And in 1816 Dr. Samuel Clarke took it. His son, the well-known Rev. James Freeman Clarke, re-

members how he restored it to its original purpose of a drug store. Dr. Clarke occupied the whole building, and the entrance to the dwelling-house was through a gateway and yard on School Street. Dr. Clarke was succeeded, in 1828, by Messrs. Carter & Hendee, who first used the front as a bookstore, a purpose to which it has been devoted ever since. In this capacity it has exercised an influence on Boston's literary life, occupied successively by the firms of Carter & Hendee, Allen & Ticknor, William D. Ticknor & Co., Ticknor & Fields, E. P. Dutton & Co., A. Williams & Co., and Cupples, Upham & Co. It has become, too, through some of these, the progenitor of the publishing houses of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Ticknor & Co., Roberts Brothers, and others; while at one of its corner counters a music business, which has grown to embrace almost every city of the land, was started about 1833 by Oliver Ditson. Here James T. Fields, James R. Osgood, and Benjamin H. Ticknor began their careers as clerks; and in this atmosphere the former found the incentive to his literary work. Besides its importance as a business stand, "the Old Corner" impresses Bostonians with a feeling closely akin to affection. Here the writers and students of literature long were accustomed to gather in their daily interchange of good-fellowship and art, as if an inspiration were to be drawn from the quaint gables and odd staircases, and crannies which have looked down upon almost two centuries of life and progress.

Old Dorchester Burying-Ground. See *Old Burial-Places.*

Old Granary Burying-Ground. See *Old Burial-Places.*

Old Harbor Point is one of the most ancient geographical names within Boston's territorial limits. "Old Harbor" is that sheet of water which at high tide extends along the southerly side of South Boston, from the Old Colony Railroad to City Point. South Boston forms its northerly shore, and what is called "Cow Pasture marsh" its southerly shore. At low tide it is a broad expanse of flats, with a narrow muddy channel meandering through them. By all the accepted definitions this seems anything but a harbor, but it has been so-called for 252 years. When the first settlers of Dorchester reached the end of their ocean pilgrimage, June 16, 1630, they landed from boats on this southerly shore of what is now South Boston. Prior to the annexation of this territory it was known as Dorchester Neck until the time of the Revolution, when it gained in part the name of Dorchester Heights. The captain of the ship which brought the Pilgrims had contracted to land them at the mouth of the Charles River; but, under the guidance of the imperfect charts of those days, he deemed the mouth of the river to be at Nantasket. Refusing to bring them farther, here he landed them. By means of boats, some of them borrowed from fishermen, who were "squatters" at Nantasket, and some probably from the ship, they transported themselves and their worldly possessions up the harbor to this point, which they afterwards called Dorchester Neck. By brush fences, carried from creek to creek in the marshes, they fenced off Dorchester Neck for a cow pasture in common, and the tract of marsh on the end of which the pumping station of the new sewerage system of the city [see *Sewerage System of the City*] is now situated, as a pasture for their calves. Originally this was called "Calf Pasture," and occasionally that name is now applied to it; but somehow, in the course of time, it developed to "Cow Pasture," and is generally so designated. When the Dorchester Pilgrims arrived, there was no other place of habitation on the shores of Boston Harbor which could be called a settlement, except at Charlestown. The few settlers there had come overland from the larger settlement at Salem, of which community they had formed a part. A fortnight later than the Dorchester date came Winthrop with his great company in three ships. They sailed up to the true "mouth of Charles River," and landed at Charlestown. Their anchorage became, of course, the new harbor; but the Dorchester settlers ever held in affectionate remembrance the little tidal bay, whose placid waters and verdant shore gave port and landing to their westward-moving keels, and they and their descendants clung to the name of "Old Harbor." The extremity of Cow Pasture has been from time immemorial a sandy ridge thrown up by the sea to a height above the level

of the spring tides, which cover all or nearly all the remainder of the tract. This ridge stretched from near the present site of the pumping station, southerly, into the Neponset River, which here sweeps by on a curve in changing from an easterly to a northerly course. The ridge thus makes a bar which navigators have to avoid. But whether under water perplexing the pilot of the bay, or above water sparkling in the sun, or looming grim and gray in the fogs and storms, the whole sand formation has been to the boatmen who sailed by it, to the farmers who gathered the hay from the neighboring marshes, to the gunners who were wont to lie there in seaweed huts watching for wild fowl, and to the people of the old Dorchester parish which once held its title deeds, known as Cow Pasture Bar. Soon after the annexation of Dorchester, the territory was bought by certain speculative gentlemen, and laid out for commercial uses. In the agricultural suggestiveness of the old name, doubtless, they found an incongruity, and substituted "Old Harbor Point." [See *Dorchester*.]

Old Landmarks. Beyond the Old South Church, the Old State House, Faneuil Hall, Christ Church, the Old Corner Bookstore, King's Chapel, the few remaining ancient burial-places, the Common, and a dozen or so of old houses, few of the cherished old landmarks of Boston now remain. One by one they have disappeared, — some obliterated by changes in the arrangement and widening of streets; others removed to make room for various improvements, and the building of business blocks; others swept away by fire, or destroyed by the ravages of time. Over the question of the removal of landmarks to make way for contemplated improvements, there has invariably been a contest between the restless advocates of change, — denominated "vandals," — on the one side, and the earnest pleaders in the retention of the cherished historic monuments, — sneered at as "sentimentalists," — on the other. These local struggles always have been warm, and sometimes fierce. Occasionally local elections have, in part, turned upon the questions involved, and legislation has been sought for the protection of landmarks in danger of being improved out of existence. In most of these contests the "vandals" have won, the "sentimentalists" being as a rule "the remnant," so that now, as we have said, but fragments of the many landmarks which once made Boston so unique among American cities are left. Happily, however, in many instances, historic sites, now occupied by modern structures, are marked by tablets, or in other ways; so that the stranger, or the lover of historic Boston, if he can no longer see the landmarks themselves, at least can discover where they stood, and the places where history was made.

Of historic sites, among the first to be sought by many is that of the birthplace of Franklin. What is presumed by the best local historians to have been the site of the house in which the great American first saw the light is marked by the building of the "Boston Post" (newspaper), at No. 17 Milk Street, nearly opposite the Old South, and a few steps only from Washington Street. Some have contended that Franklin was born on Hanover Street, at the corner of Union, to which place his father removed from the Milk Street house. But, the weight of opinion and the strongest evidence being in favor of the humble little dwelling on Milk Street as the philosopher's birthplace, this was long ago claimed as the place; and the "Post" building bears on its front, as will be observed, the legend, "Birthplace of Franklin," with a bust of the famous man. The old house stood 120 years; and its destruction by fire in 1811 was greatly regretted by the people, especially the older citizens, who held it in high esteem, and delighted to point it out to visitors as one of the rare possessions of the town. Winthrop's house stood on "the High Street," now Washington, nearly opposite the head of School Street, by the side of "the great spring," where is now Spring Lane, and which gave the latter its name. The house of the first governor was a severely plain wooden structure. It remained standing until 1775, when it was demolished by the British soldiery. Samuel Sewall's house, according to good authority, was not on "Coffin Hill," but on what is now Washington Street, east side, near Summer Street, or "Seven Star Lane." Over across the way from the Old South Church, on Washington Street, stood the Old Prov-

ince House, the ancient dwelling of the royal governors, and one of the last relics of the old colonial days to disappear. Its last days, however, were its saddest. From its once proud position it fell lower and lower in the social scale, until it became a shabby tavern, and finally a hall for negro-minstrelsy. Now nothing is left of it save portions of its walls; but the sign "Province House" still shines out in a hesitating and unobtrusive fashion, inviting the wayfarer of slender means to the lodging-house within. In its prosperous days the old Province House must have been a stately building indeed. It stood back from the present Washington Street, then "the High Street," with a handsome lawn in front, ornamented by two noble oaks, and other shade trees. It was built of brick, three stories, with a gambrel roof, and ornamented by a tall cupola surmounted by a big wooden Indian chief, with drawn bow and arrow (now preserved in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society) cut out by Deacon Shem Brown, who made the grasshopper for the Faneuil Hall building. [See *Faneuil Hall.*] It was approached by a high flight of stone steps, and the entrance was through a magnificent doorway. The present squalid Province Court and Street, from School to Bromfield streets, were originally avenues to the stables and rear grounds of the house. The structure was first built for a private dwelling by a rich London merchant, Peter Sergeant, a man of consequence in his day, as far back as 1667, and in 1715 was bought by the Province. During its career as the residence of the royal governors, the royal arms carved in deal and gilt were displayed over the doorway; and from the balcony above its generous entrance the viceroys of the Province were accustomed to harangue the people on great occasions, or read formal proclamations in an impressive and solemn way. In his fanciful "Legends of the Province House," Hawthorne gives a charming description of this famous old house. Its decline began with the close of the Revolution. After the adoption of the State Constitution it became the government house, and for a while was the official residence of the governors under the new order of things; but this use of it did not continue long, and it was next converted to purposes of trade. In 1811 the property was deeded to the Massachusetts General Hospital. [See *Massachusetts General Hospital.*] It was leased in 1817 to David Greenough, for a period of 99 years. In 1864 what was left of the once famous building was almost entirely destroyed by fire, a portion of its walls only remaining. — The home of "Sam" Adams was not far from the Old Province House. It was on Winter Street, on the corner of Winter Place. It was a two-story wooden house, with a garden in the rear. It stood, a revered landmark, until 1820. The house where Adams was born was on Purchase Street, just north of Summer, and it commanded a fine harbor view. The site of the printing-office where Franklin learned his trade, and from which his brother's lively newspaper was published, was, until the winter of 1882–83, occupied by the "Advertiser" (newspaper) building, and now by a business block, on the corner of Court Street and Franklin Avenue, so-called, though really a narrow way more generally used by foot-passengers.— The old Franklin House, where Franklin passed his boyhood, which was known as the "Blue Ball," from the sign which hung suspended at its corner, used to stand at the corner of Union and Hanover streets; but its site, turned into the street in 1858, is unmarked. It was here that he dwelt with his parents and his thirteen brothers and sisters, and here his father and mother both died. — In the immediate neighborhood, out of the narrow back way known as Marshall Street, in Creek Avenue, is a nest of old buildings of ancient date; and a short distance below, on Union Street, towards Haymarket Square, is the site of the famous "Green Dragon Tavern," a noted landmark even in the first century of the town's history, and renowned in later times as the secret meeting-place of Adams, Otis, Warren, Revere, and other "Sons of Liberty," where they held their conclaves, and laid the plans for resistance to British oppression. It was built of brick, two stories in front, with a pitch roof, giving three stories at the rear; and upon an iron crane in front was the tavern sign, a green copper dragon with a curled tail and a vicious-looking head and mouth. In the hall in the second story of the tavern was

the headquarters of the Grand Lodge of Masons, of which Warren was the master. In 1855, some years after the demolition of the building, which took place near the close of the last year of the mayoralty of the elder Quincy, in 1828, to make way for the widening of the street, a committee of St. Andrew's Lodge, to which the property belonged, caused to be inserted in the wall of its successor (Nos. 80 to 86 Union Street) a stone effigy of the "Green Dragon" to mark the historic spot. It is stated, however, in one of Mr. Winsor's footnotes in the "Memorial History" that there is a doubt whether the present building is exactly upon the site of this famous old inn. — On the corner of Court and Tremont streets there stood, until the winter of 1883, what was once the "mansion-house" where Washington lodged during his visit to Boston in 1789. On the Court Street front, between the second and third stories, a stone tablet bore the inscription, "Occupied by Washington, October, 1789." Washington Street, during the same year, was named in honor of this visit, which was a great event in the city's history. The building was long ago utilized by trade, and in later years was a story higher than in its earlier days. For some years Harrison Gray Otis, the eminent lawyer in his time, and conspicuous citizen, was an occupant of it; Daniel Webster had his law-office here during his residence in Boston; and Judge R. I. Burbank's offices were here for over 30 years. It had for 50 years been largely occupied by the wholesale and retail grocery of Samuel S. Pierce, and later, S. S. Pierce & Co. The towering new building on its site is occupied by the same house.

The "Liberty Tree," the wide-spreading and beautiful elm under which the "Sons of Liberty" were organized in 1765, and beneath whose waving boughs and in the square about it the great "liberty meetings" were held, used to stand in front of a grocery shop on the southeast corner of Washington and Essex streets; and a tablet on the present building there marks the spot. The "Sons of Liberty" were notified of meetings under the tree by the display of a flag hoisted on a staff extending through its branches. Here the effigies of those men who had favored the odious Stamp Act were exposed, and momentous movements had their birth. During the siege of Boston the tree was cut down, to the grief of the patriotic townspeople, by a party of men paid for their work by the British soldiers and the Tories. It had flourished 110 years. So late as 1833, the "Liberty Tavern" stood on the spot it occupied. The remnants of the signal flag are still preserved, and are exhibited in the collection in the Old South Church. The first popular gathering under this historic tree, which gave it its title, was held Aug. 14, 1765, to give expression to the indignation of the people at revenue oppressions. Of famous public houses and taverns, a number were standing before the great fire of 1872; but now none are left, save the shell of the Old Hancock Tavern, on Corn Court, just out of Faneuil Hall Square. The old Lamb Tavern, with the swinging sign of a rudely painted lamb, which was struck by a ball from one of the floating batteries during the siege, stood on the site of the present Adams House, on the west side of Washington Street, a few doors beyond the Boston Theatre. Near by it were also the Lion and the White Horse Taverns. [See *Adams House;* also *Taverns of the Earlier Days.*]

Of old-time dwellings, famous in their day, there are a few yet standing. The majority of these are at the North End, stately dwellings in their prosperous days when that was the court end of the town, but now mostly sorry wrecks, utilized as tenements for the squalid poor and others converted to base uses. The house standing on the corner of Foster and Charter streets was built over 200 years ago by John Foster, an eminent merchant of his time, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Revere, the wife of the son and business partner of Paul Revere. In this house was secreted the colonial charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony during the troublous times of 1681. The Revere homestead, where it is supposed Paul Revere was born, was the house still standing on North Square, Nos. 19 and 21. It is one of the few remaining examples of houses with overhanging stories, left in the town. Revere afterwards lived on Charter Street, where he died. The house of Robert Newman, the sexton of Christ Church, who it has been claimed

on the second floor front. On Park Street, next beyond, was the dwelling of Abbott Lawrence, now the Union Club house [see *Union Club*]; and Mayor Quincy lived a few doors below. Returning to Beacon Street, the brown stone double house, a few steps beyond Hancock Place, and the estates back of it fronting on Mount Vernon Place, mark the site of the famous Hancock House and gardens. A tablet on the low iron fence in front of the present structure anounces this fact. The removal of this most treasured of historic landmarks in 1863 was greatly regretted. It was a two-story stone building, a fine specimen of the house of the prosperous Boston merchant of 150 years ago, and was built in 1737, by Thomas Hancock, one of the merchants of the day, a conspicuous benefactor of Harvard College, where his full-length portrait may be seen in the Memorial Hall. It descended to his illustrious nephew, John Hancock, in whose time as governor of the Commonwealth a princely and lavish hospitality was maintained in it by him, in keeping with his aristocratic notions, and his idea of the dignity of the position which he held. It stood back from the street, and was approached by terraces planted with ornamental trees and shrubbery. Drake, in his "Old Landmarks," in describing it as it stood when its removal was determined upon, says "The chamber of Lafayette remained as when he slept in it; the apartment in which Hancock died was intact; the audience hall was the same in which Washington, D'Estaing, Brissot, Percy, and many more had stood; and finally the entrance-hall, in which for eight days the dead patriot lay in state, opened upon the broad staircase as in the time of old Thomas and Lydia Hancock." Its stately apartments, pleasant gardens, and splendid prospect across the Common to the water and far down the harbor, made it a most suitable place for the governor's residence, and for the entertainment of the many illustrious guests whom it fell to his share to welcome here: but after his death the old house fell slowly but steadily into decay; the stables lay empty, and then disappeared; the flowers vanished, and only a few majestic trees and clumps of pleasant shrubbery remained; and the estate was shorn of its fine proportions. Gov. Banks in 1860 urged upon the State the propriety of purchasing the place, then offered for sale by the Hancock heirs, as the official residence of the governor; but the plan failed of success. For a while it was occupied as a museum of Revolutionary relics and curiosities. Then the venerable house was razed, and the present lofty brown stone fronts, but slightly differing from a hundred others, now stand in its stead. There was a great hue and cry over its removal; the act was denounced in some of the newspapers as "iconoclasm," and posters were displayed upon the dead walls of the city calling upon citizens to prevent the "outrage." But the protests were of no avail. So soon, however, as the unique dwelling, so rich in historic associations, had fairly disappeared, many citizens of influence, who were indifferent to the movement for its retention, began to regret its demolition, and their regret is all the more keen as time goes on. — The house on the western corner of Beacon and Walnut streets was the first brick house on Beacon Street. It was built in 1804–5 by John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, and father of Wendell Phillips. The latter, in a note concerning this house and his early recollections of Beacon Hill, written to Mr. Winsor, the editor of the "Memorial History of Boston," says, "The street was then considered out of town. When Dr. Joy was advised to take his invalid wife out of town for the benefit of country air, he built here 80 years ago a wooden house, which stood where Mrs Tudor's house now does, on the western corner of Joy and Beacon streets. I have often seen loads of hay, cut on the square between Joy, Walnut, Mount Vernon, and Beacon streets, carried into Dr. Joy's front gate, where Mrs Armstrong's [the late Mrs Armstrong, widow of the former Mayor Armstrong; she died in 1882] front door stands now. When my father moved into his Beacon Street house, his uncle, Judge O. Wendell, was asked in State Street what had induced his nephew to move *out of town*." The father of Robert C. Winthrop next lived in this house. The "Tudor House" referred to in Mr. Phillips's note, a fine example of the Boston "swell front," was removed in 1885 to make way for the towering apart-

ment-house now on the corner of Beacon and Joy streets.

Where the Somerset Club house now stands, the former mansion-house of the late David Sears, was the site of the house of John Singleton Copley, the painter, who at one time — from 1773 to 1798 — owned an estate of 11 acres, bounded by Beacon, Walnut, and Pinckney streets, and the water, including Blackstone's six acres [see *Blackstone*], which was sold, by his agent, during his absence in London, for $18,000, a marvellously low figure, even for that day. Copley's house had a superb view, overlooking the Common. It was a two-story structure of comfortable proportions, and had fine grounds, with a spacious stable. The broad double house just west of the Somerset Club house, with its rich growth of ivy, was originally built by Harrison Gray Otis. Farther down Beacon Street, between Spruce and Charles streets, the house No. 55 was, the last 14 years of his life, the home of William H. Prescott, the historian of "Ferdinand and Isabella." Here he wrote "The Conquest of Peru," and "Philip II." The pleasant and sunny exterior, when he lived here, was a worthy prelude to the beautiful appointments of its interior, as the historian had fitted it up on his removal thither. The spacious library — crowded to the ceiling with volumes in elegant bindings, many of them of almost incalculable value; manuscript copies of valuable Spanish state papers; the portraits; the swords of Bunker Hill, borne on that day by ancestors of the historian on opposite sides of the great question, and here peacefully crossed over each other in this scholar's library — was a most fascinating literary home. A secret door, hidden among the books, led, up a winding staircase, to a working-room above, amply lighted, and simply furnished, where the historian, for all purpose of work a blind man, worked with a noctograph, — which is now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society [see *Historical Society*], — or listened to the reading of the voluminous authorities copied from the autographic dispatches of the conquerors of Mexico and Peru. The personal appearance and bearing of the historian himself, one of the handsomest of men, were in keeping with the tasteful elegance of his literary home; and his life, written by his friend Ticknor, is one of the most charming of literary biographies. Mr. Prescott died in 1859.

Back over the hill, into old Somerset Street, the house in which Daniel Webster lived for some time, No. 37, near Howard Street, stood until the early part of 1886, when it was removed to make way for the new Court House building fronting Pemberton Square. [See *Court House.*] That in which he afterwards lived, on the corner of High and Summer streets, where he entertained Lafayette during the latter's visit in 1824, was several years earlier removed to make way for trade. A fine block of stores, fronting on Summer Street, numbered 136 and 138, known as "The Webster Buildings," marked the spot until the great fire of 1872, when this went down with so much other valuable property. [See *Great Fire of* 1872.] It was replaced by an iron front building. The home of Edward Everett was also on Summer Street, nearly opposite Chauncy Street. From the latter street, on Exeter Place, was the famous home of Theodore Parker; and back of it, fronting on Essex Street, was Wendell Phillips's historic home. Both of these houses were demolished in 1882 to make way for the extension of Harrison Avenue. Mr. Phillips removed to an old house on Common Street, where he died Feb. 2, 1884. Of Parker's home O. B. Frothingham, in his "Life of Parker," says: "The entire house was given to hospitality. The table always looked as if it expected guests. The parlors had the air of talking-places, well arranged, and habitually used for the purpose. The spare bed was always ready for an occupant, and often had a friendless wanderer from a foreign shore. The library was a confessional as well as a study. This room — airy, light, and pleasant — was lined with books in plain cases, unprotected by obtrusive glass. Books occupied capacious stands in the centre of the apartment; books were piled on the desk and floor. There was but one table, — a writing table with drawers and extension leaves, of the common office pattern. A Parian head of the Christ, and a bronze statue of Spartacus, ornamented the ledge; sundry emblematical bears, in fanciful shapes of wood or metal, assisted in its decoration. The

writer sat in a cane chair: a sofa close by was for visitors. A vase of flowers usually stood by the bust of the Jesus. . . . Two ivy plants, representative of two sisters, intwined their arms and mingled their leaves at the window frames."

Back to the old West End again, the home of Charles Sumner is found on Hancock Street, near Cambridge Street. It was in the old-fashioned painted brick house of generous width at No. 20, — at the present time occupied by ex-Judge Thomas Russell, at one time collector of the port of Boston, afterwards United States minister to Venezuela, and subsequently chairman of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. Judge Russell purchased the property from the Sumner family. It was first purchased by Mr. Sumner's father in 1830, and was the family homestead until 1867. The senator's library and study was on the ground floor, at the side of the front door. Sumner's law office was at No. 4 Court Street, at the corner of Washington. Here he was associated for 20 years with George S. Hillard; and in the building, during his occupancy, were the offices of a number of eminent members of the Suffolk bar, among them Theophilus Parsons, Rufus Choate, Horace Mann, Peleg W. Chandler, and John A. Andrew.

In the Charlestown District, the oldest house now standing is on Main Street, known as the Edes House. It was the first dwelling erected after the destruction of the town during the battle of Bunker Hill. It was built by Capt. Robert Ball Edes. The house is also noteworthy as the birthplace of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph. Mr. Henry H. Edes, in the "Memorial History," relates that "his father, Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, had accepted the hospitality of his friend and parishioner, Mr. Thomas Edes, Sr., while the parsonage on Town Hill was in building. Some delays occurring in the work, Dr. Morse's visit was prolonged until after the birth of his eldest and most distinguished child." Morse was born on April 27, 1791. In the Roxbury District, the site of the Warren House, the birthplace of Gen. Joseph Warren, is occupied by a stone cottage, built by Dr. John C. Warren in 1846. It is situated on Warren Street, elevated somewhat from the roadway behind a row of fine old trees: and it bears a tablet commemorating the fact of the birth of the patriot in the old house which preceded it. At the time of the stirring events preceding the opening skirmishes of the Revolution, he lived on Hanover Street, where the American House now stands.

Old Men's Homes. See *Asylums and Homes.*

Old South Church (The), or Old South Meeting-House, on the corner of Washington and Milk streets, has been the scene of some of the greatest crises, guided by some of the foremost men, in the history of Boston. The site of the building is also famous as that of the home of Gov. John Winthrop. Here he died, March 26, 1649. The land was afterwards owned by Madam Mary Norton (wife of Rev. John Norton), who gave it in trust "forever for the erecting of a house for their assembling themselves together publiquely to worship God." The "Third," or "Old South Society," worshipped here from 1669 to 1872, when it removed to its new church building in the Back Bay district. [See *Old South, The New.*] Benjamin Franklin was baptized in the little cedar meeting-house which was erected here in 1669; and in 1696 Judge Sewall stood up in his pew while his confession of contrition was read for his share in the witchcraft delusion of 1692. In 1729 the cedar meeting-house was removed to make way for the present structure of brick, which was dedicated April 26, 1730. In this building, in October, 1746, at the rumor of the coming of D'Anville's fleet, Rev. Thomas Prince, the pastor, prayed the Almighty's help, —

> "And even as I prayed,
> The answering tempest came.
> . . . . . .
> Oh, never were there wrecks
> So terrible as these!"
>
> LONGFELLOW.

Many of the most stirring town meetings during the Revolution were held here, as Faneuil Hall repeatedly proved too small for them. In March, 1770, an overflowing town meeting waited here while Samuel Adams went back and forth to the Town House till Hutchinson yielded, and withdrew his regiments. [See *Massacre, The Boston.*] On Nov. 27, 1773, a meeting here of 5,000 citizens resolved that

the odious tea should not be landed; and a few weeks after, on Dec. 16, another meeting of 7,000 sat until after candle-light, and when the messengers returned from Hutchinson at Milton with the word that he refused redress, at the doors of the meeting-house the "war-whoop" was raised, and the party of citizens, disguised as savages, rushed to the ships lying at Griffin's Wharf, and threw the tea overboard. [See *Tea Party, The Boston.*] Here were delivered the series of orations commemorative of the Boston Massacre; Joseph Warren, three months before he was killed at Bunker Hill, delivered the second one, on which occasion he was introduced through a window in the rear of the pulpit, the aisles, and even the pulpit steps being filled with British officers and soldiers. In 1775 this building was used by the British as a place for cavalry drill, and its floors were taken up and its pews and pulpit torn away; and here, in March, 1776, Washington, when he made his triumphal entry into the town, paused a brief while, and from its eastern gallery looked down on the work of desolation of these British vandals. Peace recovered, the church was restored to its former condition; and here again the annual Election Sermon, which from 1712 had been preached here before the governor and other provincial dignitaries, continued to be preached before the governor and the General Court on the day of its annual assembly, down to 1872. This custom was abolished by act of Legislature in 1884. [See *First Corps of Cadets.*] The great fire of 1872 almost reached it, property being burned all around it on two sides. After the fire it was used as the post-office until the completion of the post-office wing of the new government building for the post-office, sub-treasury, and United States courts. [See *Post-Office and Sub-Treasury.*] Since the removal of the society to its new church building, great efforts have been made to preserve this historic structure. To this end an agreement was made for its purchase, conditionally, for the sum of $430,000, by the Old South Preservation Committee. It is now occupied by a loan exhibition of historic and Revolutionary relics, of great variety and value, well worth visiting. The admission fee goes into the fund to preserve the building, which has been most fittingly called "the nursery and sanctuary of freedom." The exhibition is open daily, and the admission is 25 cents. Occasional public meetings are yet held within these historic walls, and series of lectures on local history are given during the winter seasons. The meeting-house is of brick, painted light, with a tall spire. The belfry is surrounded by an exterior gallery. A tablet over the front entrance gives the date of its erection and the fact of its desecration by British troops during the Revolution. Architecturally it is of no especial interest, beyond being a good specimen of the old-fashioned New England "meeting-house" of the better sort; and both internally and externally it was an excellent type of this order of church architecture. A growth of ivy, to spread over its venerable front, was well started in 1882, adding not a little to its picturesqueness.

Old South Church (The New). (Congregational Trinitarian.) Boylston, corner of Dartmouth Street, Back Bay district. One of the costliest and most conspicuous of the notable church buildings of this quarter of the city. It was completed in 1874–75. The parsonage and chapel adjoining were first built, and the latter was occupied for some time after the removal from the old church on Washington Street until the new church was finished. The buildings occupy a rectangle. The Boylston Street front is about 200 feet, and that on Dartmouth Street about 90. The church, occupying two thirds of the rectangle, is in the form of a cross, and the style of architecture is the North Italian Gothic. Its most conspicuous features are its massive stone tower, 248 feet high, terminating in a pyramidal spire; and the lantern, 20 feet square, pierced with large arched windows, with its pointed gilded copper dome, into which the roof opens at the intersection of the arms of the cross. The walls of the buildings are of Roxbury stone, with dressings worked in brown Connecticut and light Ohio freestone. The outside is richly ornamented. A belt of gray sandstone runs along the walls, with carved vines and fruits, among which are birds and squirrels. Between the south transept and the tower is an arcade, across the front of which are these words: "Behold, I have set before thee

an open door." Here is also a large tablet inscribed as follows: "1669. Old South Church. Preserved and blessed of God for more than two hundred years while worshipping on its original site, corner of Washington and Milk streets, whence it was removed to this building in 1875, amid constant proofs of his guidance and loving favor. *Qui transtulit, sustinet.*" On the face of the building over the arcade is this inscription: "First house of worship occupied in 1670. Second house occupied in 1730. This house occupied in 1875." The main entrance is through the front of the tower, richly decorated and deeply recessed; and there is a side entrance into the tower from the arcade. The vestibule is separated from the nave by a high arched screen of Caen stone, delicately carved, with shafts of Lisbon marble, and crowned by gables and finials. The outer vestibule occupies the whole base of the tower, and the inner vestibule is the width of the church. From the latter, access is had to the church from one side and to the chapel from the other. The interior of the church is finished in cherry, and is brilliantly frescoed. Three panels of Venetian mosaic fill the heads of the arches leading from the doorways. The walls of the church, rising 50 feet above the sidewalk, carry an open timber roof with tie-beam trusses; this is further strengthened by arched braces above and below the beam, coming forward to the walls in four broad low-pitched gables, the ridges from which meet in the roof, and carry the open lantern referred to above: thus a simple system of ventilation is secured. The pulpit is in a broad recess at the Dartmouth Street end of the church. It has open porches at each extremity of this end, opening into a vestibule on either side, with the porch at the corner of the two streets on which the building stands. This porch is double-arched, one arch being a passage-way for carriages. The pulpit is backed by a high carved screen of wood, behind which is a passage-way to the pastor's study in the basement. The organ is at the opposite end, over the main entrance. The stained glass windows are decorated to represent Biblical scenes. That back of the pulpit, the most costly and elaborate of all, represents the announcement to the shepherds of the birth of Christ. Of the others, the five parables are illustrated on that in the south transept; the five miracles on that in the north transept; and the prophets and apostles on those in the nave. The church has sittings for 1,000. The chapel has a breadth of 44 feet, and the parsonage a breadth of 25 feet. In front of the chapel is a closely clipped lawn, and the face of this portion of the building has upon it a rich growth of ivy. The chapel was finished and first occupied on the 22d of April, 1873; and the corner-stone of the church was laid with fitting ceremonies on the 9th of September the same year. The entire cost of the buildings was about $500,000. Cummings & Sears were the architects. The ministers of the Old South Church since its formation have been as follows: Revs. Thomas Thatcher, Samuel Willard, Ebenezer Pemberton, Joseph Sewell, Thomas Prince, Alexander Cumming, Samuel Blair, John Bacon, John Hunt, Joseph Eckley, Joshua Huntington, B. B. Wisner, S. H. Stearns, G. W. Blagden, Jacob M. Manning, George A. Gordon (installed April 2, 1884). Dr. Blagden was installed Sept. 28, 1836; and Dr. Manning was made his colleague in 1857. Dr. Blagden retired from active service in 1872 when he was succeeded by Dr. Manning as senior pastor. The latter died Nov. 28, 1882, and the former Dec. 17, 1884. [See *Appendix B.*]

Old State House (The). On Washington Street, at the head of State Street. This is one of the last surviving of the ante-Revolutionary buildings in the city, and one of the most interesting in its historical associations. In common with other landmarks which have stood in the way of the "march of improvement," its removal repeatedly has been threatened; but in 1882, through the well-directed efforts of some of those citizens who desire to see the few remaining historic monuments protected and preserved, it was in large part restored to the appearance it bore in colonial times, and amply secured, it is believed, for some years at least, from the attacks of the "vandals." The history of this old building is full of incident. Built first as a Town House, in 1748, upon the site of the former Town House, which had been destroyed by fire, the walls of the latter being util-

Old State House.

ised in the new structure, it became the quarters of the courts and legislature of the colony and of the Provincial council; after the Revolution, the meeting-place of the General Court of the Commonwealth; after the town became a city, the City Hall; for a while the Post-Office; and latterly a homely place of law and general business offices; the interior and exterior having been changed, built over and built upon, in the most ruthless manner, that the city, to whom it belongs, might receive the fullest possible rentals from the property. The first Town House was built here in 1657, where had been the earliest market-place of the town. This house was burned in 1711, rebuilt a year later, and again burned in 1747, when, during the year following, the present structure was built. It was in and about this building that so many stirring events occurred. In front of its doors, during the Stamp Act excitement, the mob burned the stamped clearances. Within the building, in 1768, the British troops were quartered, taking possession of all parts of the building except the council chamber, "to the great annoyance of the courts while they sat, and of the merchants and gentlemen of the town, who had always used its lower floor as their exchange." (Loring's "The Hundred Boston Orators.") Within a few feet of its eastern porch occurred the famous Boston Massacre, on March 5, 1770. [See *Massacre, The Boston.*] Here Sam Adams, as chairman of the committee of the great town-meetings held the next day, which voted that the town "should be evacuated by the soldiers at all hazards," demanded of Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson and the council the immediate removal of the troops, with such dignity and firmness that the request was complied with, though reluctantly, and without delay. It is this spirited scene, Adams waiting for the governor's reply after making his demand, that the Adams statue aims to depict. [See *Adams Statue.*] Here, before the battle of Bunker Hill, Gens. Howe, Clinton, and Gage held a council of war. The news of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, was read from its balcony to the populace, as before had been the news of the death of George the Second and the accession of George the Third to the throne. Here, in 1778, the Count d'Estaing was received by Gov. Hancock; here the constitution of the State was planned, and the convention that ratified the United States Constitution met before adjourning to the Federal Street Church; and from its balcony, in 1789, Washington received an ovation from the people, and reviewed a long procession. In more modern times the house was made the refuge of William Lloyd Garrison from the mob of Oct. 21, 1835. Mayor Lyman took him in here; and by a ruse he was got out from the northern door, and into a close carriage, whence he was driven to the then existing Leverett Street jail for protection. On the eastern front of the tower, in place of the clock, used to be a sun-dial; and at each end of the building were carved figures of the lion and the unicorn, which were burned with "every sign that belonged to a tory" in a pile in the middle of King (now State) Street in July, 1776, on the occasion of the first celebration of American independence in the city, when "undissembled festivity cheered and brightened every face." Copies of the lion and the unicorn were placed on the eastern gables when the building was restored, simply to make the restoration as complete as possible. Some criticism of this, however, was raised by over-patriotic, or at least over-sensitive citizens, and to appease them a bright gilt eagle was placed over the western front, with the state and city arms. In the seventeenth century the whipping-post and stocks were near by this building. — The work of restoration was well done. Every effort was made to reproduce the old interior as well as exterior, and restore in every detail the architecture of the colonial period. The main halls have the same floor and ceilings, and on three sides the same walls, that they had in 1747. One end wall in each of the two main chambers is new, but it rests upon the same spot as the old wall. The balcony of the second story was restored upon the model of the still-existing attic balcony, and it is reached through a window of twisted crown glass, out of which have looked all the later royal governors of the colony and the early governors of the Commonwealth. The windows of the upper stories are modelled upon the small-paned windows of colonial days;

but four-paned windows, unfortunately, were put in the first floor and basement, to satisfy the tenants, these portions being let for business purposes. On the second floor are two main halls and several anterooms. The interior finish here consists of dado, frieze, and ornamented mantels and door-cases. In the eastern room, looking down State Street, a room not more than 32 feet square, the governor and council used to sit in the days before the Revolution; and in the western room, on the Washington Street front, sat the General Court. Over the entrance to one of these rooms is placed the seal of the city, and over the other that of the State. The roof, before the restoration was begun, was a mansard, built out from the old timbers, some of which were hacked almost in two to accomplish the work. These timbers, at least 140 years old, remain; and in place of the mansard is a pitch-roof, resting upon the original timbers. The old windows have been reproduced quite accurately; and in almost every particular the exterior, above the first story certainly, is a faithful copy of the old. The outside of the building is painted a yellowish olive, with darker trimmings, as represented by the oldest oil-painting of the structure existing, which bears date of 1800. The whole of the second floor, the attics, and cupola are leased by the city to the Bostonian Society [see *Bostonian Society*] for 10 years from 1882. The terms of the lease provide for an annual payment by the society of $100, and the maintenance of the rooms for public exhibition, free of charge, at reasonable hours on every day of the year except Sundays and holidays. An interesting collection of antiquities relating to the building itself, and to the early history of the city and State, with several portraits, quaint, crude paintings of ancient date, and many drawings of old buildings, is exhibited here. Some of the possessions of the society here gathered are quite valuable. From the rentals of those portions of the building leased for business purposes, it is estimated that the city derives an annual income of about $20,000; so that the building as an historic monument, in the midst of the business portion of the city and in the neighborhood most frequented by the "money-changers," is not an expensive luxury.

Old Women's Homes. See *Asylums and Homes.*

Omnibuses. Since the establishment of the street-car systems, the great omnibus-lines, which before the day of street-railroads flourished prosperously in Boston, have been reduced to a single one in the city proper. This is the Citizens' Line, whose omnibuses, or coaches as they are more frequently called, run from Northampton Street through Washington, Court, and other streets in the city proper, to Main Street, foot of Salem Street, Charlestown District. These run through the day and evening, every three minutes; the first omnibus in the morning leaving Northampton Street at 5.45, and the last at night at 9.30; and from the Charlestown District, the first in the morning at 6.15, and the last at night at 10.30. The single fare for passengers is five cents, but by tickets four cents. A line of People's Coaches runs from Field's Corner, Dorchester District, to Neponset, every half hour during the day. In the Roxbury District, omnibuses, controlled by the Highland Street Railway Company, run as a continuation of the horse-car line, between Columbia Street, Grove Hall cars, and Mount Hope Cemetery.

Orchestral Club (The Boston). See *Boston Orchestral Club.*

Organ (The Great). See *New England Conservatory of Music.*

Orphan Asylums. See *Asylums and Homes.*

Orpheus Musical Society. Rooms No. 27 Boylston Street. Established in 1853. A leading musical association originally composed exclusively of Germans residing in Boston, and the pioneer of the glee-clubs which have become so prominent and enjoyable a feature of musical Boston. A few years after its establishment Americans were admitted to associate membership, and then to full membership when their mastery of German was sufficient to enable them to join in the singing, which is always in German. In course of time, also, the official proceedings were conducted in English instead of German, and the records kept in English. In 1885 about half the members were Americans, although the tone of the association continued to be as from the beginning, thoroughly German. The founder of the Orpheus was August

Kreissmann, a German of much influence in his day in Boston musical circles, and it has numbered among its members many of the most cultivated German and American musical people of the city. It is a social as well as a musical club, and its rooms are the scene of many a pleasant festival and jovial occasion. During each season it gives several concerts, though rarely appearing on public occasions. [See *Appendix C*, and *Music in Boston*.]

Our Lady of Perpetual Help (The Church of). See *Catholicism and Catholic Churches*.

Overseers of the Poor. Headquarters, Central Charity Bureau Building, corner of Chardon and Hawkins streets. Composed of twelve members, one third chosen annually by the city council. It conducts a central administration office, where its headquarters are, and from which its agents are sent to all sections of the city, whose duty it is to investigate the applications for assistance; and two auxiliary branches, the Temporary Home for the destitute, and the Wayfarers' Lodge, each with special functions and separate buildings. The visits among the city poor are made by trained officials, and a complete registered history of every case relieved or rejected is kept. Occasional visits are also made to the country for an examination of those cases relieved through other overseers of the poor, the recipients having legal claims, by settlement, on Boston. No publicity is given to the names registered; but the register is of service to the board, and to those engaged in charitable work. The Temporary Home is for women and children. It is situated at the corner of Chardon and Bowker streets. There have been several children born here. The house is in charge of a matron. The Wayfarers' Lodge, for men, is in the old Mayhew School building on Hawkins Street. It provides clean lodgings and wholesome meals, the recipients performing a given amount of labor as the condition upon which this help is furnished them. The men are employed chiefly in sawing and splitting wood, a part of which is used by the city in the school-houses and other public buildings, and a part sold to householders for domestic use. The sum annually appropriated by the city council for the disbursements of the board averages about $115,000. The Overseers of the Poor are likewise incorporated as a Board of Trustees of John Boylston's and other charitable funds, left for the assistance of persons of good character and advanced age, "who have been reduced by misfortune to indigence and want." These funds are known as: Pemberton, Boylston Relief, Boylston Educational, Mason, Dexter, Jeffries, Pierce Fuel, Holton Protestant Poor, Holton Protestant Pauper, Goodnow, and Stoughton Poor Funds, and the Lucy Bullman and David Sears Charities. [See these.] Under complaint of the overseers, any pauper not born here, or not having a settlement in the State, who can be conveniently moved, can be conveyed at the expense of the Commonwealth to any other State, or, if not a citizen of the United States, to any foreign place where he belongs. Burial is given under the direction of the overseers to unknown persons found dead, and to all persons having died without means.

P.

Paddock's Mall. The broad walk on Tremont Street in front of the Granary Burying-Ground, so named years ago, for Major Adino Paddock, who, about the year 1702, planted here a row of young English elms, brought from the Old Country. They stood in the midst of the walk, and for more than a hundred years had cast their grateful shade over it, when, in 1873, still rugged, though many *of their* branches had been lopped off, and they had been neglected systematically, they were cut down. They long had been unlovely in the sight of the "city fathers" because they stood in the way of the street railway corporations, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to get rid of them before they were finally removed. In the early part of the century the hay market was kept under these trees, and after that, for a time, the wood market. Here, too, on public

holidays the refreshment stalls and booths used to be set up, and in later times small fruit-dealers established their stands about the trunks. On the second night after the reception of the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act (this news came on the 16th of May 1766) [see *Stamp Act*], these trees were gayly illuminated with lanterns, as were also the "Liberty Tree" [see *Old Landmarks*] and those on the Common. Major Paddock was a man of substance, and flourished as the first coach-maker of the town. He lived opposite the burying-ground, and guarded his row of saplings with jealous care. He was the terror of small boys who were tempted to give them a shake in passing. He was a tory, a foremost man among the loyalists, and on the evacuation of the town by the British he left with General Gage, never returning. His name is in the list of those who, in 1778, were proscribed as enemies of the new state. For several years he was captain of the artillery company known as "the train," — the excellent military training-school, several graduates of which afterwards became prominent officers in the Revolutionary army,—and at the outbreak of the war two light brass pieces which were in his custody, and were kept in the gun house of the company at the corner of Tremont and West streets, were removed by "Sons of Liberty" and conveyed by boat to the American army. Major Paddock died in 1804 in the isle of Jersey, where he held an office under the English government.

Paine Memorial Hall. See *Halls.*

Paint and Clay Club. Club rooms No. 419 Washington Street. Organized in 1880. A club composed almost entirely of artists. About two thirds of the members are painters; the other third is made up in about equal proportions of sculptors, architects, engravers, musicians, journalists, and other professional men. The membership is not limited, but it is understood that candidates must be artists or men in some way closely connected with art interests. There is a constitution and by-laws which members are required to sign. The initiation fee is $15, and the annual dues the same. The officers consist of a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, and three committees, namely: the club committee, the exhibition committee, and the music committee, of three each. The regular club social reunions are held each Wednesday evening from Oct. 1 to June 1, and the business meetings on the first Wednesday evening of each month. The club holds a general exhibition once each year, to which works of art by members only are admitted. These exhibits were at first held in the club rooms, but in later years in the gallery of the Art Club. [See *Art Club.*] The club rooms are on the top floor of a business building, and are uniquely decorated. The place was a long, high loft originally, with a high skylight, and low alcoves at each end. These alcoves are curtained; the walls are colored Pompeian red, three huge terra cotta heads by Bartlett, the sculptor, are fixed to the walls; a number of paintings, drawings, and reproductions of the works of masters, both old and modern, are hung about; a long table occupies the centre of the floor; an immense Japanese umbrella hangs open from the skylight well; and the general aspect of the place of a Wednesday evening, when a lunch is spread on the ample table and the members sit around it chatting and blowing clouds of tobacco smoke, is as novel as it is attractive. Occasional receptions are given by the club, with the accessories of a supper and music, and these are remarkably pleasant features of "the season." As the most purely artistic club in the city, the Paint and Clay has from its foundation been regarded with uncommon interest. [See *Appendix C.*]

Paint and Oil Club of New England. A dining club of business men. These engaged in the sale of paints, oil, varnishes, turpentine, or brushes at wholesale, and whose business is located in New England, are eligible to membership. Organized Feb. 23, 1884. The object of the club is social intercourse and discussion of questions affecting the trade, though general business topics are occasionally considered. It is provided in the by-laws that no religious or political question shall be discussed at any meeting. Members are admitted by a majority of the votes cast by those present at any regular meeting. The membership fee is $2. Guests are invited by the executive committee. The club meets and dines the second Saturday of each month from October

to May, at Young's or Parker's. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston*.]

Painters and Sculptors. The number of persons who make a profession of painting and sculpture in Boston is upward of 200. The painters may be broadly classified as portrait painters and landscape painters. Among the most prominent portrait painters are Frederick P. Vinton, Benjamin C. Porter, George Munzig, Edgar Parker, J. Harvey Young, Henry O. Walker, Robert W. Vennoh, Otto Gundmann, I. H. Calixi, J. M. Stone, D. J. Strain, Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman, Mrs. Frances C. Houston. Among the prominent landscape painters are John B. Johnston, J. Appleton Brown, John J. Enneking, Marcus Waterman, Thomas Allen, H. Winthrop Peirce, C. E. L. Green, F. Childe Hassam, D. Jerome Elwell, and Charles A. Walker. Among the marine painters are W. F. Halsall, G. S. Wasson, W. F. Lansil, and W. E. Norton. The painters of figures and *genre* include I. M. Gaugengigl, Clement R. Grant, George R. Basse, Jr., Mrs. Phœbe A. Jenks, Miss Ida Bothe, and others mentioned above among the portrait painters. Several among the landscapists are successful painters of animals, as are F. W. Rogers, Scott Leighton, C. F. Pierce, Thomas Robinson, Albert Thompson, and others. Prominent water-colorists are Ross Turner, T. F. Wainewright, C. W. Sanderson, T. O. Langerfelt, S. P. R. Triscott, Charles Copeland, Edmund H. Garrett, Henry Sandham, Philip Little, Miss Elizabeth Boot, and Miss Ellen Robbins. Prominent sculptors are D. C. French, F. H. Bartlett, and Miss Anne Whitney. Among the artist decorators are Frank Hill Smith, and T. Juglaris. Among artists who are identified with Boston, but whose studios are in the suburbs, are George L. Brown, painter of Italian landscapes, A. H. Bicknell, painter of historical subjects and landscapes, and J. Foxcroft Cole. Not a few of the Boston artists give exhibitions with considerable regularity each year; while others are contented with sending contributions to the general exhibitions, which occur in the winter and spring. The list of artists mentioned in this paragraph is not intended to include all the leading men and women in the profession in Boston: it is a list only of some of the more prominent ones, necessarily incomplete. — Among the early artists of renown who made Boston their home were Copley, Smybert, Pelham, Blackburn, Stuart, and Allston. Copley was born in Boston, 1737, and died in London, 1815. The last 40 years of his life were spent in England. Over 300 of his works are owned in this country, and most of these are family portraits belonging to Boston people. A list of these is given in Perkins's life of Copley. Smybert was a Scotchman who came to Boston, 1728, and painted a great number of portraits of clergymen, judges, and other dignitaries. Gilbert Stuart lived in Boston the latter part of his life, from 1806 until his death in 1828, and painted some of his best portraits at that time. His home and studio were for some time in Essex Street, near Edinboro. He was buried in the Central Burying-Ground on the Common, but his grave was not marked, and so remains unknown to this day. Washington Allston (1779–1843), after many travels, settled in Boston, 1818, and became one of the artistic lions of the country. His last studio in the town was in a barn, on the lot of John Prince, corner of Pearl and High streets; and his first on the site of Smybert's studio of 80 years before, on Court Street, between Cornhill and Brattle Street. After his removal to Cambridgeport he established his studio opposite his house, at the corner of Magazine and Auburn streets. He died in Cambridge July 9, 1843. Coleridge called Allston "the first genius produced by the western world." S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was one of his pupils. Allston's lectures on art were published 1850. They were edited by his nephew, R. H. Dana, Jr. At the time of his death, 1843, his large picture of Belshazzar's Feast, now in the Museum of Fine Arts, was unfinished. Exhibitions of Allston's works were held in 1839 and 1881. Other famous Boston artists of bygone days were Thomas Doughty, Francis Alexander, Chester Harding, Alvan Fisher, Joseph Ames, D. C. Johnston, R. M. Staigg, Wm. M. Hunt, and Geo. Fuller. The centre about which clustered the studios and haunts of the early artists was Tremont Row. Now Tremont, Park, and Boylston streets are the favorite neigh-

borhoods for studios, although there are a few on the side streets adjacent — School, Bromfield, Winter, Temple Place, West, and as far up as Columbus Avenue.

Papyrus Club. A social organization of journalists, writers in other fields, publishers, artists, architects, lawyers, and men of various professions. It has no established club house, but meets regularly during the year, — with the exception of the months of July, August, and September, — on the first Saturday of every month at dinner in private parlors of the Revere House. These monthly dinners are occasions of rare enjoyment. Regularly after each dinner comes literary entertainment. New poems of members are read, witty conceits contributed, bright speeches made, and good things said, of which the outside world gets not a taste. It is a club of "royal good fellows," a congenial set, who famously entertain each other and the guests whose good fortune it is to get within the circle. At every meeting there are several guests, sometimes literary men of distinction, sometimes famous actors, sometimes foreign visitors of more or less note, who are invited either by the executive committee on behalf of the club, or by individual members. The president, with the secretary and the club's guests, sit at the main table; and the chairs at the long tables along the sides of the dining-room are almost invariably occupied. After dinner the business, whatever there may be, is transacted in a prompt fashion. Then the "loving cup" passes from member to member, and then the literary festivities follow. It has of late years come to be the custom annually to celebrate "ladies' night," when the honored guests are lady friends of the members, and women prominent in literature, drama, or the arts, invited on behalf of the club. These are brilliant events among the noteworthy literary and social features of the winter season. On these occasions it is customary to add to the attractions of the evening an art exhibition contributed by members of the club. The Papyrus originated several years ago in a quite modest way. It founders were a number of journalists and literary men, and it was fashioned after the Savage Club of London. For a while its meetings were held in the old Park House, a rare and musty American-English chop house, famed for the excellence of its larder. [See *Restaurants and Cafés.*] Then, as its membership enlarged, it moved to other quarters, and finally established itself at the Revere. The object of the club, as set down in its constitution, is "to promote good fellowship and literary and artistic tastes among its members." It is provided that at least two thirds of its members shall be literary members; and journalists, artists, and publishers rank as such. Names of candidates for membership are first proposed to the club at a regular meeting; then are referred to the committee on membership; and then, if approved, are voted upon by the members in regular meeting. Five black balls exclude. The admission fee is $10 for literary members, and $25 for non-literary members; and the annual assessment is $5. The presidents since the organization of the club have been: N. S. Dodge, F. H. Underwood, Henry M. Rogers, John Boyle O'Reilly, Alexander Young, George M. Towle, William A. Hovey, George F. Babbitt, Arthur H. Dodd, Robert Grant, and T. Russell Sullivan. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston.*]

Park Square. At the entrance to Columbus Avenue, junction of Eliot and Pleasant streets, beginning at Boylston Street. The square proper is a bit of green, — a well-kept lawn, — with a few flower-beds on its borders, surrounding the Emancipation Group, the conspicuous feature of the place. [See *Emancipation Group.*] This little square contains 2,867 square feet. It is lighted at night by the electric light. [See *Parks and Squares.*]

Park Street Church (The). Congregational Trinitarian. Formed in the early part of the present century, the meeting for organization being held on Feb. 27, 1809. It began with 26 members, all but five of whom came from other churches. It was the first Congregational Trinitarian church established after the Unitarian whirlwind had swept through the Orthodox ranks. The meeting-house was built the year of the formation of the church. It was designed by Peter Banner, an English architect, another specimen of whose work is still standing, in the Roxbury District: this is known as the Crafts Mansion House, on the northerly slope of Parker Hill.

The conspicuous feature of the church on its completion was, as now, its tall and graceful spire. Until the building of the Somerset Street Church on higher ground (since demolished, its site occupied by the Boston University), this spire was the highest in the town. The capitals for this steeple were made by Solomon Willard, the designer of the Bunker Hill Monument and the Court House in Court Square. For a long time there were vaults for the dead underneath the church. [See *Old Burial-Places.*] The first pastor of the Park Street was Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D., professor of rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, and afterwards president of Williams College. He was succeeded by Rev. S. E. Dwight, D. D., who was ordained Sept. 3, 1817, and continued pastor until 1826. Succeeding pastors were Revs. Edward Beecher, D. D., 1826–30; Joel H. Linsley, D. D., 1832–35; Silas Aiken, D. D., 1837–48; A. L. Stone, 1849–66; William H. H. Murray, 1868–74; and John L. Withrow, D. D., 1876. The church has been famous for its pulpit oratory, and for years has had a large church membership. In the early days it was irreverently called "Brimstone Corner," from the fervor with which the orthodox doctrine was preached. The Park Street Church choir was early in the history of the church a conspicuous feature. It consisted of fifty or more singers, and from it came many of the original members of the Handel and Haydn Society. [See *Handel and Haydn Society.*] Before the introduction of the organ, the singing of the choir was accompanied by a flute, a bassoon, and a violoncello. The interior of the meeting-house by repeated changes has become considerably modernized, but its outward original appearance is well preserved. [See *Appendix B*, and *Congregationalism (Trinitarian) and its Churches.*]

Park Theatre (The). Washington, near the corner of Boylston Street, nearly opposite the Globe Theatre. A small, compact playhouse, well equipped in all its departments. It was built in 1879, constructed from Beethoven Hall, which stood on its site. The auditorium is 60 feet wide, 63 feet from the stage to the entrance doors, and 50 feet high. The seats in the body of the house are upholstered in garnet plush, are large and exceedingly comfortable, and so arranged that each commands a complete view of the stage. The larger portion of the main floor is occupied by the orchestra stalls and parquet; the orchestra circle embraces that portion overhung by the balcony; the first balcony is divided into "balcony seats," so called, — comprising the first two rows, — and the "dress circle;" and the second balcony, the family circle and gallery. There are also four proscenium boxes, on either side of the stage, from which a good view of the house, as well as the stage, can be obtained. Though the house is small, the space is so thoroughly utilized that seats are provided for 1,184 people. The stage is spacious, and well supplied with scenery and properties, so that elaborate scenes, "box sets," are frequently set with care for every detail. The Washington Street entrance is through a broad agreeably decorated vestibule. An additional exit is secured on Bumstead Court, so that the house can be cleared of a large audience within a very few moments. The Park was built for Henry E. Abbey, of the Park Theatre, New York [which was destroyed by fire in January, 1883], a manager of wide reputation, and on its completion was leased by him with associates. It is owned by Miss Crabtree, the popular actress known as "Lotta." The opening performance was given on the evening of April 14, 1879; Lotta being the attraction, in Olive Logan's translation of "La Cigale." Succeeding entertainments have been given by "stars" and leading travelling combinations, or dramatic companies from New York theatres. The Union Square and the Madison Square companies of New York have played long engagements here; and among the many "stars" giving extended seasons have been Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, and Clara Morris. Henry E. Abbey and John B. Schoeffel are the managers. The prices of admission range from 50 cents to $1.50.

Parker Fraternity. See *Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society.*

Parker House (The). School Street, extending to Tremont Street. Long a favorite and widely-known downtown hotel, the first in the United States to adopt the European plan. It was established in 1855 by Harvey D. Parker, whose name it bears, and under his skil-

ful management, and that of his successors, it has steadily maintained a first place among the public houses of the city. Mr. Parker began his business career in Boston in a humble way. In 1832 he found employment in a little restaurant much sought by business men of epicurean tastes in that day, known as "Hunt's," occupying the basement of the Tudor building on Court Square, which stood where the extension of "Young's" now stands. [See *Young's Hotel.*] Three months after, he had bought out his master, paying for the property and good-will the snug sum of $432. His place soon thereafter became famous about town. In 1845 John F. Mills entered his service at $25 a month, and three years after was admitted to a share in the business; and from that time, until the death of the junior partner in the spring of 1876, the firm name was Parker & Mills. Mr. Parker himself died May 31, 1884, at the age of 80, leaving a handsome estate. The building of the Parker House was begun in April, 1854, and it was opened to the public in October the year following. William Washburn was the architect. The house then occupied but a portion of the block extending from Chapman Place to Tremont Street, covering the site of the second building of the Latin School [see *Latin School*] and of an old brick mansion-house, once the dwelling of Jacob Wendell, the great-grandfather of Oliver Wendell Holmes. First it was extended to Chapman Place; then to Tremont Street, behind a broad brick house, the owner of which held fast to the corner; and finally to the corner itself, the estate at length being purchased and the house removed after years of negotiations. "Parker's" is a stately marble structure, of ornamented façade, the main portion six stories high. The chief feature is the extension, so called, at the Tremont Street corner. This towers above the main structure in eight stories, terminating in a graceful chateau roof. On the corner are a series of oriel windows rising from a graduated base at the second story to the roof; and the line of the roof includes two stories pierced at intervals by dormer windows, which command superb city views. The main entrances to the hotel are from School Street; a general one and two ladies' entrances at either side of it. From the large, marble-paved, lofty entrance hall, itself attractively decorated and fashioned, open the large public dining-rooms, that for gentlemen at the end of it, and that for ladies at the left, through a minor hall and past the hotel office. Beyond the business and lounging rooms, at the right of the entrance hall, through another minor hall, the café is reached, a brilliantly garnished apartment with an outlook upon Tremont Street. Below, in the basement, are lunch and oyster counters, bar, and a large billiard room. The newest of the entrances for ladies, that at the right of the general entrance, leads into the extension on the Tremont Street corner. At the left is a cosy, tastefully furnished reception-room. The other ladies' entrance, lower down School Street, leads to the older portion of the house. Directly from the left of this the ladies' dining-room opens. There is also a reception-room here, at the right. On the second floor of the house are a number of private dining-rooms of various sizes, several of them specially arranged for the dining clubs peculiar to Boston. [See *Club Life in Boston*, and *Political Dining Clubs.*] The house has 200 rooms, many of them elegant suites. The prices for single rooms range from $1 to $5, and for suites from $8 to $12 a day. On Nov. 16, 1882, the 50th anniversary of the beginning of Mr. Parker's business career was celebrated by a public dinner in the house, given by a committee of citizens, its patrons for many years. A few years before his death Mr. Parker admitted to partnership Joseph H. Beckman and Edward O. Punchard, both experienced hotel men, who had for some time been connected with the house, and the title of the firm was made Harvey D. Parker & Co. After his death, Messrs. Beckman & Punchard became the sole proprietors. The price paid for the 1,984 feet of land upon which the extension is built was $200,000, and this structure cost an additional $160,000. G. J. F. Bryant was the architect of this part. It was dedicated on Jan. 16, 1886, when the Commercial Club dined in the largest of the new dining-rooms, having Messrs. Beckman and Punchard as guests. [See Commercial Club.]

Parker Memorial Hall. See *Halls* and *Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society.*

Parker (Theodore) Statue. By Robert Kraus. The figure is of heroic size. Mr. Parker is represented as seated on a rock, slightly bending forward, with his head in a thoughtful attitude. The right foot rests firmly on the ground, and the left is on a little higher plane, the weight of the body being thus thrown to the right. One hand is clasped over the back of the other which rests on a closed book upright on the right knee, and he seems to be in a reverie. The figure is clothed in conventional modern garb, the long coat tightly buttoned in front. Of the work, as shown in the clay, in May, 1886, the Post's critic says: "The head seems to us the most satisfactory part of the work. It is well poised and solidly modelled, and the face presents a remarkably good likeness of its subject. The expression of the mouth, and indeed of all the lower part of the face, is very characteristic, and the dome-like forehead of the great reformer has been strongly reproduced." The fund for this statue was begun with a bequest by the late Nathaniel C. Nash of $5,000; and to this was added a like amount by several of Mr. Parker's old parishioners. The selection of a sculptor was referred to the Boston Memorial Society. [See *Memorial Society.*] Models were asked from several artists, and Mr. Kraus's design was accepted by the society's committee, Messrs. M. P. Kennard, E. C. Cabot, and Carl Fehmer. [See *Statues* and *Monuments.*]

Park's House. See *Restaurants and Cafés.*

Parks and Squares. The principal parks of the city proper are the Common, containing 48¼ acres, exclusive of the old burying-ground there, which contains one and a quarter acres [see *Old Burying-Grounds*]; the Public Garden, containing 24¼ acres; and the Franklin and Blackstone squares, at the South End, each containing about 105,000 square feet. In the Roxbury District there is Washington Park, besides many small parks and squares; in South Boston the principal parks are Independence Square, and Thomas Park, on Telegraph Hill; in *East Boston* there is a group of pleasant *and well-kept squares*; in the Dorchester District there is Dorchester Square, on Meeting-House Hill; in the West Roxbury District, the shore of Jamaica Pond, which is public ground; in the Charlestown District, City, Sullivan, and Winthrop squares; and in the Brighton District, Brighton Square. Below is a complete list of the parks and squares, with their location. Each of the principal ones is described in a separate paragraph in this dictionary. [See *Public Parks System.*]

Common. Beacon, Charles, Boylston, Tremont, and Park streets; 48¼ acres.

Public Garden. Charles, Boylston, Arlington, and Beacon; 24¼ acres.

Fort Hill Square. Oliver and High; 29,480 square feet.

Franklin Square. Washington, East Brookline, and East Newton; 105,205 square feet.

Blackstone Square. Washington, West Brookline, West Newton streets, and Shawmut Avenue; 105,100 square feet.

East Chester Park. Between Albany Street and Harrison Avenue; 9,300 square feet.

Chester Park. Between Harrison Avenue and Washington Street; 13,050 square feet.

Chester Square. Between Washington and Tremont; 74,000 square feet.

West Chester Park (proper). Between Tremont Street and Columbus Avenue; 10,150 square feet. The street way is extended to Beacon.

Commonwealth Avenue. From Arlington to West Chester Park; 429,500 square feet.

Union Park. Between Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue; 16,000 square feet.

Worcester Square. Between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue; 16,000 square feet.

Lowell Square. Cambridge and Lynde streets; 5,772 square feet.

Park Square. Columbus Avenue, Eliot, and Pleasant; 2,867 square feet.

Montgomery Square. Tremont, Clarendon, and Montgomery; 550 square feet.

Pemberton Square. Between Tremont and Somerset; 3,300 square feet.

Copley Square. Between Huntington Avenue, Trinity Place, and St. James Avenue; 5,410 square feet.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Thomas Park. Telegraph Hill; 190,000 square feet.

Independence Square. Broadway, Second, M, and N streets; 6½ acres.

Lincoln Square. Emerson, Fourth, and M; 9,510 square feet.

EAST BOSTON.

Maverick Square. Sumner and Maverick streets; 4,308 square feet.

Central Square. Meridian and Border; 32,310 square feet.

Belmont Square. Webster, Sumner, Lamson, and Seaver; 30,000 square feet.

Putnam Square. Putnam, White, and Trenton; 11,628 square feet.

Prescott Square. Trenton, Eagle, and Prescott; 12,284 square feet.

ROXBURY DISTRICT.

Madison Square. Sterling, Marble, Warwick, and Westminster streets; 122,191 square feet.

Orchard Park. Chadwick, Orchard Park Street, and Yeoman; 92,592 square feet.

Washington Park. Dale and Bainbridge; 304,125 square feet.

Longwood Park. Park and Austin; 21,000 square feet.

Walnut Park. Between Washington Street and Walnut Avenue; 5,736 square feet.

Lewis Park. Highland Street and Highland Avenue; 5,600 square feet.

Bromley Park. From Albert to Bickford; 20,975 square feet.

Fountain Square. Walnut Avenue, from Munroe to Townsend Street; 116,000 square feet.

Cedar Square. Cedar Street; 26,163 square feet.

Linwood Park. Centre and Linwood; 3,025 square feet.

DORCHESTER DISTRICT.

Dorchester Square. Meeting-House Hill; 56,200 square feet.

Eaton Square. Church and Bowdoin streets; 13,280 square feet.

Square. Top of Mount Bowdoin; 16,000 square feet.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

City Square. Head of Bow, Main, and Chelsea streets; 9,530 square feet.

Sullivan Square. Main, Cambridge, Sever, and Gardner; 56,428 square feet.

Winthrop Square. Winthrop, Common, and Adams; 33,450 square feet.

Public Ground. Essex and Lyndeboro'; 930 square feet.

WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT.

Public Ground. Shore of Jamaica Pond; 31,000 square feet.

Soldiers' Monument Lot. South and Central streets; 5,870 square feet.

Public Ground. Top of Mount Bellevue; 27,772 square feet.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT.

Public Ground. Pleasant and Franklin streets; 1,900 square feet.

Jackson Square. Chestnut Hill Avenue, Union, and Winship streets; 4,300 square feet.

Brighton Square. Between Chestnut Hill Avenue and Rockland Street, and opposite the Brighton branch of the Public Library; 25,035 square feet.

Peace Society. See *American Peace Society.*

Pemberton Fund (The). Comprised of bequests made to the city of Boston from 1700 to the present time, from "A. B.," Daniel Oliver, Margaret Blackader, Alice Quick, Anne Wheelwright, Mary Ireland, Benjamin Pemberton, Martha Stevens, Mrs. H. Driscoll, William Breed, Samuel Eliot, John Coffin Jones, Mary Belknap, "A Citizen of Boston," Anonymous, Miss Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, and George Higginson. The most important, however, of the bequests was from Benjamin Pemberton, whose will was proved June 25, 1782, and for that reason his name has been given to the fund. The income of this fund is expended, at the discretion of the overseers of the poor, in semi-annual payments to the poor of the city. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*] The fund amounts to $107,658.

Pemberton Square. In the rear of Tremont Street, with entrances at the junction of Tremont Street and Court Street, and from Somerset Street. It marks the site of Pemberton (or Cotton) Hill, one of the three original peaks of Beacon Hill. It was laid out as a private enterprise in 1835, and received its present name three years after. The dwellings built in it were fine, indeed elegant for their time, and for many years it was the residence of some of the most substantial citizens. Numbers of these clung to the place until trade had invaded, as it had for a long time previous surrounded it; and they removed away with reluctance. Architects, lawyers, and other professional men were among the first to establish their offices in it; then other business worked in, and a number of city and state offices, notably the headquarters of the board of police commissioners, were located here. In 1885 the square was selected as the site for a new court house, the building of which had been agitated for years. [See *Court House, the County.*] In the middle of the square is an inclosed green, with a few trees, which, until the temporary building of the court house commissioners was set there in the autumn of 1885, was a pleasant bit of nature for the eye of the city man to rest upon. For several years before the levelling of Pemberton Hill and the establishment of this square the Gardiner Green estate, the show place of the town in its day, occupied the larger part of it. The main entrance was from Tremont Street, and the grounds were laid out in terraces. There were summer houses, arbors, rare tropical plants, and a fine variety of trees, several of which, notably the Gingko tree, were transplanted in the Common when the estate was sold. It was last opened to the public on the occasion of the visit of General Jackson to Boston during the second term of his presidency. The

Green estate was made historical in Cooper's novel of "Lionel Lincoln." Pemberton Square contains 3,300 square feet. [See *Parks and Squares.*]

Pension Office. See *Post-Office and Sub-Treasury.*

Pendennis Club. A dining-club, small in numbers, its membership hitherto having been kept within narrow limits. It was formed in 1876, and excepting the summer months, has since dined upon the third Saturday of every month at Young's Hotel. It is purely social and literary in character, and has about twenty-five members, drawn about equally from professional and business life. It includes several names whose facility and grace in letters is well-known, and is one of the most successful and enjoyable clubs of the kind. Its members pride themselves upon the fact that as a club it has no distinctive character politically or theologically, and has no object beyond the rational enjoyment of cultivated human life, taking Thackeray as their patron saint and exemplar. [See *Appendix C.*]

People's Church. Methodist Episcopal, corner of Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street; successor of the old Church Street Church, out of which the society grew. The building was begun in 1879, on a liberal plan, the purpose being to establish, as its name indicates, a church for the people. The work went forward slowly, as it had been determined to build only so fast as the funds received for the enterprise would allow. First the chapel and parsonage adjoining were built, and lastly the auditorium. The latter was opened for service on Sunday, February 10, 1884, and the dedicatory exercises extended through a week. The building is the largest church edifice in New England, the main audience-room and the chapel which opens into it accommodating between 3,000 and 4,000 people. The audience-room resembles a theatre more than a church, the object in its arrangement having been to furnish seats from every one of which an unobstructed view of the platform could be had, and the service distinctly heard, rather than to construct a merely ecclesiological edifice. The sittings are free, though it is arranged so that families sit together. It is to the energy, persistence, and untiring zeal of Rev. J. W. Hamilton, long the pastor of this church, that the success of the undertaking is due. In 1885, when the work which Mr. Hamilton had begun seven years before was completed, he was succeeded as pastor of the church by Rev. O. E. Davis. The Church Street Church, which the People's Church succeeds, was organized in 1834. [See *Appendix B.*]

Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind (The). On Mount Washington, Broadway, South Boston, in a large building, formerly a hotel known as the Mount Washington House. Standing on a commanding site, the building is a prominent object from the harbor, and from the country for miles around. The institution was founded in 1829; and in 1832 was organized by the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who began with six blind children brought together in his father's house. It owes its origin to the interest awakened in the minds of Dr. Howe and Dr. John D. Fisher, — a young physician of Boston, who first proposed it, — during somewhat extended travels and studies in Europe, and their observations of institutions there. Dr. Howe had fought through the war for Greek independence, and his visits to European asylums were made on his way home from that adventure. On his return to Boston he at once began his self-imposed work. An act of incorporation and an appropriation had been obtained in March, 1829; and the infant institution had been awaiting Dr. Howe's liberation from imprisonment in Metz, to commence its operations. His efforts in instructing his first pupils were attended with great success, and attracted public attention. In the autumn of 1832, the year in which the school went into operation, women of Boston and of Salem, Marblehead, and Newburyport, in old Essex, held fairs to increase its funds, — one in Salem and the other in Faneuil Hall. These brought money to the treasury, and increased the popular interest in the undertaking. After the Faneuil Hall fair, Col. Thomas W. Perkins offered to give the institution his mansion-house and grounds in Pearl Street, on condition that $50,000 should be raised for it in Boston. This was done, with $50,000 more. The Mount Washington House was secured and occupied in 1839. Dr. Howe devoted

his whole soul to his labor in developing the institution, and it had no lack of pupils from the start. The most wonderful success achieved in it by Dr. Howe was the education of Laura Bridgman, deaf, dumb, and blind, whose story is known the world over. The institution is noted as being the first in the world where a systematic education of the blind was attempted. Its success in this direction was so great that it was early taken as a model for other institutions of its kind in Europe, as well as in our own country. The pupils receive an excellent education, especially in music, and are taught such trades as can be best carried on by the blind. Piano-tuning, chair-seating, and upholstery are among the occupations pursued by them. Music has been taught with such success here that the tuning and keeping in repair of all pianos in the public schools of the city are intrusted to its pupils, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Dr. Howe invented the best system of printing in raised letters books for the use of the blind, and the first books for the blind produced in this country were printed at this institution; during recent years several standard works have been electrotyped, and this department has been carried on with much vigor. It was decided in 1885 not only to keep a free circulating library of this embossed literature at the institution, but to place sets of them in some of the leading libraries in the large cities. The institution is partly self-supporting, from the income of invested funds, and the receipts from its workshops, which annually reach about $13,000. It also receives compensation from several States for the support and education of beneficiaries, and from the State of Massachusetts a grant of $30,000 annually. Pupils are admitted on payment of $300 per annum, and indigent applicants from this State are admitted gratuitously on the warrant of the governor. In the arrangement of the institution, the family system is followed; and the women and girls occupy dwelling-houses by themselves, the sexes being separated. In 1885 a kindergarten for blind children between the ages of 5 and 9 years was established on an estate on the corner of Day and Perkins streets, Roxbury District, comprising about 6 acres, which was purchased for the institution at a cost of $30,000. Dr. Howe continued in charge of the institution until his death, in 1876. It was organized on its present system in 1870; and in 1877, a year after Dr. Howe's death, the present name was adopted, in accordance with Dr. Howe's desire, which was to remove it from the class of charitable institutions, and make it more of an educational and industrial one. Dr. Howe was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Michael Anagnos, as superintendent. The title of this office was subsequently changed to director. Under the broad and generous administration of Mr. Anagnos the work has steadily enlarged and increased in importance. The corps of instructors consists, besides the director, of eight literary teachers, ten music teachers, with three music readers, one tuning master, with an assistant, and two instructors in handicrafts with two assistants. Visitors are admitted to the institution on Thursdays, from eleven to one o'clock P. M. The semi-centennial anniversary of the institution was celebrated in the summer of 1882, by a public meeting in Tremont Temple, and the completion of a fund to develop the printing department.

Philharmonic Society (The). A musical society, organized in 1880, after the plan of other musical societies or clubs in the city, with professional members, and subscribing members bearing the expenses. [See *Music in Boston.*] Its object is the presentation of orchestral music. It was established, originally, to succeed (or at least to sustain) the Philharmonic Orchestra, which was organized in 1879 by Bernhard Listemann. During the first season of the new society, concerts were given under the direction of Mr. Listemann as conductor. The next season, owing to divisions in the society, Mr. Listemann retired, and Dr. Louis Maas was made the conductor. At the beginning of the season of 1882 Carl Zerrahn was appointed director. The Philharmonic Orchestra also maintains its organization, with Mr. Listemann as conductor, as before the organization of the society. The latter has a large membership. [See *Appendix C.*]

Phillips Street Fund. A bequest of Jonathan Phillips, who died in July,

1800. He gave by his will to the city of Boston, $20,000 as "a trust fund, the income of which shall be annually expended to adorn and embellish the streets and public places in said city." The board of aldermen was directed by the city council, in accepting the bequest, to expend its income in compliance with the terms of the trust. There have been erected from the income of this fund the bronze statues of Josiah Quincy in front of City Hall, John Winthrop in Scollay Square, Samuel Adams at the junction of Washington Street and Adams (formerly Dock) Square; the curbing and fencing of the inclosure of the Emancipation Group in bronze in Park Square, the gift of Moses Kimball; and a portion of the Lyman Fountain in the Dorchester District. [See *Adams Statue, Emancipation Group, Lyman Fountain, Quincy Statue,* and *Winthrop Square.*]

Philo-Celtic Society (The Boston). Established in 1873, the first of its kind in the country. Its objects are the study of the Irish language, the republication of books in that language, and the printing of standard Irish works at present in manuscript. There are active, associate, and honorary members; the first pay $1 initiation fee and 25 cents per month thereafter, the second $1 a year, and the third $5 a year. The society maintains an Irish school at No. 176 Tremont Street. The text-books used are those published by the Dublin Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, and are printed in the Irish characters. The society gives occasional entertainments, and the exercises are partly in the Irish and partly in the English language. The publication of a monthly journal, "The Irish Echo," was begun in January, 1886. This is devoted chiefly to the language, literature, history, and autonomy of Ireland.

Pierce Fuel Fund. The legacy of Caleb Pierce to the city of Charlestown, accepted by the city council of that city, May, 1861. "Income to be expended in the purchase of fuel, to be distributed to those indigent widows whose husbands, before their decease, had resided in Charlestown at least one year, and the said widows still continuing to reside in Charlestown at the time of receiving said bounty." *Administered* by the overseers of the poor. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*] The fund amounts to $1,545.

Pilot (The Boston). Published, weekly, from the Pilot Building, No. 607 Washington Street, by the Pilot Publishing Company. The first Roman Catholic paper established in Boston, dating from 1838. It was founded by Patrick Donahoe, a Catholic book publisher well known and successful for many years. It is a large eight-page paper. It is at present edited and in part owned by John Boyle O'Reilly, whose fame as a poet and lecturer is more extended, even, than as a journalist. It is a news and literary paper, giving especial attention to Irish matters, and to the popular features of the modern family journal. It is edited with skill and vigor, and has among its readers many Protestants who take it for the contributions of its poet editor. It enjoys a large circulation.

Point Allerton. See *Harbor.*

Point Shirley. The extreme point of the town of Winthrop, separated from Deer Island, in the harbor, by the swift-running, narrow channel known as Shirley Gut. Point Shirley is best known as the place where is situated Taft's famous hotel, the Point Shirley House, renowned far beyond the borders of the city for its superb larder and its incomparable fish and game dinners. For more than a quarter of a century this has been the favorite resort for *gourmets;* and many famous men, and social and literary clubs of the city, have in this time dined here, in the pleasant rooms with the outlook on the sea. The house stands on the pebbly shore, and as it is approached by the carriage drive has a most inviting look with its hospitable porch and breezy entrance-hall. An old-time landlord was the elder Taft, who greeted his guest in the courtly and gracious manner of the earlier days, now unhappily retired with other discarded old-time fashions; and who personally superintended the entertainment of his patrons, occasionally inviting attention to the delicacies of the *menu,* and by his very air and presence adding additional richness to the feast spread upon the generous board. Nowhere else can such varieties of rare fish and rarer game be found as at this famous hostelry, and the out-of-towner who fails to take in a trip to it, with a sight of its larder and glis-

tening kitchens, and a feast from its fish and game, leaves uncovered a most interesting feature of the town, and loses an experience of a most exceptional kind. — Point Shirley is named for Gov. Shirley, who in 1753 went down from Boston with a party of other men of distinction, at the invitation of a number of local capitalists, to celebrate the establishment of a fishing station there. Land had been purchased for the erection of workshops and dwellings for the fishermen to be employed; "but," says Shurtleff, "instead of doing this, they put up houses for their own pleasure accommodation, and a meeting-house for a preacher on Sundays, wholly neglectful of the operatives who were to have carried on the business for them." So the enterprise failed. The "inauguration," however, was a brilliant affair. On the way down the harbor, the "junketing" party were greeted by a blazing salute from the Castle, — now Fort Independence; there were festivities and speech-makings, and the re-naming of the place was made with the heartily accorded permission of his Excellency. Before that it was known as Pulling Point. It was so called, according to the account of the voyages of John Josselyn, gent., to New England, "because the boats are by the seasing or roads haled against the tide which is very strong." After the failure of the fishing-station enterprise, the place became a summer resort; and among others Gov. Hancock had his summer home here for a while. In the winter of 1764, the first inoculation hospital was established here, with another at Castle William, during an epidemic of small-pox. In May, 1776, a furious little battle was fought in the Shirley Gut, between a flotilla of boats from the British fleet and the Continental privateers Franklin and Lady Washington, which were stealing out of Boston, and were delayed by the former grounding here. Sweetser, in his "Boston Harbor," gives this spirited sketch of the encounter: "The man-of-war barges fired grape and langrage, and were answered by the cannon of the Franklin, loaded with musket balls, and the swivels of the Lady. Pikemen defended the decks from behind high boarding nettings, and upset two of the barges with boat-hooks. After a half hour of very close and deadly work, the attacking party retreated, and the saucy little cruisers were left free to make sail and escape to sea. The next morning two children, playing on the Winthrop shore, found there an overturned British barge, and the dead body of a royal marine, with a spear wound in his side. He was buried just to the eastward of the old Bartlett mansion; and Capt. Mugford, the commander of the Franklin, who was slain during the fight, received a stately military funeral at Marblehead." During the Revolution a rude fort was erected on the Point to defend this strait. Other business enterprises were tried on Point Shirley during the earlier years of the present century. First the manufacture of salt was tried here; and later extensive works of the Revere Copper Company were established and flourished for a time. Point Shirley is reached by carriage through East Boston and Winthrop; and by steam cars of the Winthrop and Point Shirley branch of the Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, whose Boston station is on Atlantic Avenue.

Police Charitable Fund. A fund created by the moneys earned by police officers for fees as witnesses, except one witness fee a day in the supreme or superior courts. These moneys are invested and the fund managed by the mayor of the city, the city treasurer, and the city auditor, who are the trustees. It is provided by city ordinance that the income of this fund shall be applied to the relief of persons who have received an honorable discharge from the police force by reason of sickness, age, or other inability, and who are, in consequence, in necessitous circumstances; and also to the relief of the widows and orphans, in necessitous circumstances, of police officers who have died while in the service of the city. The fund is invested in City of Boston sixes, fives, and fours.

Police Relief Association. See *Boston Police Relief Association.*

Police Service. The police department of the city is under the direction of the board of police commissioners, which consist of three members, appointed by the governor of the State, with the approval of the executive council. The regular force consisted in 1886 of 789 men. The officers are a superintendent of police, a deputy-superintendent, a chief

inspector, 10 regular inspectors, and 5 special inspectors (the latter inspectors of carriage licenses, wagon licenses, intelligence offices, and pawnbrokers); 5 captains of divisions, 31 lieutenants, and 46 sergeants (one of the latter sergeant of the street railway police). The remainder are patrolmen. In 1882 a new office was created, — that of matron. Her duty is to care for female prisoners who may be taken ill, and to effect the search of such prisoners. Her headquarters are in the Tombs, under the Court House, Court Square. The regular inspectors perform detective work. There are 15 police divisions, each of which has its station house; and two lock-ups, one of the latter in the Dorchester District, on Washington Street, Dorchester Lower Mills; and the other on Walnut Street, Neponset. The harbor police (reorganized in 1878, when the police commission was established: see below) consists of 28 men, and employs two small rowboats and the steam propellers Protector and Patrol, fitted for fire duty as well as police. The jurisdiction of the harbor department extends from Rowe's Wharf to Charlestown Bridge on the land, and the whole of Boston's water front, from Brookline Bridge to Quincy, also from Winthrop Short Beach and Nahant, across to Black Rock, Weir River, Hull, Downer Landing, and Quincy, including all the islands in the harbor. Any crime committed within this district is attended to by the harbor police, the authority extending to the government islands and fort in the upper and lower harbor. The Protector is used each morning to keep the upper harbor open, and every afternoon cruises in the lower bay. She does not go out at night except under special orders, or in case of fire along shore. The office of the superintendent and that of the police commissioners is in Pemberton Square, No. 7. Beside the direction of the police, the police commissioners have charge of the issuance of liquor licenses. The yearly cost of maintaining the police department is nearly a million of dollars. [For salaries of officers and men of the department, see *City Government.*] The police department was for many years under the direction of the board of aldermen. It was placed in the control of the police commission in 1878 under Mayor Pierce. Until the early summer of 1885, the commissioners were appointed by the mayor with the approval of the city council. The present system, by which they are appointed by the governor and council, was established by act of the Legislature [chapter 323, Acts, 1885]. In 1863 it was provided by city ordinance, that instead of annual appointments to the force, which had been the custom up to that time, they should be made to continue through good behavior, or until men were pensioned. The uniforming of the police began in 1857, under Mayor Lincoln; and the police department was first established in 1854, taking the place of the old "Watch," which had been in existence since 1631. This first regularly established police department consisted of 250 men, under the charge of a chief of police, two deputies, and eight captains. Previous to that time, since 1838, there had been a small police force for day service, acting with the watch, who patrolled the streets during the night, from six and seven o'clock in the evening until sunrise.

Political Dining Clubs. The Boston clubs which come under this head are peculiar to this city. They are composed of politicians, and men interested in politics, who come together generally on Saturday afternoons at dinner, and over the "walnuts and the wine" discuss political questions, party measures, and public men. They are slighter, lighter, and less earnest organizations than those famous Boston clubs which flourished during the years immediately preceding the Revolution, — the North End Caucus, the South End Caucus, the Middle District Caucus, and the New and Grand Caucus, — but they are more social in their character. The old-time clubs "had a silent influence on the public body," says the historian; and "they agreed who should be in town office, in the General Court, and in the Provincial Congress from Boston." The present clubs are not so influential in shaping the course of politics, — indeed, politics sometimes perversely go in directions contrary to the course they would mark out if they could, — nor do they control political action, or always lead public opinion. They are organizations less for this purpose than for good-fellowship. At their dinners they have frequently as guests men of prominence in

state and national politics, and occasionally entertain elaborately public men of national reputation visiting the city. Their dinners are always interesting occasions, and the members find if not always political profit, pleasure in the companionship the clubs foster. The clubs of this class are the Bird, the Boston (formerly the Banks), the Massachusetts, the Middlesex, the Essex, the Norfolk, the New England, the Massachusetts Reform, the Bay State, the Middlesex County Democratic, Essex County Democratic, and Sixth Democratic District clubs. Each club is an independent organization, as are the social clubs of the city; but it happens that the majority of them are composed of men attached to the Republican party. Conspicuous exceptions are the Bird and Massachusetts Reform clubs, which are independent organizations, composed mostly of independents in politics. The Bay State is a regular Democratic organization.

The founder of the modern political dining-club may be said to be Frank W. Bird, — for whom the present Bird club is named, — long one of the most prominent of the politicians of the State, a near adviser of Gov. Andrew during his most noteworthy administrations, and influential in the Republican party councils the earlier years of its history, though in fellowship with the Democratic party in later years, which he joined during the Greeley campaign, in 1874. As early as 1850 a cozy number of gentlemen were in the habit of meeting at Mr. Bird's invitation, every Saturday afternoon, and dining together. They were "Free Soilers," and at first dined in the general room of Young's Coffee House, in Cornhill Court. Among those at the earliest of these gatherings were Henry L. Pierce, James M. Stone of Charlestown, William S. Robinson, widely known in his day as "Warrington," the Boston correspondent of the "Springfield Republican." Later the company enlarged, and included Henry Wilson, John A. Andrew, Anson Burlingame, and Edward L. Pierce. The organization came to be called "Bird's Saturday dinner party," and in January, 1850, it was established in a room in the former Free Soil headquarters, on the second floor of the building on the corner of School and Province streets, over what was then "Hanson's grocery store," now Nash & Bowers. The dinners were sent in by a caterer at the cost of fifty cents a plate. Mr. Bird made the coffee, "an art," says Edward L. Pierce in a paper on the Old Free Soil Club, "in which he was a connoisseur." Whist and cigars followed the dinner. After a while the club returned to Young's. In 1857 "Knownothingism" interrupted the harmony of the organization, and finally Mr. Bird, Henry L. Pierce, and others withdrew, and a new "Bird Club" was formed, which met regularly at Parker's until 1860, when it established itself in room 9 at Young's. In this organization beside Messrs. Bird and Pierce were Edward L. Pierce, John A. Andrew, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Dr. Estes Howe, "Warrington," Adin Thayer of Worcester, Charles G. Davis of Plymouth. On May 28, 1859, John Brown dined with the club, brought in by George L. Stearns; Charles Sumner dined for the first time with it June 7, 1861. It is related by Mr. Pierce in his paper before mentioned, and from which these facts are largely taken, that "early in the war Mr. Bird was accustomed to offer at the dinner the toast 'success to the first slave insurrection.' The diners rose to drink it; and among those who joined in it one day was Gen. B. F. Butler. Gov. Andrew, however, added an amendment, 'without the shedding of blood.'" In 1868 Elizabeth Cady Stanton dined with the club, the only lady who is remembered to have been its guest.

In 1872 Mr. Bird, opposing Gen. Grant's second election to the presidency, and taking an independent position, withdrew from the club, and with a few of his old associates, a new Bird club — the present organization — was formed, and established at Parker's. The remaining members of the old organization held together, meeting in the room at Young's, and early in the following year, in February, formally organized as the "Massachusetts Club," "for good fellowship only." Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Charles W. Slack, and Dr. George B. Loring were the committee who perfected the organization. Dr. Howe was made the first president. He was succeeded later on by Ex-Gov. William Claflin. Upon the walls of the comfortable club-room are large photo-

graphs of Andrew, Sumner, Wilson, Dr. Howe, George L. Stearns, and John Brown. The membership includes Ex-Govs. Boutwell, Rice, and Long, Alanson W. Beard, Roland Worthington, Judge Adin Thayer of Worcester, Edgar J. Sherman, Dr. George B. Loring, and Henry B. Blackwell.

The Banks (now Boston) club succeeded the original "Bird's Saturday Dinner Party." It was organized, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Bird and his associates and the organization of the second Bird Club in 1857, by those who remained behind, and was named in honor of Nathaniel P. Banks, afterwards Governor and General Banks. Mr. Banks was made the first president, and he held that position continuously until 1880, when he declined longer to serve, though continuing a member, and at his earnest request the name was changed. It is composed largely of Republicans, and the original members were devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Banks; but it is now less of a political club than some of the other organizations of its class. Gen. Banks was succeeded as president by Colonel John L. Stevenson. This club was the first among the political clubs to introduce the custom of celebrating "Ladies day," a feature originating with the Papyrus Club [see *Papyrus Club*], when the principal guests are ladies, and the gathering becomes a social reception instead of a political dinner party. In 1859 the club moved from Young's to Parker's, and has since dined there regularly.

The Middlesex Club was formed in 1866 largely of Republicans residing in Middlesex County. Its first president was Daniel Needham. The list of presidents from the organization has been: Daniel Needham, George O. Brastow, Daniel Needham, Hocum Hosford, Daniel Allen, Daniel Needham, George A. Bruce, Daniel Needham reëlected. The club dines at Young's. It frequently entertains public men of more or less distinction. — The Essex Club was organized April 10, 1880, by Essex County Republicans. Its first president was Willard P. Phillips of Salem, its second Nathaniel A. Horton of Salem, its third Col. Edward H. Haskell. Its dining-place is Young's. — The Massachusetts Reform Club was organized in November, 1882. It grew out of the spirited civil service reform campaign of that year in the eighth congressional district. The organization was at first entirely informal. John S. Farlow of Newton has been president from the start. Fisher Ames was the first secretary, then John W. Carter. Its membership is almost entirely composed of independents. It meets regularly at Parker's. — The New England Club was organized June 12, 1884. It dines, always at Young's, every Saturday afternoon, except during July and August. Capt. A. A. Folsom has been president from the organization. — The Norfolk Club was organized March 15, 1884, by Republicans of Norfolk County. Asa French has been president from its organization. George Fred Williams was the first secretary, but he joined the independent movement against Blaine and resigned July 12, 1884, Fred H. Williams being chosen in his place. The club dines usually at Young's. In June, 1885, it entertained Gen. Logan. — The Bay State Club was organized April 12, 1884, and was the outgrowth of a feeling that it would strengthen the Democratic party to have social meetings like those of the Republicans. Charles H. Taylor has been president from the beginning and Col. J. W. Coveney secretary. The club has no regular dining place. It has entertained Judge Endicott, Frederick O. Prince, when candidate for governor, and Vice-President Hendricks. The Middlesex County Democratic Club was organized March 4, 1884, with Mayor William E. Russell of Cambridge for president. It has no regular dining place and meets only occasionally. The Essex County Democratic Club is of the same character and was organized April 22, 1885. Richard S. Spofford is the president. The Sixth Congressional District Democratic Club was organized in 1884, and dines only occasionally. George R. Brine of Winchester is the president.

These several clubs are organized on the simplest basis, and admittance to them is secured generally by election. The officers are chosen annually. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston.*]

Poor Widows' Fund. A donation made by Mrs. Joanna Brooker and others to the "selectmen of Boston," established

in 1739. The income from the fund is paid over in equal proportions to the aldermen of the city, who distribute it, at their discretion, for the relief of poor widows and sick people. It is invested in City of Boston fives and sixes, and amounts to $3,200.

Population of Boston. According to the last United States census (1880), the population of Boston was 362,839, divided as follows: males, 172,268; females, 190,571; native, 248,043; foreign, 114,796; white, 356,826; colored, 5,873; Chinese, 118; Japanese, 3; Indians, 19. The national census ten years before gave it as 297,490. At that time Roxbury and Dorchester only, of the adjoining places, were annexed. In 1875, after the annexation of Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton (Charlestown bringing in 32,040, West Roxbury 10,361, and Brighton 5,978), the state census gave the population of the city as 341,919; ten years before it was reported as 192,324; and ten years before that, in 1855, 161,429. There have been no annexations since 1875. By the state census of 1885 the city's population was shown to be 390,406. The accuracy of this census was questioned by local authorities, who maintained that the actual number was in excess of 400,000. The returns of 1885 show that there are 18,204 more women than men in the city, and the greater portion of the surplus females are in half a dozen wards, — these principally in the fashionable quarter of the city.

Port and Seamen's Aid Society. See *Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society.*

Port Bill (The Boston). This crowning effort of King George and his parliament to force the patriot colonists to respect the authority of the crown, which, with the Regulation Acts immediately following, had a contrary effect, and precipitated the Revolution, was made at once upon the reception in England of the astonishing news of the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor. [See *Tea Party, The Boston.*] It became a law March 31, 1774, and went into effect in June following. It completely closed the port of Boston, which, under its provisions, was to remain closed during the king's pleasure; took away from the town the privilege of landing and discharging as well as loading and shipping all goods, wares, and merchandise; it prevented all intercourse even between the islands or from pier to pier, suspended the ferry to Charlestown, rendered the warehouses idle, and the wharves deserted, suspended trade, and prostrated business generally. Marblehead was made a port of entry, and Salem was made the seat of government. The Regulation Acts provided that the councillors should be appointed by the king, and hold office during his pleasure; the superior judges were to hold their places at his will, and to be dependent upon him for their salaries, and other judges were to be removable by the royal governor; the sheriffs were to be appointed and removable also by the governor; the juries were to be selected by the sheriffs; town-meetings were to be prohibited, except for the election of officers or by permission of the royal governor; magistrates, revenue officers, and soldiers charged with capital offences were to be tried in England or Nova Scotia; and the king's troops were to be quartered on the towns. These Regulation Acts were put into force in August. With the enforcement of these rigorous laws the issue was to be tried, "whether the colonists were, or were not, the colonists of Great Britain." But the patriots did not flinch. Boston suffered much, but she stood firm. Salem and Marblehead not only refused to profit by her affliction, but offered the free use of their stores and wharves to her crippled merchants and tradesmen; and help came from all sections, near and far, — from Virginia and South Carolina as generous and as bountiful as from neighboring places. The conflicts at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill came, and the long and trying siege; then the evacuation, and the hurried and humiliating departure of the British forces, June 14, 1776, with the terrified tories in their wake; and the victorious entry into the town of Washington and his little army. The blockade continued for nearly two years, the British ending it by the flight. [See *Siege of Boston.*]

Post (The Boston). A leading morning, general and commercial newspaper, published from the Post Building, an

ornamented iron-front standing on the site of the birthplace of Franklin, — which fact is recognized by the exhibition of a bust of the great Bostonian on the face of the building, just over the entrance-way. The "Post" was founded by Col. Charles G. Greene; and the first number was issued Nov. 9, 1831. It directly succeeded the "American Statesman," which was incorporated in it; and the "Statesman" has since been preserved in the weekly edition of the "Post." The "American Statesman" was started in February, 1821, by True, Weston & Greene, the latter being Nathaniel Greene, a brother of the founder of the "Post;" and its editor, Nathaniel Greene, became postmaster of Boston in 1829, holding the position until 1841, and then again from 1845 to 1849. Charles G. Greene, towards the close of the career of the "Statesman" as a daily paper, was brought into it by his brother. The daily was discontinued May 30, 1829; and the paper thereafter continued in tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly editions until the establishment of the "Post," when, as stated above, it was absorbed therein. Charles G. Greene, previous to his connection with the "Statesman," had published a paper in Taunton, a literary journal in this city, and had been connected with newspapers in Philadelphia and Washington. He gave to the "Post," at the outset, a genial, good-humored, cheerful air, which it has never lost. He took political defeat philosophically, which has ever since been a conspicuous characteristic of the "Post;" and the introduction of the feature of light, airy, witty, original and selected newspaper paragraphs, which has been of late years carried to such excess in many modern newspapers, was due to him, his "All Sorts" column having set the fashion. Mr. Greene won his title of "colonel" as aide to Gov. Morton. After a while, Nathaniel G. Greene, son of Charles G., entered the office, and in time assumed the full charge of details, the father gradually retiring from the more arduous duties of editor. Under the Greenes, with William Beals in charge of the business department, — the firm being Beals, Greene & Co., — the "Post" grew into a valuable property, and a wide popularity. In the winter of 1875 it was purchased by E. D. Winslow, the adventurer, who, in January following, was publicly shown to be a forger, and ran away. By reason of Winslow's manipulations of the stock certificates of the company, the property was nearly wrecked. The rightful ownership of the stock outstanding was ultimately determined by the Supreme Court; and the concern being disposed of to a corporation, was reëstablished. For a while thereafter, Frederick E. Goodrich, who had been a leading editor on the staff of the paper, conducted it as editor-in-chief. Then he was succeeded by George F. Emery, who had become the leading proprietor; and Mr. Emery was in turn succeeded by Robert G. Fitch. During the year 1881 the corporation was again reorganized through new sales of stock, Mr. Emery disposing of his interest, and retiring; Alonzo P. Moore becoming treasurer and manager. In 1885 another reorganization was effected, Mr. Moore retiring from the business management, and Mr. Fitch from the position of chief editor. Mr. Moore was succeeded by W. H. H. Andrews as publisher, and Mr. Fitch by Henry L. Nelson as chief editor. In October, 1885, after these changes, the price of the Post was reduced to two cents a copy (it having been reduced from four to three in the spring of 1882), and new features were added. Subsequently, in May, 1886, substantially the entire capital stock was purchased by parties not hitherto connected with the journal, and on the 17th of that month the paper appeared under entirely new management, with Edwin M. Bacon as editor, and Benjamin Kimball as president of the corporation. Change of shape into the quarto form and various other improvements were effected later in the season. —Among the former assistant editors of the "Post" was the late Richard Frothingham the historian, George C. Hill, and George Makepeace Towle the lecturer. In the early days many of its "heavy" leaders were contributed by David Henshaw, when collector of the port. The "All Sorts" column has always been in able hands. For a long time Benjamin P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) was its editor; and during a later period George F. Babbitt, now of the City Board of Health, made a repu-

tation as its editor. Mr. Shillaber first began his Partingtonian efforts while a compositor on the "Post."

Post-Office and Sub-Treasury. Occupying the square bounded by Devonshire and Milk streets, Post-Office Square, and Water Street. One of the most imposing public edifices in the city, though architecturally subject to more or less criticism, as are many of the public buildings of the present day. It is in the Renaissance style of architecture, and is constructed of Cape Ann granite. The exterior is of large dimensions. The façades rise 100 or more feet above the sidewalks, and the central portion of each reaches a height of 120 feet. The whole structure is a composition of pilasters and columns, and round-arched ornamented windows, proportioned to set off the massive pile of masonry covering an area of nearly 45,000 feet of land. The main entrance is on Post-Office Square, and on either side of this, and surmounting the stately frontage, are two statues, of Vermont marble, 17 feet high. They are the work of Daniel C. French of Concord. The group on the left represents Labor supporting domestic life and sustaining the Fine Arts, while the one on the right represents Science controlling the forces of Electricity and Steam. In the first, Labor, a stalwart figure, is represented with his right arm supported by the horn of the anvil against which he is leaning. Under his arm are the mother and child, and at his left, the Fine Arts, represented by a graceful woman supporting a vase on her knee, with sculptured masks and capitals lying at her feet. In the other group, Science, in the form of a woman, is seated in the middle directing Electricity, a youth with winged feet, as she rests with her left hand on the shoulder of Steam, who is chained to a locomotive wheel. Science rests her foot on a closed volume,—her undiscovered secrets,—and supports on her left arm a horseshoe magnet with a thunderbolt as an armature. The façade of the Devonshire Street front of the building is subdivided into five compartments by a central projection, flanked by two curtains finishing at the corners of Milk and Water streets. The central portion is ornamented with a heraldic figure,—an eagle with outspread wings grasping a shield in its talons. The roof of the building is a solid structure of iron upon iron girders and has circular dormer windows in iron frames.

The Post-Office Department occupies the entire ground floor, the basement, and portions of the second story. By means of a passageway running under the structure from Water Street to Milk, mail wagons communicate with the basement, which is used for the reception of mail matter and the assortment of the more weighty and bulky matter, such as newspapers, periodicals, books, etc. On the Water Street side of the first floor of the newer half of the building are the offices of the Superintendent of City Delivery, the offices for box rents and second-class matter, smoking, washing, and closet rooms. The portion inside the corridor is devoted to the General Delivery Department. On the Milk Street side, at the corner of Post-Office Square, are the spacious quarters of the Money-Order Department. On the ground floor of the Devonshire Street end of the building is the large work-hall, 30 feet high and 216 by 82 feet in floor area, surrounded on three sides by the public corridor. Here are the drop-boxes and the distributing boxes; and here are to be found the Registered Letter Office and the Foreign Mail Department. Above the corridors is a mezzanine flooring or gallery 12 feet wide, that portion towards Devonshire Street opening upon the large work-hall, and that on the side of Water and Milk streets containing the cashier's rooms and the departments connected with the business of the post-office. In the centre of the Post-Office Square end of the building is a light area, about 100 by 50 feet, in which at the level of the second story is a skylight, 44 by 80 feet, which not only lights the central area of the mail room, but is provided with ventilators to carry off foul air.

On the second floor, the offices of the postmaster are on the Water Street side of the extension, and the Special Agent and Naval Pay Office on the Post-Office Square front; and opposite to them, on the other side of the corridor, are the offices of the Railway Mail Service. The pension office is on the Milk Street side. The Internal Revenue Offices occupy the rooms fronting on Water Street and on the corner of Devonshire, in what is

known as the old building (the portion first built), and beyond these along the Devonshire Street side are the Sub-Treasury room and offices connected therewith. The feature of the Sub-Treasury Department is the "Marble Cash Room." This is a showy hall, forming a parallelogram of about 80 feet in length 40 in width, and about 00 in height. Its decoration is in the Grecian style. The tall pilasters, running 13 feet high, are mounted on solid bases, and topped with elaborate worked capitals, all of Sicilian marble; while the wall-slabbing above and below is of dark and light shades of Sienna. The cornices resting on these capitals are of highly enriched frieze, with a double row of brackets, and richly ornamented. A balcony surrounds the four sides of the room, which is accessible from the staircase, hall, and corridor of the third story. The doors and window sashes are of solid mahogany. Connected with the cash room are four fire and burglar proof safes.

The third floor is devoted entirely to the United States courts and connecting offices. On the fourth are the offices of the lighthouse board, lighthouse inspector, special agents of the treasury, and the jury and model rooms. The fifth is used by the Signal Service Department. The building is well lighted by the electric light, the Edison incandescent system. Every provision has been made for the protection of the building against fire. There is a fire pump of great capacity in the basement; and there are six hydrants on the top of the building and 10 through the new section, together with some 4,700 feet of hose. Two hydraulic lifts in the basement, in the new section, are employed for elevating such mail matter as is distributed on the first floor. Two sets of passenger elevators of two each are in the new section on the left and right respectively of the Water and Milk Street corridors, near the entrance, besides four others in the other part of the building.

The total cost of the entire building, including the site, heating, lighting, and elevator plants, was $5,894,295.05. The structure as it stands completed was projected in 1867. The land for the first section, facing on Devonshire Street, was obtained at a cost of $532,039.20, the money for the purchase being appropriated by Congress March 12, 1868. The work of building was begun in the following year. The corner-stone was laid, with much pomp and ceremony, on the 16th of October, 1871, when the structure was nearly finished to the top of the street story; and it was ready for the roof when the Great Fire came. [See *Great Fire.*] It was then damaged to the extent of about $175,000. Two of the pavilions on the Milk and Water Street sides were so defaced and chipped by the intense heat that it was necessary to replace them. This section was completed for occupancy in 1875. In procuring land for the new section, or the extension as it is sometimes called, considerable difficulty was experienced from the beginning until after the Great Fire. This opened the way for more favorable negotiations, and in 1875 and 1876 the purchase of the site was effected. Work on the Water Street side was begun in the fall of 1875, according to the directions of Gridley J. F. Bryant, under whom the first section was constructed. In December of that year operations were suspended, but were taken up again in February, 1876, under the supervision of Mr. Bryant's successor, Alexander R. Esty. He carried it on from time to time as the appropriations by Congress came, until his death, in 1880, when he was succeeded by Thomas Brown, who had been foreman of construction under him and Mr. Bryant. Jan. 15, 1883, Mr. Brown, through sickness, was obliged to give place to Charles Edward Parker, who carried the work to satisfactory completion. The new section was fully occupied by the Post-Office in the middle of August, 1885.

This is the first post-office building in Boston owned by the government. Previous to the Revolution the post-office was for the largest part of the time on that part of Washington Street formerly known as Cornhill, between Water Street and the present Cornhill. During the siege it was removed to Cambridge. After the evacuation it was returned to the east side of Washington Street, near State. Afterwards it was removed to State Street, on the site of the first meeting-house erected in Boston: for a while, after that, it was located in the Old State House building; then in the

Merchants' Exchange building, where the Great Fire of 1872 overtook it; then, for a short time in Faneuil Hall; next, for a longer period, in the Old South Church, which was rearranged for the purpose; and finally in its present quarters. The postmasters have been; Richard Fairbanks, appointed 1639; John Hayward, appointed for the colony, 1677; Edward Randolph, appointed for New England 1685; John Campbell, appointed about 1704 (publisher of the "News-Letter," [see *First Newspaper*]); William Brooker, 1717 (publisher of "Boston Gazette," the second regular paper published in the colonies); Philip Musgrave, 1719 (succeeded Brooker as proprietor of the "Gazette"); Thomas Lewis, about 1726; Henry Marshall, about 1727; John Boydell, about 1732; Ellis Huske, about 1734; James Franklin, 1754; Tuthill Hubbard, 1771; Jonathan Hastings, about 1787; Aaron Hill, 1808; Nathaniel Green, 1820; George W. Gordon, 1841; William Hayden, 1849; George W. Gordon again, 1850; Edwin C. Bailey, 1853; Nahum Capen, 1857; John G. Palfrey, 1861; William L. Burt, 1867; Edward S. Tobey, 1876. Benjamin Franklin and John Foxcroft were the last deputy postmasters for North America appointed by the British Government.

Postal Regulations, Districts, etc. Boston and its environs are divided into 23 postal districts: viz., —

General Post Office.	Mount Auburn.
Station A.	Somerville.
Roxbury.	Dorchester.
Charlestown.	Neponset.
Chelsea.	Mattapan.
East Boston.	Jamaica Plain.
South Boston.	West Roxbury.
Brookline.	Roslindale.
Cambridge.	Brighton.
Cambridgeport.	Allston.
East Cambridge.	Winthrop.
North Cambridge.	Revere.

The General Post-Office district comprises that portion of the city proper lying north of Dover and Berkeley streets (including those streets), and all of the Back Bay territory lying west of the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad from the railroad crossing at Columbus Avenue to West Chester Park, South End. The general carriers' division superintendent's office is located at sections 1 and 2 on the Water Street corridor of the post-office, and is open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays. On Sundays it is open from 9.30 to 10.30 A. M. The following named territory has six daily deliveries by carriers, except Sunday: beginning at the corner of Federal and Beach streets, north of Beach Street to Harrison Avenue, north of Essex and Boylston streets to Tremont, east of Beacon to Somerset, east of Somerset, including Howard Street, Bowdoin Square, Chardon, Merrimac, Causeway, and Wall streets, to the water, taking in all the territory north and east of these boundaries to the water front, excepting a small portion of the North End. All the remainder of the general post-office district has four deliveries daily, except Sunday, by carrier. The immediate delivery system was introduced Oct. 1, 1885. On Sundays, letters intended for delivery by carrier may be called for at sections 1 and 2, between 9.30 and 10.30 A. M. On holidays one or more deliveries are made by carrier. When places of business are not open for the day, by previously notifying the carrier to hold the mail subject to call, it may be obtained at section 1 up to the advertised time of closing the office. The New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Southern, and Eastern mails arriving in the morning, when on time, are delivered by carrier on the first trip, which is completed throughout the "business district" before 9.15 A. M., and through the house district before 10 A. M. The Northern mail due in the morning, when on time, is delivered through the business district by the 10 o'clock, and through the house district by the 11.10 o'clock deliveries. The Western mail, when on time, is delivered on the 11.10 trip. The frequent collections are made from the *red* street letter-boxes. On Sundays, collections are made from all boxes in the general post-office district at 6 and 8 P. M. Letter-boxes located in the city proper (except the "burnt district") and on Main Street Charlestown and Cambridge; Washington Street from Norfolk House; Tremont Street from Roxbury Crossing; Shawmut Avenue from Sawyer Street; and Broadway, South Boston, are collected at midnight, Sundays included. Letters collected from the boxes at 8 P. M. reach the general office in time for the New York evening mail.

Postal Regulations, Districts, etc.

The box division superintendent's office is at sections 3 and 4, Water Street corridor, and is open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., except Sundays; on Sundays it is open from 9 to 10 A. M. Boxes may be rented from $3 to $4 and $5 per quarter, payable quarterly in advance. Letters addressed to box-holders are assorted into the boxes immediately after their receipt at the office. Lock-boxes are accessible day and night, Sundays and holidays included. The stamp office is at section 18, Devonshire Street corridor, and is open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.; also on Post-Office Square corridor, 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. After that hour stamps may be procured from the watchman. On Sundays, open from 8.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. The several letter "drops" are located at sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 Devonshire Street corridor, and sections 48, 49, and 50 Post-Office Square corridor. Packages and papers too large for the "drops" may be handed in to clerks at section 23. The newspaper delivery superintendent's office is at section 61, Water Street corridor, and is open from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. On Sundays, from 9 to 10 A. M. The general delivery is at sections 51, 52, and 53 Post-Office Square corridor, and is open from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M; on Sunday, from 9 to 10 A. M. Persons desiring to call for their mail should have it addressed "to be called for," or "transient," and should apply to this division for it. Persons temporarily in the city, on leaving, should notify the office to what place they desire their mail matter forwarded. The registered letter division is at sections 45, 46, and 47, Post-Office Square corridor, and is open for the reception of letters to be registered, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and for the delivery of them from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. It is not open on Sundays. The mailing division, including foreign branch superintendent's office, is at sections 30 and 32, Milk Street corridor, and is open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; not open on Sundays. All inquiries relating to the arrival and departure of both domestic and foreign mails should be made here. The office of inquiry for missing and dead letters is up one flight, in the gallery over the Milk Street corridor, and is open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All inquiries for missing, misdirected, or held-for-postage letters should be made here.

The money-order office is on the Milk Street side, corner Post-Office Square, and is open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; not open on Sundays. Money-orders may be sent to the following countries in addition to the United States: Great Britian and Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, and Hawaiian Kingdom. The rates of commission or fees charged for the issue of domestic and international money-orders are given below.

For Domestic Orders.

For sums not exceeding $10	8 cents.
Over $10, and not exceeding $15 . .	10 cents.
Over $15, and not exceeding $30 . .	15 cents.
Over $30, and not exceeding $40 . .	20 cents.
Over $40, and not exceeding $50 . .	25 cents.
Over $50, and not exceeding $60 . .	30 cents.
Over $60, and not exceeding $70 .	35 cents.
Over $70, and not exceeding $80 . .	40 cents.
Over $80, and not exceeding $100 . .	45 cents.

For Money-Orders on Switzerland, the German Empire, the Dominion of Canada, or Newfoundland, the Kingdom of Italy, France, or Algeria, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and the Island of Jamaica.

For sums not exceeding $10	15 cents.
Over $10, and not exceeding $20 . .	30 cents.
Over $20, and not exceeding $30 . .	45 cents.
Over $30, and not exceeding $40 . .	60 cents.
Over $40, and not exceeding $50 . .	75 cents.

For Money-Orders on Great Britain and Ireland: England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and adjacent Islands.

For sums not exceeding $10	25 cents.
Over $10, and not exceeding $20 . .	50 cents.
Over $20, and not exceeding $30 . .	70 cents.
Over $30, and not exceeding $40 . .	85 cents.
Over $40, and not exceeding $50	$1

After once paying a money-order, by whomsoever presented, the post-office department will not be liable to any further claim therefor. The public are therefore strictly cautioned: —

To take all means to prevent the loss of a money-order.

Never to send the order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

To be careful, on taking out a money-order, to state correctly the given name as well as the surname of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

A money-order may be issued for any amount from one cent to $100 inclusive. Persons presenting orders for payment, if unknown to the postmaster, must be identified.

The branch offices in the city proper and the suburbs under the direction of the Boston post-office are as follows: —

Station A (money-order office). No. 1569 Washington Street. The territory served by carriers from this station embraces the following: south of Dover Street to Hammond Park and Ball Street (old Roxbury line), and east of Boston and Albany Railroad to the water front. Four daily deliveries by carriers.

Roxbury Station (money-order office). No. 49 Warren Street. The territory served by carriers from this station embraces the following: south of Hammond Park and Ball Street (old Roxbury line), to Dorchester, east of Brookline to Jamaica Plain, including Eggleston Square. Four daily deliveries by carriers.

Chelsea Station (money-order office). No. 268 Broadway. Four daily deliveries by carrier.

Charlestown Station (money-order office). No. 23 Main Street. Four daily deliveries by carrier.

East Boston Station (money-order office). Maverick Square. Four daily deliveries by carrier.

South Boston Station (money-order office). No. 417 Broadway. Four daily deliveries by carriers.

Cambridge Station, including Mount Auburn (money-order office). Harvard Square. Four daily deliveries by carrier.

Cambridgeport Station (money-order office). No. 611 Main Street. Four daily deliveries by carrier.

East Cambridge Station (money-order office). No. 120 Cambridge Street. Four daily deliveries by carrier.

North Cambridge Station. Near Fitchburg Railroad Station, North Avenue. Three daily deliveries by carrier.

Somerville Station (money-order office). No. 10 Bow Street, Union Square. Two daily deliveries by carrier.

Dorchester Station (money-order office). Junction of Dorchester Avenue and Adams Street. Two daily deliveries by carrier.

Mattapan Station. Corner of Oakland and River streets. Two daily deliveries by carrier.

Jamaica Plain Station (money-order office). Green Street, opposite the railway station. Two daily deliveries by carrier.

West Roxbury Station. Centre, opposite Park Street. Two daily deliveries by carrier.

Roslindale Station. Corner of Ashland and Florence streets. Two daily deliveries by carrier.

Brighton Station, including Allston (money-order office). Three daily deliveries by carrier.

Winthrop Station. Winthrop Street. Two daily deliveries by carrier.

Presbyterian Denomination and Churches. The Presbyterians of Boston number seven churches, connected with three different bodies. I. The First United Presbyterian Church, belonging to the United Presbyterian Assembly, was gathered in 1846–47, chiefly through the labors of Rev. Alexander Blaikie, D. D., who was for over 30 years its minister. Its present meeting-house is on the corner of Berkeley and Chandler streets. II. In connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are the following churches: 1. The First Presbyterian Church of Boston, which was organized in 1858, as an Old School Presbyterian church. Its first settled pastor was Rev. David Magill. Its edifice, a commodious structure, is on the corner of Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street. The congregation of this church, though not organized formally, had held meetings uninterruptedly since 1853. 2. The First Presbyterian Church of East Boston. After its existence for some years as an Associate Reformed Presbyterian church it came into connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Old School branch, in 1858, under the pastorate of Rev. H. H. Johnston. It is situated in Meridian Street, near London Street. 3. The Fourth Street Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1870, with L. H. Angier as its first pastor. It is situated on Fourth Street, near G Street, South Boston. 4. The Springfield Street Presbyterian Church which was organized in 1882, as the result of the successful labors of Rev. Peter M. McDonald, who was in the winter of 1882–83 its stated supply. The congregation worship in a hired building on Springfield Street, between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street. III. Connected with the Reformed Presbyterian Church are the following: 1. The First Reformed Presbyterian Church, organized in 1854, its building on the corner of Ferdinand and Isabella streets; and 2. The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, organized in 1871, its first pastor, Rev. David McFall, installed in 1873. The church-building is on Chambers Street. [See *Appendix B.*]

Prescott House. See *Old Landmarks.*

Prescott Square. On Trenton, Eagle, and Prescott streets, East Boston. A pleasant little park, containing 12,284 square feet, and (like other parks and

squares in East Boston) inclosed by an iron fence. [See *Parks and Squares.*]

Prescott Statue. The statue of Col. William Prescott, standing in the main path of the grounds in front of the Bunker Hill Monument, is supposed to be on the spot where the hero stood while encouraging his men, at the opening of the battle of Bunker Hill. It is of bronze, cast in Rome; and its sculptor was W. W. Story. It is 9 feet in height, and stands upon a nearly rectangular pedestal of polished Jonesborough granite, 7 feet high, and 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 10 inches at the base, which itself rests upon a base of Quincy granite. The pose of the figure is spirited and dramatic. It is intended to represent the leader at the moment that he has uttered the memorable words, "Don't fire until I tell you; don't fire *until you see the whites of their eyes!*" The right leg advances, the right hand grasps nervously an unsheathed sword, the left hand is thrown back in a repressing movement, the eyes gaze eagerly forward, and the whole body seems vibrant with emotion. It is known that the night preceding the battle was very hot, and that Prescott, who worked at the digging as hard as his men, threw off the outside uniform coat, and put on a loose seersucker coat, and a broad-brimmed farmer's hat. So the hero is represented in this easy costume, which is admirably adapted for artistic treatment, while his more cumbrous regimentals are seen lying in a heap at his feet. The broad-brimmed hat gives an effective sombrero shadow to the face; while the loose coat, the skirts of which almost sweep the ground, has all the advantage of a mantle or cloak in furnishing the effect of drapery so much desired by sculptors to give grace and ease to their creations. Upon the front panel of the pedestal is the following inscription in raised letters: —

COLONEL
WILLIAM PRESCOTT
JUNE 17, 1775.

The remaining panels are blank. The statue was raised by the Bunker Hill Monument Association; and was unveiled June 17, 1881, with fitting ceremonies, a noteworthy feature being an oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. Arthur Dexter, in his chapter on "The Fine Arts in Boston," in the "Memorial History," speaks of this statue as one of "great dramatic power."

Press Club (The Boston). No. 61 Court Street. Organized March, 1866. A club of journalists and others connected with the newspaper business "for the promotion of social intercourse and friendly feeling among its members, and the advancement of the interests of journalism." It has three classes of members, — active, associate, and honorary. To the first class, proprietors (or officers where the proprietorship of a newspaper is vested in a stock company), publishers, managers, editors, and reporters of the daily and weekly press of Boston, and resident correspondents of daily or weekly newspapers published elsewhere, are eligible; to the second class, those who have been connected with the Boston press for at least one year in any of the capacities necessary for eligibility to active membership, and persons actively engaged in literary occupations in the city, are eligible; and honorary members are elected by a nine tenths vote of the active members present at a regular meeting. Associate members are entitled to all the privileges of active members, except those of voting and holding office. Honorary members have no voice in the government of the club, and they are not subject to dues or assessments. Candidates for membership are voted upon by secret ballots. An affirmative vote of two thirds of the active members present when a ballot is taken is necessary to elect an active member; and one of nine tenths of the active members present to elect an associate member. A committee of the executive committee on membership canvasses the names of all candidates for membership, and reports to the club before ballot is taken. The admission fee is $5, and assessments $1 a month, or $10 a year. The officers consist of a president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee composed of these named officers, *ex officiis*, and six active members. The president of the club is chairman, and the secretary, secretary of the executive committee. The annual election of officers takes place on the third Tuesday in March. The rooms of the club are pleasantly arranged, and are provided with all

the comforts of a well-equipped institution of its class. [See *Appendix C.*] — A press club preceding this was the Athenian, organized in 1876, established first in rooms on Beacon Street, a few doors from Tremont, and then in a house of its own on Tremont Place. This flourished for a few years; but in course of time the interest in it waned; removal was made to smaller quarters, on Tremont Street, at No. 168; and finally, in 1881, it died. In its organization were members of the dramatic and musical profession, as well as journalists; but the theory at the start was that journalists should control it. — A dining press club, which meets but once a year, has been established for a long time. It is composed of journalists of all grades connected with the several newspapers of the city. Its organization is very simple. There are but two officers, — a president and secretary, and these serve but a single term. At the annual dinner the retiring president and secretary name the two officers for the succeeding year. All the arrangements for the dinner are made by these two officers. Each member attending pays his proportion of the expenses of the feast when he purchases his ticket, the cost of the entire entertainment of members and guests being ascertained beforehand, and the price of the tickets being fixed accordingly. These dinners come on the evening of the Saturday following the annual State election in November. They are generally well attended, and there are always a number of guests of more or less distinction. The toasts and speeches are always bright, and frequently witty. The club at first met twice a year, — on the Saturday closing Anniversary week in May, as well as that following election.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (The Massachusetts Society for the). No. 19 Milk Street. Organized March 31, 1868; incorporated May 14 same year. It is probably safe to say, that the first statute against cruelty to animals ever adopted in the world was enacted by the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony, in 1641, as follows: "It is ordered by this court, that no man shall exercise any tyranny or cruelty towards any brute creatures which are usually kept for the use of man." In the year 1837 Rev. Dr. Lowell of the West Church preached a sermon on cruelty to animals; and in 1847 Dr. J. C. Warren delivered an address before the Legislative Agricultural Society, in which he denounced cruelty to horses, and pleaded for better treatment of them. In the same year John H. Dexter of Boston published a most earnest and effective pamphlet, entitled "A Plea for the Horse." The credit of having formed the existing society is due to Mrs. William Appleton of Boston, a daughter of Dr. John C. Warren above mentioned. In the spring of 1867 Mrs. Appleton, who had long entertained the desire to establish such a society in her native city, called upon Henry Bergh in New York, and asked his advice as to the proper steps to be taken. He encouraged her in every way; and the result was that on her return to Boston, with the coöperation of her brother-in-law, Charles Lyman, who was the first subscriber to her petition, Gov. John A. Andrew, Harvey Jewell, and many others at that time prominent in the various walks of life, she was enabled to put her benevolent plans into practical shape. It was about this time that Mrs. Appleton saw in the "Boston Daily Advertiser" a communication signed "George T. Angell," which stated that the mare "Empress" had been driven to death on a match with another horse, which also died later from the effects, between Brighton and Worcester; and expressed his desire to form a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, if any one would aid him. Mrs. Appleton at once called upon Mr. Angell at his office, where she met Mr. George Noyes and Mr. William G. Weld; and the result was, that they soon succeeded in having a bill passed by the Legislature, and signed by Gov. A. H. Bullock, by which the Massachusetts society was duly incorporated. In this they were much aided by Chief Justice Bigelow, William Gray, Samuel G. Howe, Russell Sturgis, Jr., and others. George T. Angell was elected president of the society, which position he has held ever since, filling his difficult trust with marked fidelity, ability, energy, and tact. Amos A. Lawrence was the first treasurer, and Russell Sturgis, Jr., acted as secretary until Cephas Brigham was regularly appointed to that

position. J. W. Denny was the first agent of the society. The original plan of the society was to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws, and to carry humane education as far as possible throughout the State, the country, and the world. On its first board of directors were some of the most eminent men of the State. The city government furnished it 17 policemen for three weeks to canvass the city for funds; and it started with about 1,000 members and patrons, and a fund of about $13,000. It published almost immediately the first paper of its kind in the world, "Our Dumb Animals," and printed 200,000 copies of the first number. Largely from the example and influence of this society have come the starting of similar journals in this country and England, and the founding of many new societies in this country, also of the Ladies' Humane Educational Committee of England, of which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is president. The plans of having prosecuting agents in each town, and of giving prizes in schools for best compositions on this subject, were the outgrowth of the Massachusetts society. Several of its publications have been translated into foreign languages. It has, in addition to its Boston force, 500 prosecuting agents through the State, who report quarterly; has received 38 legacies thus far, and has a reserved fund in the hands of its trustees of about $40,000. Its branch organizations number 5,123 "Bands of Mercy" with a membership of now upwards of 320,000. There is probably but one society of its kind in the world of greater power and influence; namely, the Royal Society of England, which was the first in the world to be established. The society is a member of the International Union of the Societies for the Protection of Animals, as established by the International Congress held at Paris in 1878, of which the emblem is a "gold star on an azure field." Of this device, the star was suggested to the congress by Nathan Appleton, the delegate of the Massachusetts society, while the Marquis de Ginestous of the Paris society added the colors. Besides the monthly meetings of the directors, much efficient work is accomplished by the different committees, of which there are five: 1, the finance committee; 2, on legislation, transportation, and slaughtering; 3, on officers and prosecutions; 4, on humane education, publications, and prizes; 5, on a home and shelter for dogs and other animals in Boston. The rates of membership are as follows: active life, $100; associate life, $50; active annual, $10; associate annual, $5; children's $1; branch, $1. All members receive "Our Dumb Animals" free, and all publications of the society. [See *Appendix A.*]

Prevention of Cruelty to Children (The Massachusetts Society for the). No. 1 Pemberton Square. Incorporated April, 1878, "for the purpose of awakening interest in the abuses to which children are exposed by the intemperance, cruelty, or cupidity of parents and guardians, and to help the enforcement of existing laws on the subject, procure needed legislation," and perform kindred work. Earlier movements in the State, with headquarters in Boston, for the prevention of cruelty to children, began in 1877 and 1878, and were represented by two organizations, the Children's Protective Society and the present organization. In the spring of 1880 these were consolidated under the present title, and a general agent appointed. In the summer following plans were formed to procure funds for the advancement of the work of the organization, and in December a fair was held in Horticultural Hall for its benefit, from which the sum of $15,000 was realized. Subsequently bequests were received, and generous subscriptions considerably increased the funds. The society is not limited to checking actual cases of abuse and neglect. One of its aims is to relieve children through the reformation of the parents. Many cases occur where the proof of neglect is not sufficient to enable it to take the children. In such cases, with persuasion and warning, the parents are put on probation. One of the excellent works done by the society has been to obtain the passage of a criminal law punishing parents for unreasonably neglecting to support their minor children. The "neglect law" permits parents to recover their children from the care of the society when they can show that they maintain a suitable home and are of good character. The society has several prosecuting agents

in the city and different sections of the State, its work covering the entire State; and maintains a home at No. 94 Chestnut Street under the charge of a committee of ladies. It is designed as a temporary asylum for children found abandoned from any cause, for whom immediate shelter must be furnished; also for those committed to the care of the society or who are awaiting the action of the courts. The home is under the direction of a matron, and children, both girls and boys, while inmates are required to help in the house-work each day and attend school. The Pemberton Square office has become a sort of depot for information for all matters where the rights of children are concerned, even though there is no cruelty or neglect. In 1884 the society published a manual containing all the laws bearing upon the interests of children, with methods of procedure, and the addresses of the various institutions which care for children. These have been distributed to members and local agents of the society, to magistrates, to institutions and societies, and to other parties interested. The first president of the society was the late Robert E. Apthorp, one of the foremost of citizens in many good causes, and one of the most benevolent. He was succeeded by Charles D. Head. Frank B. Fay has been the general agent and secretary from the time of the formation of the society. It has a large board of vice-presidents and directors, including some of the most prominent men and women of the city. [See *Appendix A.*]

Prince School. See *Public School Buildings.*

Prince Society (The). Organized May 25, 1858; incorporated March 18, 1874. An association "for the purpose of preserving and extending the knowledge of American history, by editing and printing such manuscripts, rare tracts, and volumes as are mostly confined in their use to historical students and public libraries." The editorial work is gratuitous, and the members of the society mutually bear the expense of its publications, each being entitled to one volume of every publication issued. The volumes are not sold outside the limits of the society. Its affairs are managed by a Council composed of its officers, — president, four vice-presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, and treasurer. The officers are chosen annually at a general meeting held in Boston on the 25th day of May, the anniversary of the birth of Rev. Thomas Prince, in honor of whom the society is named. Mr. Prince was a distinguished antiquary and historian, some time minister of the Old South Church [see *Old South Church*], whose rare collection of books, pamphlets, and maps relating to the history of New England, begun in 1703, which he called the "New England Library," was among the first libraries to which the public had access. This library was bequeathed by him to the deacons of the Old South Church, in 1758, and is now in the Boston Public Library. [See *Public Library, The Boston.*] The society has a large and distinguished membership, and leading libraries, not alone in our own country, but in England and the Continent, are connected with it. The publications already issued are numerous and valuable. Among them are "Wood's New England Prospect," giving a picture of life in Boston in 1634; "The Andros Tracts," a collection of pamphlets and official papers issued during the period between the overthrow of the Andros government and the establishment of the second charter of Massachusetts, with a memoir of Sir Edmund Andros; "The Hutchinson Papers," a collection of original papers relative to the history of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, reprinted from the edition of 1769; "John Dunton's Letters from New England," written in 1686, in which are described his voyages and travels and the characters of his friends and acquaintances, published from the original manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; "Sir William Alexander and American Colonization," giving a complete history of the efforts of this Scotch nobleman in planting colonies in this country, especially in Nova Scotia and on Long Island, from 1621 to 1641; the discourse of John Wheelwright, delivered in Boston Jan. 16, 1636, for which he was banished from Massachusetts, and his "Mercurius Americanus," a defence of himself against his persecutors, printed in England in 1645; "The Voyages of the Northmen to America," containing a translation of the Icelandic Sagas, from which is de-

rived all our authentic information in regard to the visits of the Scandinavians to this country in the last part of the tenth and the first part of the eleventh centuries; "The Voyages of Samuel De Champlain," including the voyage of 1603 and all contained in the edition of 1613, and in that of 1619; "New England Canaan or New Canaan," "written by Thomas Morton of Cliffords Inne, Gent, upon ten Years Knowledge and Experiment of the Country, 1632;" and "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Colony in America." It is the purpose of the Council "to issue no work which may not be referred to as an historical authority on the subject of which it treats." All its publications are admirably printed on fine paper and substantially bound. It is the custom to issue one volume a year. [See *Appendix A.*]

Private Schools. According to the school census of 1885, of the 72,004 children attending school in the city, 7,250 attended private schools. The private schools of the city number about 100, and, as a rule, are maintained at a high standard, and well conducted. Among the largest and best known of these schools is Chauncy Hall, which occupies its own building in the Back Bay district, on Boylston Street, near the corner of Dartmouth. It was established as long ago as 1828, and has graduated a great number of boys, many of whom have made their record at Harvard and other colleges, and have won prominent positions in business and professional life in after years. Among its graduates were Rev. Rufus Ellis (the first to go to college from Chauncy Hall, in 1834), long pastor of the First Church [see this]; James Jackson Jarves, Henry T. Tuckerman, Francis Parkman, John Weiss, Dr. Calvin Ellis, and Horatio Hale. Of late years the school has enlarged its scope, admitting girls as well as boys, and extending the curriculum; and it has made its greatest increase since 1878. The curriculum of studies provides for more than 400 recitations, and there are 31 teachers. Classes are not permitted to become larger, in any branch, than one person can advantageously teach. When a class becomes thus unwieldy, it is divided, and another teacher is employed to conduct it; thus two recitations of the same grade may occur on the same day. A useful and probably novel feature of this school is the assignment of a teacher to remain in the school-house during the afternoon, to give, to such pupils as choose to be present, assistance in their studies by answering inquiries and making explanations concerning the lessons, for which the school-hours afford no time. The school is a thorough one; carrying children from the kindergarten and the primary departments, through the various courses, to preparation for college, boys and girls alike, for the Institute of Technology and business. Its annual exhibitions, which have been a pleasant feature for over 50 years, are held in Music Hall. Chauncy Hall was founded by Gideon F. Thayer. For many years Thomas Cushing was principal; and William H. Ladd, who succeeded him, has long been associated with the school. In 1884 M. Grant Daniell became associated with Mr. Ladd in the conduct of the school, and the two continue to direct it as principals. The school-building, an architecturally fine structure, in the construction of which thorough ventilation as well as convenience of pupils and teachers was considered, is the property of an association of graduates known as the Chauncy Hall School Corporation. Military drill is practised in the school, and there is an excellent gymnasium connected with it. The present site was occupied in 1878. The school was formerly on Essex Street, and before that, for forty years, in Chauncy Place. — One of the newest of the private schools is the Berkeley, in the Christian Association building, corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets. It admits pupils of both sexes for all the courses of study ordinarily pursued in preparation for college, for the Institute of Technology, for business, and for general school culture. There are spacious study-rooms for each sex, several commodious recitation-rooms, and large lecture and exhibition halls; and the pupils have the use of the splendidly equipped gymnasium of the Christian Association. [See *Gymnasiums*, and *Young Men's Christian Association.*] The principals are James B. Taylor, Edwin De Meritte, and Walter C. Hagar, and there is a large corps of instructors. The school was first opened in September, 1884. —

Prominent schools for boys, where they are prepared for college, are those of John P. Hopkinson, No. 20 Boylston Place; G. W. C. Noble, No. 174 Tremont Street; and La Roy Collins, No. 23 Temple Place. Private finishing schools for girls in their teens abound in the city. Many of these schools limit the number of pupils to 50, and even less; while the maximum with this class of schools does not exceed 100. This limitation of numbers is generally due to the desire of many parents to have their children receive the direct and individual attention of the teachers, which they think cannot so well or so satisfactorily be secured by the large-class system, and in larger schools. At these schools modern languages are taught, and various accomplishments, besides the branches which are classed under the general term of a finished English education. They are situated in the old and the new West End, and in the best parts of the South End. Among the oldest of these schools is Rev. George Gannett's, No. 60 Chester Square, South End; and Miss Catherine I. Ireland's, Louisburg Square, West End. Others are Miss E. P. Hubbard's, No. 81 Boylston Street; Miss Wesselhoeft's, No. 9 Newbury Street; Miss A. H. Johnson's, No. 18 Newbury Street; the Misses Hilliard's, No. 116 Mount Vernon Street; Miss H. A. Adam, No. 98 Chestnut Street; and St. Margaret's School. [See *Sisterhood of St. Margaret.*] The schools of the Sisters of Notre Dame, in the Roxbury District, Washington Street, and of the Sacred Heart, No. 5 Chester Square, represent for the Roman Catholic population, pay-schools conducted on a similar basis as respects the course of study and the ratio of pupils to teachers. Of private dancing schools and academies there is a large number in the city, at some of which deportment and calisthenics are also taught. Of special schools there is the Berlitz School of Languages, No. 154 Tremont Street; the Sauveur School of Languages, No. 18 Pemberton Square; the School of Expression, Freeman Place, for the training of teachers of elocution, public speakers, and actors; and a large number of private teachers, and teachers of select classes; several commercial colleges; and schools of elocution, and of drawing and painting.

Produce Exchange (The Boston). See *Chamber of Commerce.*

Promotion of the Fine Arts (Association for the). Organized March 1, 1886. An organization of artists and patrons of the fine arts, whose object is "to give encouragement to artists and to direct public taste to what is meritorious in their work." This object, according to the constitution of the association, is to be secured by the purchase of works of fine art, and the holding of exhibitions of the works which come into its possession. The selection of works to be purchased is made by a jury of five persons, all artists. It is their duty to examine exhibitions of the work of American artists in Boston, and to observe as far as possible the work of Boston artists in their studios; and they are authorized to purchase from these exhibitions, or from the artists direct, such works as in their judgment — a majority determining — are sufficiently meritorious, provided there is sufficient money in the treasury to pay for them. The jury cannot, however, purchase works produced by any of their number. The executive committee, consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and members of the jury, hold the legal title to all the property and moneys of the association in trust for the members. The disposition of the works purchased is determined by a vote of a majority of the members of the association present and voting at any duly called meeting. The conditions of membership are a payment of $10 annually and signing the constitution.

Protestant Episcopal Churches. See *Episcopal Church.*

Providence Station and Railway. See *Boston and Providence Station and Railroad.*

Provident Association. See *Boston Provident Association.*

Provident Woodyard. Office, Broadway Extension Bridge, South Boston. Established 1874. One of the most practical of helps to the poor. Temporary work is given to men here, who are paid 10 cents an hour; the means for payment being obtained from the sales of the wood to the public. The enterprise is self-supporting. It is under the direction and control of the Boston Provident Association, Room No. 32 Charity

Building, Chardon Street. [See *Boston Provident Association.*]

Province House. See *Old Landmarks.*

Psychical Research. See *American Society for Psychical Research.*

Public Buildings. The principal buildings owned by the city are the City Hall, on School Street, occupying 25,915 feet of land; the Public Library building, Boylston Street, occupying 23,415 feet of land; City Hospital, Harrison Avenue, consisting of ten buildings, and occupying 292,633 feet of land; Faneuil Hall, and market under it, 8,460 feet; Faneuil Hall Market House (or Quincy Market House), with the hall over the same, 27,400 feet; Old State House, State Street, 4,511 feet; Central Charity Bureau and Temporary Home, Chardon Street, three buildings, 19,062 feet; Wayfarer's Lodge, Hawkins Street, 9,625; Court House, Court Square, 15,175; Registry of Deeds and Probate Office, Court Square, 2,423; Jail, Charles Street, 135,900; Municipal Court House, Roxbury Street, Roxbury District, 14,390; Municipal Court, Old Lyman School-house, Meridian Street, East Boston, 13,616; old Town Hall, Washington Street, Dorchester District, 17,000; old Town Hall, Washington Street, Brighton District, 13,431; old City Hall, Charlestown District, 8,246; Curtis Hall, South Street, West Roxbury District, 49,007; Holton Library building, Rockland Street, Brighton District; Westerly Hall, Centre Street, West Roxbury District, 5,644; and Wilson Hotel estate, Washington Street, Brighton District. In the old Town Hall of the Brighton District are now the Municipal Court and ward-room; in the old City Hall, Charlestown District, is the branch of the Public Library, the Municipal Court, and police station house No. 15. In the Westerly Hall, West Roxbury District, is a primary school; and the Wilson Hotel estate, Brighton District, is partly used by the health and paving departments of the city. The city also owns school-houses, occupying (1885–86) 3,192,922 square feet of land, the houses and lands valued at about $8,840,000. It also owns its several police station houses; and its fire-engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder houses; bath-houses; stables under the charge of the health department; and other property. [See *Baths, The Public; Fire-Service; Health of the City; Police Service; and Public School Buildings;* also titles of the principal buildings enumerated above, for description and further information.] The real and personal property of the city was valued in 1885–86 at $41,998,408.

Public Garden (The). Inclosed by Charles, Beacon, Arlington, and Boylston streets. The spot where the garden stands was long called the Round Marsh, or the "marsh at the bottom of the Common," and originally was part of the Common. After a great fire, in 1794, in Pearl and Atkinson (now Congress) streets, in which certain ropewalks were burned, the town, in a sudden access of generosity unusual in a corporation, gave these flats to the owners of the burned ropewalks, on which to erect new buildings. This gift, however, was not altogether from motives of generosity, but to prevent the erection of the new buildings in a district which such structures endangered. In 1819 the new ropewalks here built were in turn burned; and then their proprietors decided not to rebuild, but to cut up the territory into building lots, and sell it for business and dwelling purposes. Its value had been greatly enhanced by the opening of Charles Street, in 1804; and it was to be further improved by the Mill-dam project then under way, by which the marshes and flats would be converted into dry lands. It commanded a beautiful view of the Charles and its shores beyond; and the reclaiming of the Back Bay, with the extensive building of the present day beyond these "marshes at the bottom of the Common," was not then thought of. Many citizens strongly objected to the ropemakers' scheme, and in 1824, the first year of the elder Quincy's administration as mayor, the estate, which 30 years before had been given away, was regained by the city by the payment of $55,000. Then a new danger threatened. The title having passed to the city a proposition to sell it for building purposes was again agitated, this time in the city council. The question was at length referred to the people, and in December of the same year, happily, the citizens by a decisive vote refused to give the city council authority to sell. Still

the agitation for building on this territory continued for several years, with more or less fervor. At one time it was proposed that the city buildings be established here, and it was planned that the city hall should be placed on Arlington Street. [See *City Hall.*] At length, in 1859, the question was settled finally by Act of the Legislature and vote of the city, when the premises were dedicated forever to the use of the people as a Public Garden, were inclosed within the present boundaries, and plans made for their improvement. The idea of making a public garden here was, however, conceived years before. In 1837 Horace Gray and others petitioned for the use of the land for such a purpose, and it was granted conditionally. In 1839 these gentlemen were incorporated as the "Proprietors of the Botanic Garden in Boston," and a conservatory for plants and birds was fitted up, which flourished for some time until its destruction by fire.

The garden contains over 24 acres, in form varying but little from a parallelogram. In 1862 the present iron fence was built, and the inclosure graded, filled, and laid out definitely as a garden, which, since that date, has from year to year become more and more attractive and beautiful. Fountains have been erected, and numerous statues put up; a fine artificial pond, fed from the overflow of the Frog Pond on the Common has been excavated, on which in summer time are gayly canopied pleasure boats. An iron bridge, with granite piers constructed in 1867, spans the pond, connecting the main path leading from the Charles Street entrance to that opposite Commonwealth Avenue, on Arlington Street. By this means the Common and Public Garden are practically united, and, by way of the park-like centre of Commonwealth Avenue, will ultimately be united with the new Back Bay and the proposed system of suburban parks. [See *Public Parks System.*] The chief of the works of art in the garden is Ball's noble equestrian statue of Washington; others are statues of Edward Everett and Charles Sumner, the monument in commemoration of the discovery of "Anæsthesia," and the dainty statue of Venus. [All of these are referred to in the paragraph on *Statues*, and under their names in separate paragraphs.] Of late years liberal appropriations annually have been made by the city government for the care and maintenance of this garden, which, with its beautifully planted beds, laid out with rare taste, and presenting glowing masses of richly colored flowers, fine clumps of shrubbery, and groups of trees which have grown rapidly and now offer refreshing shade in nearly all parts of the inclosure, compares most favorably with the gardens of other modern cities. Abundant seats are placed in the pleasantest parts of the garden, and it is a favorite resort of the people. Charles Street divides the garden from the Common, entirely different in its character, with its long malls of venerable elms, maples, and lindens, and its grassy lawns into which no flower-beds intrude; and together they make a most beautiful park. [See *Common.*] Once at the very water's edge, quite on one side of the city, it is now in the midst of its busiest life.

Public Institutions. The board of directors for public institutions, office No. 30 Pemberton Square, has charge of the following property of the city: Deer Island, on which are the large brick building known as the House of Industry, a wooden house occupied as a house of reformation for girls, a brick school-house for truant boys, and a hospital for pauper women and nursery, besides a farmhouse, brick workshop, receiving house, laundry, bakery, engineer's house, barns, outbuildings, etc.; Rainsford Island, purchased from the State in 1871 at a cost of $40,000, and the buildings thereon for adult male paupers; the House of Correction and Lunatic Asylum, at South Boston, with the House of Correction workshop; the brick Almshouse, Alford Street, Charlestown District, near the Everett line, a short distance from the Malden bridge; the Almshouse on Austin Farm, West Roxbury District; the Marcella Street Home, for pauper boys and girls, and neglected children of both sexes, who are kept in separate buildings; and the steamboat J. Putnam Bradlee, which is used for conveying prisoners, passengers, provisions, etc., to and from the city to the Deer and Rainsford Island institutions. [See *Almshouses, Deer Island, Lunatic Asylum, Marcella Street Home,* and *Rainsford Island.*]

The board of directors for public institutions consists of 12 members, one half of whom are appointed annually by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the aldermen.

Public Latin School. See *Latin School.*

Public Latin School for Girls. See *Latin School for Girls.*

Public Library (The Boston). Boylston Street, near Tremont Street. This great library, with its eight branches, is one of the most important and practical of the institutions of Boston. In 1880 numbering over 400,000 volumes, and 115,000 unbound pamphlets, its growth has been remarkably rapid. Between the years 1841 and 1851, various attempts at establishing a free public library in Boston were made. Sums of money were offered conditionally, and an attempt was at one time made to avail of the existing library of the Boston Athenæum. After a while, a few books were given for a free library; others had been acquired by exchange with the city of Paris through Alexander Vattemaire; and Edward Everett gave his large collection of United States public documents for this purpose. In one way or another, in these few years, 2,000 volumes were collected; and in 1852 the movement had so far developed that a librarian was appointed, and a real interest began to be manifested in the undertaking. During this year, 1852, the board of trustees was organized, under an act of incorporation which had been obtained four years before. Fortunate it was that this first board was composed of men of broad and large views and of practical good sense. Edward Everett was the first president of the board; and to him, and to the late George Ticknor, his successor, the city is mainly indebted for the plan adopted, and the successful organization of the enterprise. The project laid down in the first report of the trustees attracted the attention of Joshua Bates, of the great banking house of Baring Brothers of London, himself Boston born; and he was moved to give towards it $50,000. Others gave money or books, or both; so that in a year the library had collected not far from 10,000 volumes. In 1854 the library, with a reading-room, was opened in Mason Street. In 1858 the present library building was completed, at a cost of $365,000; and the library, then numbering 70,000 volumes, was in part opened for the use of the public. From that date the collection has increased at an unprecedented rate; whole libraries have been given to it, while bequests and gifts of money and books, added to the purchases which are made from the annual appropriations granted by the city, have made frequent accessions to its shelves. Among the libraries which have been acquired are those of the eminent mathematician Nathaniel Bowditch, of 2,542 volumes, which was given by his children; Theodore Parker's rare and valuable collection of 16,000 volumes, received under his will; George Ticknor's Spanish and Portuguese library, which he had gathered during his life for the purpose of writing the "History of Spanish Literature," in all about 4,000 volumes, which was received under his will; also 3,000 other volumes from Mr. Ticknor's library, given before his death; the library of Rev. Thomas Prince, numbering 1,970 volumes, of rare and curious New England history and theology, which had been bequeathed by him in 1758 to the deacons of the Old South Church, and now placed on deposit here; and the Barton Library, very complete in Shakespeare literature, and widely recognized as such by Shakespearean scholars, which contains 12,000 volumes, and was purchased in New York and added to the collection in 1873. These libraries are kept by themselves, but all are accessible to the public. Their value is being constantly enhanced by new additions. Among the gifts of money to the institution, Abbott Lawrence bequeathed $10,000 to it, Mary P. Townsend gave $4,000, Jonathan Phillips $30,000, Charlotte Harris $10,000, Henry L. Pierce $5,000, Samuel A. Green $2,000, Arthur Scholfield $30,000, and George Ticknor $4,000; and Joshua Bates supplemented his first gift of $50,000 with $50,000 worth of books. — The library building is of brick, and sandstone trimmings, with two lofty stories and basement; and it measures in the main 82 by 123 feet. On the first floor are an entrance-hall, distribution-room, lower library-hall, and two large reading-rooms. On the second floor is Bates Hall, named in honor of Joshua Bates.

Here most of the books are stored in 60 alcoves and six galleries. It is the main hall of the building, and is to a great extent a library-room for consultation and reference. In the periodical reading-room, on the lower floor, all the leading periodicals of this country and Europe are kept on file, and are accessible to every one. The lower library hall contains books largely of fiction, juvenile, and the more popular books, having an immense daily circulation. Still below, in the basement, is the bindery, where the books of the library are bound and repaired upon the premises. The use of the library for consultation is free to all comers; while the privilege of taking books for home use is restricted to the "inhabitants of Boston above the age of 14." No pecuniary guarantee or deposit is required: the simple subscription to an agreement to obey the prescribed rules, with the reference to some one citizen, is the only formality necessary to obtain the privilege, which is granted after the inquiry has been made to the satisfaction of the agents of the library, as to the genuineness of the reference and the honesty of the applicant. By successive annexations to the territory of the city, the libraries of the several cities and towns annexed have become branches of the Public Library, and are carried on as such: other branches have been added, as required, in different sections of the city. These are now eight in number, and are in daily connection with the central library, — as the main library is called, which is also equally open to those making use of the branches. The library has been fortunate in having for its librarians a succession of accomplished and competent men. But to none has it been more indebted for the extension of its usefulness, its development, and the high rank which it has attained among the libraries of the country, than to its late superintendent, Mr. Justin Winsor, whose energy, intelligence, and practical sense were devoted for ten years to this great institution. His rare abilities, though lost to the city, have found a more congenial sphere as librarian of the University at Cambridge. The first librarian, appointed in May, 1852, was Edward Capen; C. C. Jewett succeeded him as superintendent; on the death of the latter, in 1868, Justin Winsor was appointed; Mr. Winsor resigning in 1877, Dr. Samuel A. Green, librarian of the Historical Society (mayor during 1882), acted temporarily as superintendent; and in August, 1878, Mellen Chamberlain, formerly judge of the municipal court, was elected. The title of the head of the library is now librarian, instead of superintendent, the latter term being dropped in the Act of 1878, incorporating the "Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library." The corporation, as at present constituted, consists of five (formerly seven) trustees, one of whom is appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the aldermen, annually, in April, for the term of five years from the first Monday of May. Under the act of incorporation, the trustees are authorized to receive and hold real and personal estate which may be given, bequeathed, or devised, to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000. By the incorporation of the trustees, the institution was made partially independent, and the interference of the city council with its administration was rendered less easy. The executive force of the library consists of about 150 persons, organized as a central staff under the chief librarian; and, also subordinate to him, eight branch staffs with their librarians. More than two thirds of the persons employed are women. Quarterly bulletins, showing the most important accessions to the library, and other partial catalogues, or "class-lists," are issued, such as History and Biography, Fiction, Prince Library, etc., also branch catalogues; but no complete single catalogue in book form is issued: there is, instead, a card catalogue, with subjects and authors alphabetically arranged, in drawers, open to the public; there is, besides, an official card catalogue. The library publishes for its readers a valuable little hand-book, called "Index to Notes about Books." About 1,300,000 issues a year are now recorded. Only one book lost out of every 10,000 delivered is the average, which is considered a remarkably low one. All departments of the library are open every secular day, except legal holidays; and the reading-room for periodicals is open every day in the week, including Sundays. The several branches are as follows: —

East Boston Branch, in the old Lyman School-

house, on Meridian Street. This comprises the library begun by the East Boston Library Association in 1852, and in 1860 merged in the Sumner Library; to which additions have been made from the central library. This branch was opened to the public in 1870, and dedicated March 22, 1871. It contains from 11,000 to 12,000 volumes.

South Boston Branch, in the Savings Bank Building, on the corner of Broadway and E Street. The nucleus of this branch was the library of the Mattapan Literary Association, of about 1,500 volumes. To these have been added books either bought or withdrawn from the central library. This branch was opened May 1, 1872. It contains about 13,000 volumes.

Roxbury Branch. Corner of Millmont Street and Lambert Avenue. This is the result of a union with the Fellowes Athenæum. Under the will of Caleb Fellowes, Rev. George Putnam, D. D., Supply C. Thwing, and William Whiting, and associates were, by an act of incorporation, vested with a trust, the purpose of which was to establish a library, and erect a building for it, "within half a mile of the meeting-house of the First Religious Society of Roxbury, on Eliot Square." Subsequently the mayor, authorized by the city council, signed an indenture with the trustees of the Fellowes Athenæum, by which that institution and the branch library were united. The agreement in effect gives the citizens of Roxbury a library the same in kind with the Bates Hall collection, though on a smaller scale, to be increased by the Fellowes fund, yielding at present about $3,000 a year; while the city maintains a popular library in connection with it, of the character of the Lower Hall of the central library and of the other branches. The library thus arranged for was opened in the summer of 1873. It contains about 23,000 volumes.

Jamaica Plain Branch, in Curtis Hall. This was established in December, 1877. It had previously been a delivery branch of the Roxbury Library. A delivery of this branch was established at Roslindale in December, 1878, and another at the West Roxbury delivery, January, 1880, where books are applied for and received three afternoons and evenings in the week. It embraces, including the West Roxbury Station, over 12,000 volumes.

Charlestown Branch, second story of the former City Hall, in the Charlestown District. This was formerly the Public Library of Charlestown, established in 1862. It became the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library on Jan. 5, 1874, through the annexation of Charlestown to Boston. In July, 1877, it received, by the will of Miss Charlotte Harris, a fund of $10,000, and the testator's private library. It contains about 25,000 volumes.

Brighton Branch. This library is the oldest of the organizations included among the branches. Its origin dates back to 1824, when the Brighton Social Library was formed, which in 1856 was merged in the Brighton Library Association, which again in 1864 added its joint store to the Boston Library. By annexation in 1874 it became the Brighton branch of the main library. The attractive and convenient library building, begun by the town of Brighton, was completed in 1874. In October of that year it was formally dedicated. It contains about 13,500 volumes.

Dorchester Branch, in the new city building at Field's Corner. This was opened in January, 1875. A delivery of the branch has been established at the Lower Mills; a second at Mattapan; and a third at Neponset, where books are asked for and received daily. It contains about 11,000 volumes.

South End Branch, in the new English High School building, on Montgomery Street. The nucleus of this branch is the valuable collection of the Mercantile Library Association, given to the city by that organization in May, 1877. For the first three years after its establishment in that year, it was located in the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, on the corner of Newton and Tremont streets. It contains about 10,000 volumes.

The North End Branch, in the Hancock School building on Parmenter Street, was opened in 1883–84, with a few volumes, from a special appropriation for the purpose by the city government. It is not a free lending library, its books having been selected with special reference to the wants of the neighborhood, which embraces a population to which the quiet and comfort provided for their reception affords often greater attraction than their homes provide. Its collection amounts to about 1,000 volumes. The books here include history, biography, travel, encyclopædias, and volumes of reference. Any person, male or female, over 14 years old, who has properly registered, may receive a book from the central library by giving 24 hours' notice. There is a reading-room supplied with weekly and monthly papers, American and foreign. Two ladies, ready to give advice about books, or find special subjects for which applicants desire, are in attendance from four o'clock until ten in the evening. The majority of those using the reading-room and enjoying the advantages of this branch are young men.

The Public Library, with its eight regular branches, is supported by an annual appropriation by the city council of about $120,000. This is for the payment of salaries and the purchase of books, in addition to the income of certain funds derived from gifts or bequests. The library building has been enlarged somewhat since its erection. In 1872 the city appropriated $70,000 to buy the adjoining Richardson estate, providing for future expansion; and the following year an appropriation of $30,000 was made for an addition to the building. In 1880 the Commonwealth gave to the city a lot of land on Dartmouth and Boylston streets for a new library building, which was accepted in the spring of 1883. The Public Library is the largest in the world for free circulation. Within the years of its existence, nearly all the public libraries in the State, about 150 in number, have been established.

Public Parks System. Though

fully appreciating the beautiful Common in the heart of the city, and the dainty Public Garden next beyond it, introducing the stately Back Bay district of the present day, there has been for years a popular demand for larger and more elaborate parks of the modern order; and the establishment of such parks finally came to be the policy of the later city governments. In 1874 a commission was appointed formally to consider the question, and, if deemed advisable, report a plan. In 1875 the Park Commission was established as one of the regular commissions connected with the city government; and in that year the so-called "Back Bay Park Project" was adopted, and its development authorized. In 1881 the system of connecting parkways and parks, extending from the Back Bay into the West Roxbury District with individual parks in outlying sections of the city, which had been recommended, was formally indorsed; the city council making the necessary appropriations therefor. The new policy was approached step by step, and in the conservative way which is peculiar to Boston; and it was not accepted until the various plans had been most thoroughly examined, and the "park-question" had been exhaustively discussed, and had held a prominent place among the "issues" in the several city campaigns. The subject was first brought formally before the city council in 1869, but no action was that year reached; and, although the matter was much discussed, the next step was not taken until 1874, when the commission of inquiry was created. This consisted of the mayor, two aldermen, three councilmen, and three citizens at large. It was appointed on Feb. 17, but did not report until late in November. Its report favored the idea, and proposed laying out a park in some part of the territory between Arlington Street in the Back Bay district, and Parker's Hill in the Roxbury District, and also a series of parks of moderate size between the third and fourth mile-circles of the city. This report, however, was not acted upon, owing to the lateness of the season; but the whole matter was "referred to the next city council." The following year more rapid strides were taken; an act being secured from the legislature granting leave to the city to purchase land for a park or parks, then accepted by the people, and then commissioners being appointed to locate one or more parks under certain duly defined conditions. Nothing further, however, was done in the matter, owing to the depression in business which at that time prevailed, until 1877, when the city council authorized the park commissioners to purchase not less than 100 acres of lands or flats in the Back Bay district, at a cost of not over ten cents a foot, for the establishment of a public park; and authorized a loan of $450,000 to meet the cost of such purchase. This was the beginning of the Back Bay park project. In February, 1878, the commissioners were authorized to make further expenditures here; $16,000 more being appropriated for land, and $25,000 for filling, grading, surveying, and laying out. In 1881 an act was obtained from the legislature, enabling the city to take land for that part of the Charles River Embankment beginning at Leverett Street, near Craigie's Bridge, and extending to West Boston, for park purposes. During the same year the question of the purchase of property in connection with the Arnold Arboretum, in the West Roxbury District, was considered, and finally acted upon favorably; and during the last month of that year the entire system of new and extensive parks, with the exception of a proposed Brighton Park, was indorsed, and the appropriations made. The loans thus authorized for this purpose were: for the West Roxbury Park, $534,000; the Charles River Embankment, $285,000; Muddy River Improvement, $194,000; City Point Park (or Battery), $100,000; the Arnold Arboretum, $60,000; the East Boston Park, $50,000; total, $1,223,000. The proposed loan for the Brighton Park, $200,000, failed to pass. Subsequently, in April, 1883, an additional loan of $113,000 for the City Point Park was authorized; and in January, 1884, another of $500,000 for the West Roxbury Park; making the grand total of loans, including the $450,000 for the purchase of Back Bay Park lands, $2,286,000. Appropriations for construction have been made from time to time.

The new park system, as finally planned, consists of a chain of parks beginning

with the Charles River Embankment, from Craigie's Bridge, along the water line back of Charles Street and in the rear of Beacon Street; continuing through the Back Bay Parkway, which is separated from the Charles River Embankment by Beacon Street, — along the Muddy River Improvement, Jamaica Pond, the Arnold Arboretum, and ending in the picturesque natural park in the West Roxbury District, to which the name of Franklin was given in 1885. The most striking merit of the system of the chain of parks is the individual character of its constituent parts: the Back Bay Parkway, with its roads, bridle paths, and foot paths along a waterway, characterized at its farther end by wide expanses of meadows, tree and shrub covered slopes; the Muddy River Parkway, passing along by groups of large trees, diversified by thickets and open glades, and following up a fresh-water course bordered by passages of rushy meadow and varied slopes from the adjoining upland, agreeably introducing the beautiful scenery of Jamaica Pond, a natural sheet of water, with graceful shores, and banks of varied elevation and contour, for the most part shaded by a fine natural forest growth; the natural beauty of Bussey Park and the Arnold Arboretum, rocky hillsides partly wooded with numerous great trees and eminences commanding distant and charming prospects; and the West Roxbury Park, with masses of forest, woodland glades, and picturesque groupings of shrubbery, and particularly its charming valley, nearly a mile in length, gently winding between wooded slopes. The plan of the Back Bay Parkway provides a basin with intercepting sewers, inlets, and outlets, and a series of automatic gates, so disposed that, under ordinary circumstances, the surface of the water within the basin is at a level about midway between extreme high water and mean low water of Charles River, with a fluctuation of not exceeding one foot, while that of the river may be 16 feet. Four bridges span the waterway connecting the Bay with Charles River, and a fifth carries the roadway over the tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad. To avoid the building of two bridges across the railroad, the roadway here, instead of being carried along both sides of the waterway, is carried entirely on the west side, the east side road joining it in a gradual curve across the Commonwealth Avenue and Boylston Street bridges, forming a graceful crescent between the two thoroughfares. These bridges are dignified and simple in their construction. The Boylston Street bridge is one of the leading features of the scheme. It was designed by H. H. Richardson, architect of Trinity Church. It spans the water by a single arch, constructed of stone with rough surface, and rises 23 feet above the water. It affords a commanding view over the fens bordering the waterway on one side, and over Charles River on the other. Lombardy poplars are planted on the side of the road by which Boylston bridge is approached from Commonwealth Avenue. Granite from the old Beacon Hill Reservoir [see *Beacon Hill Reservoir*] is used in the parapet work along the roadways here; and the dam where the Back Bay joins Charles River is of great strength in order to resist the pressure of the water.

The Marine Park, or Battery, City Point, South Boston, and the Wood Island Park, East Boston, are independent parks. The former occupies about 50 acres of land and flats on the water front. The point where it is situated commands a close view of the lower harbor, and a distant outlook over the ocean. Wood Island Park occupies about 19 acres of upland and 57 of adjacent flats, with a parkway or "Neptune Road," extending from Bennington Street. From this park there is a fine view down the harbor. It is conveniently arranged for out-door games and athletic exercises. — The Back Bay Parkway contains 106 acres. The total amount expended upon it (including the cost of land) to April 30, 1885, had been $1,482,151.19. The West Roxbury Park contains 518 acres. Upon this, to the same date, $749,389.22 had been paid; upon the Marine Park, $165,728.67; Wood Island Park, $50,000; Bussey Park and Arnold Arboretum, for the lands not owned by Harvard University, $29,401.85; Muddy River Improvement (18 acres of land and flats) $86,139.57; and Charles River Embankment (10 acres of land and flats) $127,487. Frederick Law Olmsted is the landscape architect advisory.

Public Schools (The). The free schools of the city number 512; the so-called special schools, among which are included the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, schools for licensed minors, and evening schools, number 21; there are 1,316 regular and special instructors on the city pay rolls; the salaries call for more than a million a year, school expenses a quarter of a million, and the total net expenses, exclusive of new school-houses, amount annually to over a million and a half. The total value of school buildings and other school property is nearly nine millions. With the annexation of outlying Districts five mixed high schools were added to the free public schools for secondary instruction. An important item of expense in school administration began with the passage of an act of the Legislature in 1884, requiring cities and towns to supply public schools with text-books and school materials free of charge. According to the provisions of this free text-book law books are not given, but loaned by the town or city to the child. — The history of the public school system of the city begins with the earliest days of the colony. The colonists first established the church, and then the school. In 1635 the first school was gathered; and "it was then generally agreed upon that our brother Philemon Purmont shall be entreated to become schoolmaster for the teaching and nurturing of children with us." This was the famous Boston Latin School, which has flourished from that time to this, so many of whose graduates have attained eminence in the arts and sciences, in the various professions, and in mercantile life. The first school-house was on School Street, very near the spot, if not upon it, where the statue of Franklin now stands; the second school building was on the opposite side of the street, the site of which is now occupied by a part of the Parker House; next the school was removed to a newer and larger building, on Bedford Street; and then to the Public Latin and High School building on Montgomery and Dartmouth streets and Warren Avenue. [See *Latin and High Schools*, and *Public School Buildings*.] The chief function of the Latin School, after the establishment of Harvard College, was, and *has ever* since been, to "fit youths for the university." Until 1682 this was the only public school in the town. In that year it was voted in town meeting, "that a committee with the selectmen consider and provide one or more free schools for the teaching of children to write and cipher within this town." Two such schools were then established; and soon after others were opened to teach reading, spelling, and the elements of English grammar. These reading and writing schools gradually developed into what were afterward classified as grammar schools. The Latin School, with a grammar school on Bennet Street, and three writing schools, were sufficient to instruct all the youths of Boston previous to the Revolution. Until 1789 the schools were only for boys. Girls were first permitted to attend the reading and writing schools for a part of the year; and it was not until 1828 that girls were allowed to attend the public schools generally during the entire school year. Primary schools were first established in 1818. They were to fit pupils of both sexes for the grammar schools; and children four years old and upwards were admitted to them. In 1821 the English High School was established, having its origin in the want, felt in the early part of the present century, for a school where those who did not care to obtain a collegiate education, or could not for lack of means, might receive instruction in some of the branches then only taught in colleges. This school was instituted "with the design of furnishing the young men of this city who are not intended for a collegiate course of study, and who have enjoyed the usual advantages of the other public schools, with the means of completing a good English education." In 1852 the City Normal School for the education of female teachers was opened; and in 1855 its plan was so far modified as to constitute also a high school for girls, when its name was changed to the Girls' High and Normal School; and in 1872 this was separated into two distinct schools, — a normal school for girls, and a high school for girls. In 1868 elementary evening schools and day schools for newsboys and bootblacks (licensed minors) were established; and in 1869 an evening high school; in the same year a school for deaf mutes,

and in 1870 evening industrial schools, and in the same year a kindergarten. A most important addition to the school system was the establishment in 1878 of the Girls' Latin School, similar to the Latin School for Boys. [See *Latin School for Girls.*] A Manual Training School, to which an appropriation of $2,500 was made by the city in 1884, is in successful operation in the basement of the Latin School Building, on Warren Avenue. It is well fitted with tools and benches. From ten Grammar Schools, eleven classes containing in all 220 boys take a lesson here once a week. The lesson is two hours long. Manual training, however, is not allowed to interfere with the regular school duties, and attendance is not compulsory.

Until the year 1792, the selectmen of the town had the entire charge of the schools, and all matters pertaining to them. In that year 12 persons were chosen in town-meeting to constitute, with the selectmen, the school committee of Boston. The school committee remained thus constituted until 1835, when the Legislature, by special act, provided that 24 persons, annually elected by the people, two from each ward, together with the mayor as chairman, and the president of the common council, should compose the board. In 1855 the committee was enlarged, by act of the Legislature, to consist of 74 members, — six elected by the people of each ward of the city, — to hold office for three years, two being chosen annually, and the mayor and president of the common council added to the number as before, the mayor being president of the board. The primary schools, which at the time of their establishment were placed under the control of a committee consisting of one member for each school, elected annually by the school committee, were at this time, with all the other schools, placed under the management and control of the school committee. Through annexation of adjoining municipalities, the number of members of the school committee became increased to 116. In 1876 a radical change was made in the administration of the schools: the large committee was abolished, and a new board substituted for it, consisting of the mayor and 24 persons elected by the people on a general ticket to hold office for three years, 8 chosen annually; the office of superintendent, established in 1851, was continued, but a board of salaried supervisors was created, its duties defined to be to examine the schools in detail twice a year, and conduct the annual examination of pupils in the different grades of schools, candidates for graduating diplomas. This system continues in operation. The supervisors are chosen by the school committee, the votes of a majority of the whole number of the members of the committee being necessary to elect. The superintendent is also chosen by the school committee, and the votes of a majority of all the members are necessary to elect. The superintendent is a member of the board of supervisors, and presides at its meetings. No member of either branch of the city council or of the school committee is eligible to the position of superintendent or of supervisor. There are six supervisors and the term of each is two years. The salary of the superintendent is $4,200, and of each supervisor, $3,780. Women have been eligible to membership of the school committee since 1874, and have been chosen to the board of supervisors. The office of superintendent of schools was established in 1851, and the first to hold it was Nathan Bishop. He was succeeded in 1857 by John D. Philbrick who served continuously until 1874. The vacancy occasioned by his resignation was not filled by the school board, and in 1876 he was reëlected. He then served two years when he was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Eliot. The latter resigning on account of ill health, Edwin P. Seaver, the present superintendent, was elected to the position in 1880. — The course of the primary school is three years; of the grammar school, six years; and of the high school, three, with advanced instruction in the two central high schools. When preparing for college, boys at nine years of age, and girls at twelve, are admitted to their respective Latin schools, where the course for the former is eight years, and for the latter six. The majority of the primary schools throughout the city, and nearly all the suburban schools, are mixed; but the tendency at present is to separate the sexes in all but the youngest classes. The school committee rooms are on Mason

Street, a few steps from West Street. Here the school committee meets, and the superintendent has his office, where he can be found from twelve M. to one P. M. on Saturdays, and on other days of the week from one to two P. M. [See *Franklin Medals, The.*]

Public School Buildings. There are 159 school buildings in the city, with an assessed value, including the land, of nearly $0,000,000 (1880). The largest of the school buildings are the High and Latin School building, on Dartmouth and Montgomery streets and Warren Avenue, containing 78 rooms and halls; and the Girls' High School-house on Newton Street, containing 66 rooms and halls. There are five school buildings containing 16 rooms each; 22 containing 14; 3 containing 13; and 8 containing 12 rooms and halls each. The remainder have from 2 to 10 rooms each. — The High and Latin School building occupies a parallelogram 423 feet long by 220 feet wide, the longest sides and main buildings fronting on Warren Avenue and Montgomery Street. Within the block are two courts of equal size; the division between the two being made by the central building, connected with the two main street fronts by a transverse corridor. These courts are arranged to afford light and air to the buildings, and also separate playgrounds for the pupils of each school, in addition to the inclosed playgrounds in the basement. Across the easterly end of the block, and connecting its two sides, are the drill-hall and gymnasium; and across the westerly end, fronting on Dartmouth Street, is ultimately to be built a building for the accommodation of the school board and its officers. Each of the street fronts of the main building is divided into three pavilions, one central and two end, and is three stories and a basement, the latter a clear-story facing the courts. The building is of brick, in the modern Renaissance style, all the lines of strength treated architecturally in buff sandstone, and the frieze courses inlaid with terra-cotta. The plinth of the street-fronts is laid in solid buff sandstone, dressed and relieved with mouldings. The underpinning is of dressed granite. The exterior ornamentation, from designs by the sculptor T. H. Bartlett, consists mainly of terra-cotta heads in the gables of the dormer-windows, the terra-cotta frieze courses, the decoration of the friezes on all the piers and buttresses, with festoons of various designs in relief cut in the stone. Longitudinal corridors extend the full length of the main buildings, and parallel with the street fronts. The two grand entrances, one from each street, are in the central pavilions, opposite the ends of the transverse corridor, and at its intersections with the longitudinal corridors. There are also four other entrances from the streets, — two in each main building at the terminations of the longitudinal corridor, one being in each end pavilion. There are eight staircases, — two in each of the central pavilions, right and left of the grand entrances, and one in each end pavilion, connecting with the entrances at the terminations of the longitudinal corridors. On the first floor in the central building, near the principal entrances, are a teachers' conference-room for each school, with reception-room adjoining, a head-master's office, and a janitor's room; and on the second floor, adjacent to the transverse corridor, are two suites of rooms for the janitors' dwellings, each connected with the basement by a separate staircase. There are 48 school-rooms in the buildings, 20 of them on the first floor, 20 on the second, and 8 on the third. Of these, 36 occupy the street fronts, and the remainder open into the courts. The pupils are so seated that they receive the light on their left. Cabinets are placed under the windows in the school-rooms for the outside coats and the hats of the pupils; and the teachers use for their street garments closets sunk into the end wall, against which the teacher's platform is raised. On the first floor of the central building, at the right and left from the transverse corridor, are the library-rooms, each 54 feet long and 32 feet wide, with octagon ends. The floor is of Italian marble tiles, the tinted walls are adorned with pictures, and the library-cases are of light oak. The windows come down to the top of the cases, which are ornamented on top with busts. On the second floor, over the libraries, are the lecture-halls for the natural sciences, with connecting rooms for physical apparatus, and specimens of natural history. On the third floor are the assembly

halls, 82 feet long, 62 wide, and 25 high, each arranged after the amphitheatre fashion, and each capable of seating 850 pupils. There are also on the third floor two large drawing-rooms for each school, — one for model drawing, the other for drawing from copy. Both have side and sky lights. The drill-hall at the easterly end of the block is 130 feet long, 62 wide, and 30 high, with galleries at the ends; the floor and galleries capable of seating 2,500 persons. The floor is of thick maple wood, laid on a bed of concrete. It is on the street-level, and has four spacious entrances. The interior of the hall is finished in hard woods and open timber-work. Connected with the hall are rooms for the officers, and an armorer's room furnished with a work-bench and tools. Over it is the gymnasium. Between the drill-hall and the main building, on the Montgomery Street front, is the laboratory building of the English High School, separated from the remainder of the structure by fire-proof walls. On the lower floor is the lecture-room, with tiers of benches seating 100 pupils; and on the second floor, the laboratory. This is of rectangular shape, with an alcove, and surmounted by a dome-like roof. The working-benches of the pupils occupy the middle of the room. On one side of the room is a "hood," or "fume-chamber," connecting with a ventilating-flue. Connecting with the laboratory are two small rooms, — one for a balance and storage of apparatus, and so arranged that it can be darkened for spectroscopic experiments; and the other for a preparing-room, and also a storeroom for chemicals. The buildings are practically fire-proof throughout. They are heated and ventilated by the system of indirect steam; fresh air being admitted against the heated coils in inclosed iron chambers in the basement, and conducted into the rooms, from which it passes at the opposite side from which it is admitted through ventiducts continuing to the roofs, into which are inserted steam-pipes to rarefy the air, and keep up the ventilation. The entrance to the Latin School is on the Warren Avenue front; and that to the English High on the Montgomery Street front. Both of the grand vestibules are decorated with statuary. On the Latin School side is the marble monument, designed by Richard S. Greenough, to the memory of the graduates of the school who fell during the Civil War, and in honor of those who were in the Federal service and happily survived. It represents the *alma mater* of the school resting on a shield which bears the names of the dead heroes, and extending a laurel crown to those who returned from the war. The names of the latter are engraved on marble tablets on either side of the vestibule. This statue was dedicated in 1870, when William M. Evarts delivered an oration, and William Everett read a poem. Both of the gentlemen were graduates of the school. In the English High School vestibule is a marble group by Benzoni of Rome, of the "Flight from Pompeii," which stands on an African marble pedestal, octagon in form, with panels representing dancing-girls in bas-relief. This was the gift of the late Henry P. Kidder of Boston, a graduate of the school. The cost of the buildings, thus far, with the land, has been about $750,000. It is the largest structure in existence used for a free public school. It was begun in 1877, and the schools' portion completed at the close of 1880. The dedication took place on Feb. 22, 1881. There were addresses on the occasion by Mayor Prince; Charles L. Flint, chairman of the committee on high schools of the school committee; Moses Merrill, head-master of the Latin School; Francis A. Waterhouse, master of the English High; Gov. Long; Robert C. Winthrop; the late William B. Rogers of the Institute of Technology; Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D.; Phillips Brooks of Trinity Church; Charles K. Dillaway, president of the Latin School Association; Robert C. Waterston; Henry P. Kidder; Edwin P. Seaver, superintendent of schools; Thomas Wentworth Higginson; and Thomas Gaffield. The music was by a select chorus of pupils from the Girls' High, the Girls' Latin, the English High, and the Boys' Latin schools; with instrumental performances of the Beethoven Quintet Club.

The Prince School building is the first example in New England of the German and Austrian plan of school buildings, by which the rooms are placed on one side of a corridor, — the width of the building

being the width only of a school-room with the width of the corridor added, — instead of grouped around a common hall in the centre. The advantages claimed for the Prince School plan over the more common one are, freer and better circulation of air, better light, and a more direct connection between staircases, corridors, and entrances. The lot on which the building stands is a corner one, having a frontage on Newbury Street of 205 feet, with 112 feet on Exeter. The design is a central and two end pavilions, with 12 school-rooms and exhibition hall on two floors. In the central pavilion is a broad entrance, with a master's room on the first floor and the exhibition hall on the second floor. Each of the two end pavilions contains four of the 12 school-rooms; and each bay, between the central and end pavilions, two more. The building as completed measures 174 feet on Newbury Street, 71 feet 4 inches on Exeter Street at the widest point, and about 36 feet between the end pavilions at the narrowest. It is built of brick, with trimmings of Connecticut brown stone. The roofs are of a gradual slope, that over the exhibition hall being much the highest; and upon the highest point of those of each of the end pavilions rises a ventilating turret. The school-rooms measure 34 by 26 feet; and each has its separate wardrobe and teacher's closet, each of the former being provided with an outside window. Each school-room has four windows, arranged with regard to an equal distribution of the light at all points. The heating and ventilation are on the system of indirect steam, as in the English High and Latin School building. The exhibition hall is provided with a light balcony across the end opposite the platform, and across the two sides. In the basement is a large play-room, a clear-story on the play-yard side, and about five feet above the grass plats on the street side, allowing ample light and air. Beside the main entrance, there are two others, one in each of the end pavilions; and the staircases connect with each of the three entrances. This school-house was dedicated Nov. 11, 1881. The addresses were by John C. Crowley, chairman of the division committee; E. Bentley Young, the master of the school; Gov. Long, Mayor Prince, John D. Philbrick, A. A. Miner, D. D., Edwin P. Seaver, and John E. Fitzgerald. The school is named for Ex-Mayor Prince. George A. Clough, the former city architect, was the architect of both the school buildings above described.

Public Squares. See *Parks and Squares.*

Publishers. Boston well maintains the leading position she early assumed as a publishing place of the best American books. Though the number annually published is far below that issued from New York, the standard is well sustained; and the Boston imprint is sought by many writers of the present day, as in earlier times, when her publishers found less competition from other cities than now; and it is yet regarded as a flattering introduction to the best reading public. There are now few great publishing houses in the city; but these few do a wide business, and are favorably known on both sides of the Atlantic. — The house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers of the "Atlantic Monthly," and proprietors of the great printing establishment in Cambridge known as the Riverside Press, issue the largest number of books yearly, and the greatest variety. Their list of authors includes many of the foremost of modern American writers; they are the publishers of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, and Hawthorne; and they reproduce a large number of the most noteworthy of modern English works, recognized as the American publishers of many of the foremost writers of England of the present time. Beside the "Atlantic," they publish the "Andover Review," the (law) "Reporter," and the American editions of the "Quarterly Review," and the "Edinburgh Review." Their Boston rooms are at No. 4 Park Street, where is also the editorial room of the "Atlantic." — The house of Ticknor & Co., which in 1885 succeeded that of James R. Osgood & Co., No. 211 Tremont Street, is also one of the large and widely known publishing houses of the city. The firm include the sons of William D. Ticknor, the founder of the house of William D. Ticknor & Co. and of Ticknor & Fields, which in its day, from the "Old Corner Bookstore" [see *Old Corner Bookstore*], published so many notable books, and held a foremost position

among American publishers. The present house of Ticknor & Co. also publishes a noteworthy list of books annually; and its list of authors is large, containing some of the most famous names in American and English literature. — The house of Roberts Brothers, on Somerset Street, just off from Beacon, is renowned for its high class of publications, always well-made books, excellent examples of American workmanship, and issued in tasteful and often unique bindings. Roberts Brothers are the American publishers of Jean Ingelow, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, and other foreign writers. They also publish the works of Louisa M. Alcott, "Susan Coolidge," and other writers for children, besides an extended list of miscellaneous books by authors of recognized ability and merit, and the famous series of "No Name Novels." — The firm of Estes & Lauriat, Nos. 301-305 Washington Street, publishes select works. Among the other Boston publishers are Cupples, Upham & Co., in the "Old Corner Bookstore" [see *Old Corner Bookstore*]; W. B. Clarke & Carruth, No. 340 Washington Street; Cleaves, Macdonald & Co., Tremont Street (who also give much attention to supplying libraries); Lee & Shepard, No. 10 Milk Street, whose list of publications is very large, including juveniles, miscellaneous works of every variety, and school and text books; and D. Lothrop & Co., No. 32 Franklin Street, who also publish the popular juvenile magazine "Wide Awake," and other periodicals for smaller folk. — The leading law-book publishers are Little, Brown & Co., No. 254 Washington Street. This is the oldest established book house in the city. The firm are the lineal successors of the book shop kept by E. Battelle, in old Marlborough (now Washington) Street, in 1784. The names of Charles C. Little and James Brown first appeared among the owners of the shop about 1825, after various changes in the ownership; and in 1837 these two became sole proprietors. In 1846 Augustus Flagg was admitted to the partnership, and the present firm-name was at that time adopted. The firm now consists of Augustus Flagg, John Bartlett, Thomas W. Deland, John Murray Brown, and George Flagg. The house imports many rare and valuable books pertaining to law and general literature; and its own lists of publications embrace history, volumes of orations of American statesmen, scientific works, and other classes of literature sought by students and cultivated men of letters. Until the winter of 1883 it published monthly the "American Law Review," now published from St. Louis. — As educational publishers, Ginn & Co. rank among the foremost in New England; and S. E. Cassino & Co. publish many scientific works. — On Cornhill are a number of old book shops, and in the basement of the Old South Church is the quaint shop of T. O. H. P. Burnham. Besides these general publishers, there are importers of French and German works who occasionally publish; Carl Schoenhof, No. 146 Tremont Street, having the most extensive establishment. Sampson, Davenport & Co., No. 155 Franklin Street, publish the Boston and a long line of other Directories; the Boston School Supply Company is at No. 15 Bromfield Street; and the Prang Educational Company, No. 7 Park Street. Agencies of Harper & Brother, Chas. Scribner's Sons, and D. Appleton & Co., of New York, are established in Boston. Of Harper & Brother, Lee & Shepard are the Boston agents; the agency of Chas. Scribner's Sons is at No. 22 Hawley Street; and D. Appleton & Co., No. 6 Hawley Street. — The several denominational publishing houses are mostly situated on Beacon and Bromfield streets, and their vicinity. The New England branch of the American Baptist Publishing Society, and the Baptist Sunday School Depository are at No. 4 Beacon Street; the Congregational Publication Society and the American Missionary Society are in the Congregational House, corner of Beacon and Somerset streets; and the Massachusetts Bible Society is at No. 8 Beacon Street; the publishing house of the American Unitarian Association and of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, in the Unitarian Building, corner of Beacon and Bowdoin streets. Farther up on Beacon Hill, No. 2 Beacon Hill Place, from Bowdoin to Mount Vernon streets, is the Willard Tract Repository. On Bromfield Street, at No. 52, is the house of the American Tract Society; at No. 38 is the Methodist Book Depository; and at No. 16 the Universalist Publishing House. On Ham-

ilton Place, off Tremont Street, opposite the Park Street Church, are the Episcopal Publishing Rooms. On Tremont Street, at No. 169, are the publishing rooms of the New Church Union. [See *New Church Union.*] The principal Catholic publishing and book selling establishments are at No. 597 Washington Street, the Pilot Publishing Company; and at No. 630 Washington Street, and No. 19 Boylston Street. At No. 144 Hanover Street is the Advent Publishing Company; and at No. 9 Montgomery Place, off Tremont Street, is the publishing house of papers, pamphlets, and books on Spiritualism. [See *Booksellers.*]

Pullen (or Pulling) Point. One of the boundaries of Noddle's Island, near East Boston [see *East Boston*], at the time of the grant in 1633. It was formerly a part of North Chelsea; and on March 27, 1852, it was incorporated as the town of Winthrop. As early as 1632 it is mentioned in the proceedings of the General Court, where it is ordered "that the necke of land betwixte Powder Horn Hill and Pullen Poynte shall belonge to Boston to be enjoyed by the inhabitants thereof foreuer." On the 3d of April of that year, it was ordered "that no person whatsoever shall shoot at *Fowl* upon Pullen's Point or Noddle's Island; but that the said places shall be reserved for John Perkins to catch Fowl with *Nets.*" This Point, therefore, became the subject of the first game law of the colony. Why Mr. Perkins should have been thus specially favored is left a matter of conjecture; but, that he did not enjoy his exclusive privilege long appears from the fact that, on the 1st of April, 1633, just a year from the time he received the grant, "Noddle's Island was granted to Mr. Samuel Maverick to enjoy to him and his heirs and assigns forever." It is rather remarkable, or at least interesting, that the strip of land which yielded to Mr. Perkins, and later to Mr. Maverick, a fine revenue in the way of ducks, plover, and wild pigeons, should in later years have been chosen as a suitable place for the location of one of the most famous game-hotels in the country. [See "Taft's," in paragraph on *Point Shirley.*]

Puritan Club. Club house, No. 43 Mt. Vernon Street, corner of Joy Street, West End. It was organized in 1884, the plan being to provide suitable accommodations for the younger clubable element in Boston, which would otherwise be merged in existing clubs. It is a sort of Junior Somerset or Union [see these], and among its older members are a number of gentlemen who belong to those clubs. One of the articles of its constitution provides that no person under the age of twenty-one years, and no undergraduate of any college shall be eligible as a member. Its first club house was the double swell-front brick house, No. 4 Spruce Street. In September, 1885, it moved into its present quarters. This is the spacious mansion house of the late Joseph Iasagi, a well-known Boston merchant, who was also the Turkish Consul General. Its surroundings are eminently respectable, and the location above the Common is airy and quiet. The number of resident members is limited to 300. Applicants for admission have to be approved by the committee on elections before being balloted for by the club. One black ball in five excludes. Non-resident members, comprising persons who do not reside within forty miles of Boston, and have no place of business in the city, are admitted upon payment of half the rate of entrance fee and annual assessments. The entrance fee is $25, and the annual assessment $23. The club has table d'hôte dinners at a moderate price, and a special feature is a number of lodging rooms, which are let to members for a year at a time. The president is John C. Ropes, who is so well known by his writings and lectures on military subjects. He has held the position since the organization of the club. [See *Appendix C.*]

Putnam Square. On Putnam, White, and Trenton Streets, East Boston. One of the smaller squares in the "Island Ward," containing 11,628 square feet, and inclosed by an iron fence.

Q.

Quakers in Boston. The chapters of the early history of the town which tell of the cruel persecutions of the Quakers, and the final establishment of their faith here after great bodily and mental torture, are among the gloomiest pictures of the intolerance of the Puritan Boston of that day. The early Quakers suffered imprisonment, scourging, some of them slavery, some banishment, several the cutting off of an ear by the public executioner, and four of them met death on the gallows; but the sect throve through it all, and at last won the right to worship as they pleased, without molestation. They built the first brick meeting-house in the town; and they accomplished other things, displaying the persistency and fanatical devotion of martyrs to their faith, prepared to bear every ill and suffer every torture for its sake. The first Quakers to arrive in the town were two women, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin. They came from England by way of Barbadoes. This was in July, 1655. The following August eight more came in another vessel direct from England. They were soon brought before the court of assistants; their Quaker books were taken from them, and burned in the market-place, and they themselves were thrown into prison. Subsequently, after an informal examination, they were apprehended as Quakers (though no law at that time existed against Quakers), and were ordered to be sent out of the country; the two women, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, to be taken beyond the jurisdiction of the colony, no one to be allowed to speak to them, and the others to be landed "nowhere but in England." At the next session of the General Court, laws were made to meet the case of the Quakers. It was provided, that "whereas there is a cursed Sect of Hereticks lately risen up in the world, which are commonly called Quakers, who take upon them to be immediately sent of God, and infallibly assisted by the Spirit, to speak and write blasphemous opinions. . . . *Speaking* evil of dignities, reproaching *and reviling* magistrates and ministers," *etc., masters* of vessels bringing a Quaker into any port of the colony should be subjected to a fine of £100, and should give security to take him away again; and that a Quaker coming within the jurisdiction should be sent to the House of Correction, and whipped twenty stripes. The next year further laws were passed. It was provided that any person entertaining a Quaker an hour should be fined 40 shillings; if the offence were persisted in, then he should have one of his ears cut off; if then repeated, he should lose the other ear; and if he still persisted, then he should be whipped, and his tongue bored with a hot iron. Then the next year, in 1658, a fine of 10 shillings was levied on any person apprehended in attending a Quaker meeting, and 5 pounds upon a speaker at such a meeting; and later that year the penalty of death was decreed against all banished Quakers who should return to the colony. These laws were published through the streets of the town with the beat of the drum. But they did not drive off the "cursed sect of Hereticks." Among the tortures practised on them was whipping with a knotted whip of three cords. Two women were imprisoned three days without food, and then "whipped with a threefold knotted whip, tearing off their flesh;" then they were imprisoned eight days more, when they were banished. Josiah Southick was sentenced "to be whipt at a cart's tail, ten stripes in Boston, the same in Roxbury, and the same in Dedham." John Rouse, Christopher Holder, and John Copeland had their right ears cut off while in prison. William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson were hanged on the Common, where they were buried; and Mary Dyar, "a comely, grave woman, and of a goodly personage, and one of a good report, having an husband of an estate, fearing the Lord, and a mother of children," "after she was upon the ladder, with her arms and legs tied, and the rope about her neck, was spared at the earnest solicitation of her son, and sent out of the colony." She returned, however, the next year, and was then executed. George Wilson and John Chamberlain were "sentenced to be tied to the

cart's tail, and whipped through three towns into the wilderness, which was cruelly executed, especially at the last of the three, where the executioner had provided a cruel instrument, with which he miserably tore their flesh." The Quakers exclaimed against the "monstrous illegality" of their treatment, and declared that a day of wrath would overtake their persecutors. Whatever evil befell the colonists, they declared to be the "vengeance of Heaven" upon them. They demanded a trial by jury; and, this being denied them, they appealed to England. At length, after the Restoration, through the representations of the Quakers in England, Charles the Second issued a letter to Endicott, requiring him to desist from further proceedings against Quakers here. Samuel Shattock, one of those who had been banished from the colony on pain of death, was made the bearer of the king's missive; and he was brought to Boston, with other Quakers, in a ship, the master of which was a Quaker. The morning after their arrival, Goldsmith the ship's master, and Shattock the king's deputy, went on shore. "They two went directly through the town to the governor's house, and knockt at the door. He sending a man to know their business, they sent him word that their message was from the king of England, and that they would deliver it to none but himself. Then they were admitted to go in, and the governor came to them, and commanded Samuel Shattock's hat to be taken off; and having received the deputation and the mandamus, he laid off his own hat; and ordering Shattock's hat to be given him again, perused the papers, and then went out to the deputy-governor's, bidding the king's deputy and Capt. Goldsmith to follow him. When he had consulted with the deputy-governor, he returned to Shattock and Goldsmith and said, 'We shall obey his majesty's command.' After this the master of the ship gave liberty to his passengers to come on shore, which they did, and had a religious meeting with their friends of the town, where they returned praises to God for his mercy manifested in this wonderful deliverance." The governor soon after issued an order for the discharge from prison of all Quakers then confined. *Subsequently, in 1661,* the king, in his mandate returned by the commissioners sent to him from the colonists, Bradstreet and Norton, demanded, among other things, that the Quakers should be let alone, and allowed to go about their affairs unmolested, and that liberty to people of all denominations should be accorded. But the proceedings against "hereticks" did not altogether cease. In 1675 more Quakers were whipped. In 1677 new laws were enacted against them. Constables were ordered to search them out, and to apprehend them. If Quakers were found holding meetings, they were to be imprisoned, compelled to labor, kept on bread and water for three days, or fined. Officers failing to carry out these provisions were to be fined. It was also required that the oath of fidelity to the country should be taken by all. As the Quakers could not take an oath, they were not protected in person or estate by the laws. In a word, they were "boycotted" in those days. On July 8, 1677, Margaret Brewster, with others, went into the Old South Church "in time of the publick dispensing of the word," arrayed "in sackcloth, with ashes upon her head, barefoot, and her face blackened," in performance of the service of warning the town of a "grevious calamity," "called the black pox," which was soon to come upon it as a penalty for its persecutions. For this she was "whipt at a cart's tail, up and down the town, with twenty lashes." Others apprehended soon after holding a Quaker meeting were also whipped. Through all these trials and tribulations, the sect in the town increased in numbers. As early as 1677, — Drake says perhaps as early as 1665, — they had established a regular place of worship. In 1697 their brick meeting-house, referred to at the beginning of this paragraph, was built. It stood on Brattle Street, where the Quincy House now stands. It was a little building 24 by 20 feet. In 1708 a new meeting-house was built on Congress Street, which for some time after was called Quaker Lane. Here was the Quaker burying-ground adjoining the meeting-house. [See *Old Burial-Places.*] This meeting-house was also of brick, and it stood just north of Water Street. It was nearly destroyed in the great fire of 1760, but was soon after repaired. Here the Quakers worshipped

with diminishing numbers until 1808, when the property was sold, and the remains in the burying-ground removed to Lynn. Then, until 1827, there was no Quaker meeting-house in the town. In that year a stone meeting-house was built in Milton Place, Federal Street, and this was occupied until regular services were discontinued. At the present time occasional Friends' meetings are held in Wesleyan Hall, Bromfield Street. — It is a curious fact that, while the persecutions continued, the sect increased; but when these ceased, and they were allowed to go their own way unmolested, they began to diminish in numbers. For nearly 20 years after the Revolution it is said that their numbers were so small that their meeting-house was not occupied for regular services. — In their persecution of the Quakers, the authorities did not have the entire support of the people. There were many protests, and much distress of mind, over the cruelties practised. But the Puritans honestly regarded these strange people, with their talk of "inspirations," and "revelations," and "movings of the spirit in them," which they held higher than the written law, their "warnings," and their weird and altogether extraordinary performances, as wild, reckless, dangerous fanatics, who must be got rid of for the safety of the community, and must be dealt with rigorously for their defiance of the magistrates and the great men of the colony, and their contempt for its religion. In its petition to the king, in 1660–61, the General Court explained, in extenuation of the course of the authorities towards these "Hereticks," that "the Quakers died, not because of their other crimes, how capital soever, but upon their superadded presumptions and incorrigible contempt of authority." It was their amazing defiance of authority, which the austere Puritans demanded must be upheld at all hazards, that constituted their greatest crime in the eyes of the stern fathers of the colony.

Quarantine Grounds (The) comprise those portions of the harbor lying between Deer Island and Gallop's Island. The hospital for this department is located on Gallop's Island. The rules for the inspection of incoming vessels from foreign ports are rigidly observed by the officers here stationed. The port physician in quarantine is required to visit and inspect all vessels arriving in the harbor between June and November, from any foreign port except Canada and the Provinces, and from any American port south of Virginia. It is required that all immigrants, on arrival at quarantine, shall be subjected to examination as regards their protection from small-pox; also, that all children under ten years of age who have not been successfully vaccinated, and all persons over ten years of age who have not recently been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated, be considered as unprotected from the effect of the contagion of small-pox, persons having had an attack of small-pox only excepted. For each vaccination the fee is 25 cents. The port physician is at quarantine station, Deer Island, during the entire year, and is provided with every facility for the speedy and comfortable transfer and care of such persons as may arrive on board of vessels suffering from contagious or infectious diseases. Quarantine is connected with the city by the steamer Vigilant, which is subject to the orders of the board of health, who have control of this department of the city. [See *Health of the City.*]

Quincy House. Brattle Street and Brattle Square. One of the older hotels of the city; established in 1819. It stands on the site of the first Quaker meeting-house in the town, which was also the first meeting-house built of brick. [See *Quakers in Boston.*] The oldest part of the present structure includes the first building of Quincy granite in Boston. Additions have been made from time to time to the original building, the most extensive in 1885, until it has become one of the largest of the down-town hotels. It has 500 rooms. Though it has been repeatedly modernized, the Quincy has never lost its air of old-fashioned solid comfort. The main entrance is into a spacious hall, which is provided with a lot of roomy, comfortable looking chairs; and all the public sitting-rooms and parlors have the same inviting air. The main dining-room is on the street floor, with a pleasant outlook on Brattle Square. There is attached to the house a fine café, richly and showily decorated, entrance to which is from Brattle Street, and also from the hotel proper. This café

is open day and night. The Quincy is one of the houses patronized by those whose first desire is comfort and good cheer. It is luxuriously furnished throughout, and its public rooms are elaborately decorated. The clock, illuminated at night, in the tower at the Brattle Square corner, is a conspicuous feature of the exterior. Since 1879 the proprietors of the house have been James W. Johnson & Co. It is conducted on the American plan.

Quincy Market. See *Faneuil Hall Market.*

Quincy Statue. In one of the spaces in front of the City Hall, at the right of the path leading to the entrance. It is of bronze and represents one of the foremost citizens of Boston, Josiah Quincy, who, during a long life, was perhaps more instrumental than any other individual in developing the prosperity of the city. The son of one of the great patriots of the Revolution, he became the second mayor of the city in 1823. In his inaugural address he said, "The destinies of the city of Boston are of a nature too plain to be denied or misconceived. The prognostics of its future greatness are written on the face of nature too legibly and too indelibly to be mistaken. The indications are apparent from the location of our city, from its harbor, and its relative position among rival towns and cities; above all, from the character of its inhabitants, and the singular degree of enterprise and intelligence which are diffused through every class of its citizens." To fulfil these predictions, Mr. Quincy gave the best years of a life prolonged to over 90 years, and applied "all the power of a mind vigorous, inventive, resolute, and expanded, with such prudence and courage, that he has added lustre to a name distinguished in the annals of this colony and of the country, from the date of the first patent to the present day." He represented Boston in Congress; was afterwards, for many years, president of Harvard College, returning in old age to the city of his early affections. The statue represents him as he appeared in early life when mayor. It is by Thomas Ball. It is considered a spirited likeness, though the drapery has been criticised as unnatural. The pedestal is of Italian marble, also designed by Ball. The statue was placed in position on Sept. 17, 1879. Its cost of $18,000 was defrayed by the income of a fund of $20,000 left in 1860 by Jonathan Phillips to adorn and embellish streets and public places. [See *Phillips Fund.*] A fine marble statue, by Story, in the Memorial Hall at Cambridge, represents Quincy later in life, as president of the college.

R.

Radical Club. See "*Isms.*"

Railroads. The several railroads starting from Boston are: the New York and New England; the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn; the Old Colony; and the Boston and Albany, — having their stations at the south side of the business portion of the city; the Boston and Providence on the west side; and the Boston and Lowell, Eastern, Fitchburg, and Maine, on the north. Each of these is described in detail in this Dictionary. They connect the great trunk lines of the country with the port of Boston, and reach tidewater by means of the improved terminal facilities established along the water-front in recent years. [See *Terminal Facilities.*] The Boston and Albany operates *371.36 miles, 240.80* within the limits of the State; the Boston and Lowell 139.92, 75.18 in the State; the Boston and Maine (proper) 199.70, 42 in the State; the Boston and Providence 67.75, 53.33 in the State; the Eastern (part of the Boston and Maine system) 283.47, 118.33 in the State; the Fitchburg 180.12, 83.95 in the State; the New York and New England 358.17, 101.80 in the State; the Old Colony 455.50, 284.62 in the State; the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn 8.80, and with the Boston, Winthrop, and Point Shirley branch 11.33. The total mileage of railroads in the State, including main line, double track, and sidings, was in 1886 3,473,090; cost of roads and equipments $176,899,373; and total net earnings $11,048,618. — Besides being the starting point of eight extensive railway

lines with their important connections, Boston is the headquarters of a large number of railroad coporations operating in the great northwest, and other distant parts; while Boston capital is interested in many great railroad enterprises, not only in different sections of our own country, but in Mexico. The development of the great trunk line of the southwest—the Atchison, Topeka, and Sante Fé—was the work of Boston men, and the result largely of the employment of Boston capital; and Boston men and capital control and direct the greatest railroad enterprises developing in Mexico, notably the Mexican Central and the Sonora road. The headquarters of these enterprises and their main financial offices are in Boston. Among other prominent railroad offices located in this city are: those of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Union Pacific; Atlantic and Pacific; California Southern; Hannibal and St. Joseph; Little Rock and Fort Smith; Kansas City, Fort Scott and the Gulf; Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern; and Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis. Quite a large number of railroad offices are located in the Sears building, on the corner of Washington and Court streets; and many important ones are to be found in the Equitable building on Milk Street. All the great through freight lines are represented by their own agents; and along Washington Street, from Court to Milk, and on upper State Street, are many railroad offices for the sale of through tickets on the trunk lines in all directions. —The first railroads in the country were built in this State, and from Boston. The first charter granted was for an experimental road at Quincy, in connection with the granite quarries, to transport the stone to the place of shipment. This was established in 1826, and was a road three miles in length. Before that, in 1827, a board of commissioners was appointed by order of the Legislature, to cause surveys to be made of the most practicable routes for a railroad from Boston to the Hudson River, at or near Albany. This commission made an exploration of the most difficult portions of several proposed routes, and had surveyed a large part of the route deemed most eligible. A "board of directors of internal improvement" was next created, by the Legislature of the following year, and under its direction a route from Boston to the Hudson, and three from Boston to Providence were thoroughly surveyed. The board reported upon its work in 1829, and recommended that the State begin the building of roads in both these directions. The State, however, declined to undertake the construction of these roads on the public account. In 1830 the charter of the Boston and Lowell was granted; and in 1831 those of the Boston and Worcester (now of the Boston and Albany combination) and the Boston and Providence were granted. These three companies were organized in the latter year; and, new surveys being made, the work of construction was actively prosecuted on each during the succeeding year. Of the three, the Worcester was organized at first conditionally, with the reservation of the right of the subscribers to withdraw on receiving the report of definitive surveys and estimates: this report at length made and accepted, the conditional subscriptions were made absolute. The larger part of the original stock in the latter road was taken by business men desirous of promoting the project of a road to the Hudson, and who regarded the establishment of this line as a promising beginning; the stock in the Boston and Lowell was largely taken by those concerned in the Lowell manufacturing establishments; and much of that in the Boston and Providence by New York capitalists interested in the direct connection with Boston which a road from Providence would give, the latter being reached by the water lines from New York. The Lowell and the Providence roads were the first opened throughout for public travel; in June, 1835. In April, 1834, the Worcester was partially opened for travel, on which occasion the use of locomotive engines was introduced for the first time in New England; and on the 4th of July, 1835, it was opened throughout. In a sketch of the Massachusetts Railroad System, written in 1851 by Nathan Hale, the second editor of the "Advertiser" newspaper, warm praise is given the engineers under whose direction these roads were constructed. They had never seen the English works, wrote Mr. Hale; "and although they adopted, for the most part, the general principles on which

those roads were constructed, they did not blindly copy from them, but modified their respective works in many particulars to adapt them to their difference of situation, arising from differences of locality, as well as of the amount of population and business." They were the first to adopt ties of wood instead of stone blocks, which the English engineers soon abandoned, substituting the wooden as used here. Sixteen years after the opening of those pioneer roads, the great Railroad Jubilee, to celebrate the opening of railroad communication between Boston, the Canadas, and the West, and the establishment of American lines of steamers between Boston and Liverpool, was held, continuing through three days, — Sept. 17, 18, 19, of 1851. Mayor Bigelow, in announcing the proposed celebration through a circular addressed to the citizens, called attention to the fact, that there were at that time completed and in operation, in Massachusetts alone, about 1,200 miles of railroad, and in New England about 2,400 miles; that Massachusetts had expended in the completion of these roads $54,000,000; that during the year 1850 over the Massachusetts roads alone 9,500,000 passengers and 2,500,000 tons of freight had been transported; and that Boston was at length united by railroad and steam navigation with "thirteen States of the Union, comprising an area of 428,795 square miles, the two Canadas, and the lakes, with their 5,000 miles of coast." The Jubilee was attended by Lord Elgin, then the governor-general of Canada, and his suite, President Fillmore and members of his cabinet, and other men of distinction in Canada as well as in the United States. There were receptions, parades, and feasts, and a brilliant night illumination of the city. The street procession was a great military and civic affair, with a moving exhibition of the trades and industries of Boston; and the grand dinner was under a pavilion on the parade ground and Charles Street mall of the Common. George S. Boutwell was then governor of the State, Henry Wilson was president of the State senate, and Daniel Webster was of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet. At the dinner table Mayor Bigelow presided; and the main speeches were by the mayor, President Fillmore, Lord Elgin, Gov. Boutwell, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Joseph Howe, (provincial secretary of Nova Scotia), Francis Hicks (inspector-general of Canada), and Josiah Quincy, Jr.

Railway Clearing-House Association. Office, passenger station of the Boston and Lowell Railway, Causeway Street. Organized in May, 1878, for the purpose of keeping track of the movements of all freight cars on the New England railways, and to provide for the settlement of balances for car service between the different railroad companies. It comprises 60 different roads and lines, and employs about 65 clerks. The system by which the work of the clearing-house is pursued is quite simple. All roads are furnished with two sets of blanks, — conductors' reports and station-masters' reports. Each conductor fills out his blank every trip, designating to what road the cars of his train belong, from what place they started, and to what place they have arrived. Likewise, at regular intervals, the station-master reports the cars standing at his station. At the clearing-house each road and line has its set of books upon which the reports of its cars are entered as fast as they arrive, so that at any moment any railway company can be told where any or all of its cars are situated, how much the several cars have been used by the different roads, and how much compensation is due for such use; and also how much compensation is due from each company to other companies for its use of other companies' cars. Formerly, only the accounts were kept by the clearing-house, the settlement of balances being left to the different roads. Now, the association not only keeps the accounts and furnishes all desired information, but it has general control of the movements of cars, and sends them home when called for by the owners. At the end of every month the mileage of all cars is computed, the debts of the several roads compared, and the balances ascertained. The clearing-house then pays the companies to whom balances are due, and draws on the others from whom balances are due. The amount of work done by the clearing-house is shown by the fact that the total mileage of a month averages twenty-five millions of

miles. The affairs of the association are administered by an executive committee elected by the railroad companies belonging to it; and the operating expenses are shared by the companies in the association on the basis of the total mileage of cars on each road.

Railroad Club (The New England). Rooms in the passenger station of the Boston and Albany Railroad. One of the many part business and part social clubs of the city. [See *Club Life in Boston.*] It was organized on March 21, 1883. Its constitution defines its object to be the "mutual improvement of its members in all that pertains to railroad construction and service." Any person connected with railroad business is eligible for membership. A yearly assessment at the low figure of one dollar is laid. The club meets on the second Wednesday of each month. Sometimes on these occasions the members dine together with guests, and railroad questions are discussed in the after-dinner speeches. All sections of New England are represented in the club. [See *Appendix C.*]

Record (The Boston Evening). A penny evening paper established in 1884 by the Daily Advertiser corporation, the first number having been issued Sept. 3 of that year, from No. 248 Washington Street. Though it is not the first "penny paper" in Boston, it has been the first to succeed. Its size from the start has been four pages of seven columns each. The purpose of its founders was to make it fresh and original both in its editorial matter and in its treatment of the news. Its editorial articles were found brief and pungent, often witty; their handling of public matters marked with lightness always, but revealing enough of sincerity and penetration to save them from flippancy. The news is presented in taking form. Long and heavy articles are excluded. One attractive feature is a column of "Stories About Town" published generally twice a week, in which are given not only anecdotes of life in and about Boston, but much gossip of a very general nature. The "Record" in the campaign of 1884 opposed the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. It continued independent in its treatment of politics until the spring of 1886, when it became Republican. Its publisher from its establishment to Jan. 4, 1886, was George H. Ellis. To his intelligent and enterprising direction the average daily circulation of 32,000 copies which it had then attained was in a large part due. Mr. Ellis resigned as publisher on the date named, and was succeeded by E. B. Hayes, also the publisher of the "Advertiser." The first editor of the "Record" was J. E. Chamberlin. He resigned in May, 1886, and was succeeded by W. E. Barrett, who is also managing editor of the "Advertiser." [See *Advertiser, the Boston Daily.*]

Red Lion Inn. See *North Square*, and *Taverns of the Earlier Days.*

Reformed Episcopal Church. There is one society of this denomination in Boston, which was founded by Rev. Samuel Cutler in 1877. Mr. Cutler died July 13, 1880; and under the administration of Rev. James M. Gray, who succeeded him, the society was incorporated, and the church building erected. This is on the corner of Dartmouth and Harwich streets. It is a modest meeting-house, of brick, with freestone trimmings, in the Romanesque style of architecture. The lecture-room is simply furnished, and is bright and cheerful. The church was dedicated in the autumn of 1882, and occupied for regular services on the first Sunday in April, 1883. Previous to its occupancy of its own meeting-house, the society held regular services in the old Somerset Street Church until the sale of the property to the Boston University [see *Boston University*]; and thereafter in Hawthorne Rooms, on Park Street. This denomination is an off-shoot of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. In some respects it is held to be broader in its sympathies than what is called the "Broad Church," and in others less broad. Its ministers exchange pulpits from time to time with ministers of other evangelical denominations; it adheres to episcopacy, "not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity," and condemns the doctrine that "Christian ministers are 'priests' in another sense than that in which all believers are 'a royal priesthood;'" but it has no sympathy with "that broad church school which takes in all men who have loose views in regard to the inspiration of the Scriptures, or

are doubtful about the deity of the Second Person of the Trinity, or are uncertain in regard to the atonement, or are unsettled in regard to any of the commonly received evangelical doctrines." It exalts the work of the laity; encourages extemporaneous prayer at all of its services; does not require members of other churches to be confirmed before joining it, neither does it demand that children shall be baptized whose parents do not believe in infant baptism. [See *Appendix B.*]

Registration of Voters. See *Elections.*

Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County. Nos. 28 Court Square and 32 Tremont Street, occupying the building with the courts of probate and insolvency. Entrances from both places; the main entrance from Court Square. The building is severely plain. The interior is well arranged for the purposes to which it is devoted. The transactions of the register and his assistant and clerks are very extensive, increasing yearly. In 1880 the first volume of Suffolk Deeds was printed *verbatim*, with great care, by order of the board of aldermen, in response to a petition from leading members of the bar, asking that this be done to preserve the early records, seriously worn by time and use, and further impaired by the introduction of steam-heat and gas into the building. In the introduction to this volume some interesting facts are given concerning the early records, by John T. Hassam. It is herein stated, that the first book of the records begins with two letters in cipher; and a facsimile of the page containing them is given. The book itself is in the handwriting of different persons; but the greater part of it, Mr. Hassam states, was written by William Aspinwall, who in 1644 succeeded Stephen Winthrop, the first recorder, and by Edward Rawson, who was appointed recorder on the removal of Aspinwall, in 1651. To show the changes which have taken place since the time when "Mr. Steven Winthrope was chosen to record things," Mr. Hassam gives these statistics: "The first book served to contain all the records prior to April 7, 1654; Lib. II. beginning, according to the entry made by the *recorder on one of its fly-leaves*, on that date. Nineteen books sufficed for all deeds and other instruments left for record prior to 1700. On the 1st of January, 1800, the number had risen to 193. The end of the first quarter of the present century saw 294 books on the shelves; the second quarter, 606; while the last 30 years have made great additions to the records, there being now in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds no fewer than 1,510 huge folio MSS. volumes, containing, most of them, 640 pages each. The average rate of increase has been, for the last 10 years, nearly 50 of these volumes each year. For the years 1871–79 inclusive, 189,085 deeds and other instruments were left for record, an average of 21,076½ each year." The number of instruments recorded has steadily increased in succeeding years. The register of deeds is elected by the people for a term of three years.

Republic (The). A weekly newspaper, published at 243 Washington Street. This is a journal the scheme of which, as set forth in its prospectus, is to defend and educate the Irish people in this country, and particularly in New England, to enlighten them on home and foreign politics, and to become to them a trusted companion and adviser. It is a vigorously edited and handsomely printed paper. Patrick Maguire is sole owner and responsible editor. M. P. Curran was associated with Mr. Maguire from the inception, assisting in the preliminary stages in mapping out the prospectus, arranging the "make-up" of the paper, which is quite attractive, and selecting the style of type; and was on the editorial staff until May 7, 1883, when he was appointed upon the board of police commissioners of the city. Mr. F. E. Goodrich was also active in editorial work and advice during the first years of its career. Among the earliest writers was William D. Kelly, who is still a member of the staff. Mr. Healy, M. P., has been from the beginning its foreign correspondent. The first number of the paper was issued March 25, 1882. It early became a successful venture.

Restaurants and Cafés. Within the business sections of the city there are several hundred establishments classed as restaurants, ranging from the highly embellished and sumptuously furnished dis-

ing-rooms of the leading hotels conducted on the European plan, to the modestly equipped lunch counter of the beer shop, or the "full-dinner-for-fifteen-cents" places of the humblest down-town parts. Yet, with all these, the stranger in town, especially if he comes from the larger cities of the Middle States or the West, or from the great cities on the other side of the Atlantic, is heard frequently to complain of the lack in Boston of restaurants of the second class, whose prices are reasonable, and whose viands are of the best. Bostonians who know the city well, and those out-of-towners who have become intimately acquainted with it, find less trouble in meeting their wants in this respect; but the same complaint is often heard from them, as well as from those visiting the city for the first time. There are many first-class establishments, and more of the third class, especially for men; but the third-class places too often assume the airs, and, what is more exasperating, demand the prices, of first-class establishments; while the second-class places, making no lofty pretensions, are not easy to find. Recognized universally as the leading restaurants are those connected with Young's Hotel and the Parker and Adams houses. The former is very extensive, occupying the greater portion of the ground floor of that large establishment. It is conveniently arranged to meet all demands, having sumptuous dining-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, extensive lunch-rooms, and convenient oyster and lunch counters. There are entrances to the main dining-rooms from the court at the rear of Washington Street, upon which the older portion of the house fronts, and from Court Street, where the new portion fronts, and which is known as the ladies' entrance. Parker's restaurant consists of the large main dining-room at the rear of the main hall; the café to the right of the main hall; the ladies' dining-room at the left, and also having a special entrance from the street; and the lunch counter in the basement. The restaurant of the Adams House is a large room, on the ground floor, opening directly from the several public entrances. Connected with the Tremont House on Tremont Street, and with the *Revere House* on Bowdoin Square, are *small cafés*, which are much visited by regular patrons, and are inviting to those desiring quiet comfort with the attention to details generally to be found in hotel restaurants. Attached to the Quincy House is also a café, larger and much more elaborate than those of either the Tremont or the Revere houses. This is open continuously, day and night. [See these several hotels.] "Down-town" business men's restaurants abound. Several are to be found on Summer Street; a number on Federal, Devonshire, Milk, Water, and Washington streets. On Exchange Place is "Tom Smith's," which has been for years a favorite dining place with business men. On Brattle Street is one of the most extensive of down-town restaurants, long known as "Marston's;" just above, towards Court Street, is the restaurant of the Crawford House, open until one o'clock in the morning; and on the corner, in the basement of the Crawford House building, is a combined oyster house and restaurant kept by the successors of one of the oldest firms in the business, who succeeded the famous Peter B. Brigham, caterer to many old-time Bostonians. Farther down town, about the Faneuil Hall markets, are several restaurants largely patronized by marketmen, producemen, and milkmen, and by down-town merchants as well, who find them eminently satisfactory because of the richness of their meats, and their generally fresh and wholesome fare. These are equipped with unæsthetic ware. There is no "style" about them, but to the hungry man they have peculiar charms. In several of them the blazing fires upon which the cooking to order is done are in full view of the patrons; and the cooks, arrayed in white aprons, and wearing paper caps, assume a confident air, conscious of their ability to excel in their special line, and proud of the reputation of the "marketmen's eating-houses," which they do so much to sustain. At Nos. 243–247 Atlantic Avenue is a large restaurant, a great resort for the steamboatmen of the Southern and Eastern lines, and for the wholesale merchants of Broad, India, and adjoining streets, and also of many "up-town" men who desire a wholesome meal at reasonable prices. In City Hall Square and School Street are several restaurants which have occupied

their stands for many years. Chief among these, on School Street, is "Mrs. Harrington's," famous for its "home-made" dishes, and especially for its boiled coffee. On Temple Place are Weber's and Dooling's, favorite places with ladies and with business men in retail trade in the neighborhood; around the corner, on Washington Street, is Copeland's; another Copeland is on Tremont Street, near Winter; on Avon Street, just off from Washington, is Cook's, a popular ladies' restaurant; and Fera's is at No. 102 Tremont Street, — all of the same class. On Tremont Street, above West and opposite the Common, is "Perkins's," formerly the "Colonnade," a famous oyster and private-dinner-party house. Farther up Tremont Street, in the Hotel Boylston, is a café much patronized by the neighborhood as well as by residents in the hotel, which is an apartment-house. [See *Apartment-Houses.*] In Van Rensselaer Place, just off of Tremont Street, a few steps above the Common, is a nest of French restaurants, one or two of which are much frequented by artists, journalists, lawyers, and other professional men. Here the prices are reasonable, and the *menu* is considered as of the best. Dining here is a pleasant experience. The rooms are attractive, the service good, and the company about the tables, when business is brisk and "in the season," not a least interesting part of the entertainment afforded here. At No. 88 Boylston Street is the famous Italian restaurant known as "Vercelli's," and liberally patronized by epicures. Three floors are devoted to dining-rooms here. In the rear of Boylston Street, opposite the side of the Providence Railroad Station, is the "Carrollton," another Italian restaurant of fragrant reputation. The leading French restaurant of the city is "Ober's," on Winter Place, off Winter Street. This has more than a local fame. It is most patronized by the possessors of long purses. It has a sumptuously garnished café, and many private dining and supper rooms. The viands here are unsurpassed by any place in the city. Another much-patronized French restaurant is "Trois Mieusset Frères," on Sewall Place leading from Milk Street, near the Old South. Jolly little dinner parties are occasionally given here. Of those savory and comfortable institutions known as "chop-houses" there are too few in Boston. The most noteworthy one, a veritable English institution, famed for its special dishes, its splendid mutton, its "golden bucks," its "musty ale," and its "broiled live lobsters," is "Park's," on Bosworth Street, formerly Montgomery Place, off from Tremont Street, opposite the old Granary Burying-Ground. This is kept by William D. Park & Son, and is patronized by local epicures with much satisfaction. It was established in 1842 by William D. Park, first on the old Stackpole estate, then in Morton Place, and afterwards in Central Court, off Washington Street. There are also a few good chop-houses down town, a very good one known as the Coolidge café in Bowdoin Square, one or two on Essex Street, and one in the quiet Avery Street, just off the busy thoroughfare of Tremont Street. On Hawley Street is a favorite German restaurant; and on Court Street, opposite the Court House, located in a basement, is another of a cheaper grade, which has many patrons. Oyster houses are many, and of all grades. Among the oldest, which have long sustained an excellent reputation, are "Higgins's," on Court Street, between Sudbury Street and Bowdoin Square; others are "Brigham's," on Washington Street, opposite the Boylston Market; and "Bacon's," on Essex Street, opposite the Essex Street entrance to the Globe Theatre. Of "dairies" and "temperance lunch-rooms" there are several in the city. The most noteworthy are "down town" on Washington Street, near "Newspaper Row," on Court Street, and Tremont Row. Mention should also be made of the restaurants attached to the so-called "coffee houses," which are scattered over the city, and are commended for what they supply and the moderate charges of their bill of fare. [See *Coffee Houses.*] The railroad station restaurants of the city are, as a rule, above the average of their class. They are generally fairly conducted; and a good meal, well cooked, can be obtained at any of them, at short notice and at reasonable prices. A unique establishment is a newsboy's lunch-room in Williams Court, between Washington Street and Court Square, where prices are at "bed-rock."

Retail Grocers' Association. See *Grocers' Association, The Retail.*

Revere House (The). Bowdoin Square. One of the older hotels of the city, enjoying a wide reputation. It was built in 1847 by a company of gentlemen connected with the Charitable Mechanic Association [see *Charitable Mechanic Association*], and was named for Paul Revere, the Revolutionary hero, and the first president of the Mechanic Association. William Washburn was the architect. It is still owned by a corporation which long included such well-known Bostonians as ex-mayors Norcross and Wightman, Frederic W. Lincoln, Uriel Crocker, Samuel Hatch, and Nathaniel J. Bradlee. The house stands on the site of the dwelling and grounds of Kirk Boott, one of the opulent merchants of his time, and father of the Kirk Boott who was among those connected with early manufacturing in the city of Lowell. The Revere House, as well as one of the oldest in the city, is one of the most comfortable. Its rooms are large, its halls are spacious, its dining-rooms inviting, and its generous parlors elegantly and tastefully furnished. It is a thoroughly equipped house, combining old-fashioned roominess and solid comfort with modern improvements of every kind. Extensive alterations and improvements were made in it during the autumn and winter of 1885, one of the most noteworthy changes being in the basement, where the café, decorated in part in colonial style, was built. A large billiard room with five tables was another feature introduced in the alterations of 1885. The Revere has been conducted always on the American plan, and been famous, as it is still, for the excellence of its *cuisine*. For many years it was under the management of Paran Stevens, the celebrated landlord, who was also for some time lessee of the Fifth Avenue of New York and the Continental of Philadelphia. During a later period it was conducted in common with the Tremont House; Chapin, Gurney & Co. being the proprietors of the two establishments. They were succeeded by C. B. Ferrin, and in 1885 J. F. Merrow & Co. became proprietors. In its day the Revere has entertained many people of distinction. Jenny Lind stopped here during her memorable Boston season; and Presidents Fillmore, Pierce, Johnson; Gen. (and then President) Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis, King Kalakaua, the Emperor Dom Pedro, Christine Nilsson, Parepa Rosa, Therese Titiens, Adelina Patti, and hosts of other well-known people, have been entertained here. From the balcony in front of one of the large parlor-windows, speeches have been made by many public men of note, guests of the city, in response to the call of the people assembled in the square. The Revere was the favorite stopping-place of Daniel Webster, whenever in Boston, during the latter years of his life. The prices at the Revere range from $3 to $4 a day, according to the location of rooms. The house accommodates 250 guests. It is much patronized as a winter residence by families.

Revere's (Paul) Home. See *North Square.*

Revere (Paul) Statue. By C. E. Dallin. An equestrian statue representing Revere at the moment when he reins in his horse and shouts to one of the "embattled farmers" that "the British are coming." The animal has been pulled up short by the rider, and is full of spring and fire. His head is brought back close to his breast, the neck is sharply arched, the mouth open, and the general impression of suddenly arrested motion is admirably expressed. The left fore-leg is lifted high from the ground, while the right hind-leg is still in the air, stretched out behind the body, so that the weight of the animal is thrown on the right fore-leg and left hind-leg, which are planted at the sharp angle necessary to bring him to a halt. The mane is long and abundant, and is treated skilfully in masses. A thick forelock flies out between the ears, which are laid back, as if more force were on the bit than is to the creature's taste, and a part of the mane is thrown from the left side of the neck where it would naturally fall, to the right side, thus helping the suggestion of previous action. Revere is depicted leaning back in the saddle, with the reins in his left hand, while with his right he points back towards Boston, his head slightly bowed as if speaking to a hearer below him. His brow is wrinkled in a frown, and the expression on his face shows that he is

gravely aware of the importance and urgency of his mission. He is dressed in the picturesque costume of the time, a three-cornered hat, long waistcoat, long skirted coat, ruffled wristbands, breeches, and spurred riding-boots. W. H. Downes, a leading local art critic, gives this estimate of the work: "From front and rear the aspect of horse and man is spirited, natural, and most effective. It is less so from the sides, partly because of a feeling of disproportion, and partly because the group is of necessity less compact from that point of view." Mr. Downes adds: "We think Mr. Dallin has comprehended the spirit of the incident, expressed its picturesque phase well, and has given us a dashing work, well studied, not especially learned, not too profound, but effective and enthusiastic; not an inanimate lump like some of our statues, but a work whose faults are those of youth and inexperience. It will be said, and cannot be denied, that it wants repose. The subject, or that phase of it which the artist has thought he could best describe, requires considerable action, and it is a matter of precedent in equestrian works to make your horse as lively as possible, so that not seldom we have him rearing and pawing the air with his fore-legs." The site selected for this statue is Copley Square. [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Rifle and Gun Clubs. There are several rifle and gun clubs in and around Boston. The largest and best equipped is the Massachusetts Rifle Association, which has a range at Walnut Hill, Woburn, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad. It has eight short-range targets, four of iron, Creedmore count, generally used by those preferring the military rifle, and four of double paper, two of these of the decimal pattern used by all experts, the others Creedmore. There are also two mid-range and three long-range targets. At the 200-yard firing point is a two-story building thoroughly fitted for the needs of visiting riflemen, the second story being used as a dining-hall on all special shooting days. The association has several matches on at all times of the year, and two regular shooting days each week. Special meetings are also held on each holiday of the year and a regular annual shoot in the fall, which is considered the greatest shooting event of the year in New England. Both the holiday and annual matches are open to all comers. A shot-gun club is connected with this association for those preferring the gun to the rifle. The association has a large membership. The initiation fee is $10, and the annual dues $8. — The Boston Press Rifle Association is second to the Massachusetts Association in point of numbers. Its members are regularly connected with the Boston newspapers. It was established in 1881. The initiation fee is $2 and the annual dues the same. It has no range but generally enjoys the Walnut Hill range for its annual shoot. There are also rifle clubs at Waltham, Arlington, and other suburbs; the Boston Gun Club which has a range at Wellington, the Merrymount Gun Club, and other gun clubs in the suburban towns about the city.

Roller Skating Rinks. Within recent years the pastime of roller skating has grown into popular favor; indeed, into what is termed in the easy English of the day "a craze;" and, as a result, roller skating rinks have been added to the regularly established amusement places of the city. One of the most noteworthy of these is the "Boston Roller Skating Rink," on the corner of Clarendon Street and St. James Avenue, Back Bay district. This is in a building especially built for roller skating. The skating surface is 180 feet long, and 70 feet wide, and is laid with two-inch yellow-birch boards. Around the floor, and separated from it by an ornamental railing, is a promenade fifteen feet wide, along which are placed rows of camp-chairs for the accommodation of spectators. At the head of the hall are the skate-room, coat-room (where coats and wraps are checked), and retiring-rooms. The building is of brick, and its entire length is 225 feet; its width, 100 feet. The walls are 20 feet high, and it is 45 feet from the floor to the apex of the roof. At night the rink is lighted in part by the electric light. Robert H. Slack was the architect of the building. At the South End on Washington Street, near Dover, and on Shawmut Avenue, are two other well-appointed rinks. Many practise roller skating outside the rinks on the smooth sidewalks; and on pleasant afternoons groups of children

are often met on the broad streets and avenues of the West and South Ends, forming merry roller skating parties.

Roman Catholics. See *Catholics.*

Round Table Club (The). A dining club of a distinctively intellectual cast, all the members having done solid work of a literary or artistic nature. It was organized early in 1885 with the object of bringing together at dinner gentlemen of congenial tastes under circumstances more favorable to the interchange of ideas than is possible in the larger dining clubs. For this reason it was decided to sit at a round table where the number of guests could not be so large as to prevent all from hearing and joining in the conversation. The number of members was originally twelve, but several more have been added to insure a fair attendance at each meeting. No person can be admitted to the club except by a unanimous vote. The club dines at Parker's once a month, and there is no expense to members beyond that of the dinners, which are furnished at a fixed price, exclusive of wines. There are no formal literary exercises, but the informal contributions are of a character that find favor with the best magazines. The organization is very simple. Each member in turn acts as host and leads the literary feast. [See *Appendix C.*]

Roxbury Club (The). Club house, Warren Street, between St. James Street and Walnut Avenue. A social club organized in the autumn of 1885. It began with a membership of upwards of 100, which was speedily increased to 270. It is, like the new Algonquin Club in the city proper [see *Algonquin Club*], a representative business men's club. Nathaniel J. Bradlee is the president. The membership fee is fixed at $25. The club house is admirably arranged and comfortably furnished throughout. It was formerly the dwelling of Dr. George A. Arnold. As the object of the club is purely social it is agreed that no sectarian, political, or other subjects calculated to create discord, shall be discussed. The annual meeting is held on the last Wednesday in January. [See *Appendix C.*]

Roxbury Charitable Society. No. 118 Roxbury Street, Roxbury District. *Established* 1704, incorporated 1799. This society of venerable age devotes itself to the temporary aid of the destitute poor living within the Roxbury District. It finds employment for those who are without work; gives money when that seems most to be needed to allay suffering and furnish immediate relief; also food, fuel, and clothing. Monthly payments are made to beneficiaries by vote of the committee. The aid is distributed through the society's agent, and over 2,000 people are helped in one way and another annually. Connected with the work is a dispensary department, under the charge of a competent physician. This aids about 500 persons yearly. A woodyard, where employment is given those who want help, and can work for it, is self-sustaining. The society spends in its work the interest of special funds established for charitable work.

Roxbury District (The). The first settlers of Roxbury, some say, were of the company from Dorchester, England, who came over in the "Mary and John," and founded the new Dorchester, now the Dorchester District of the city. [See *Dorchester District*, and *Old Harbor Point.*] But the principal settlers were of those who arrived a month later in the Arbella. They first called the place "Rocksbury," — or Rocksborough; and it was recognized as a town by the Court of Assistants on Oct. 8, 1630. Here Thomas Dudley afterwards settled. The Universalist Church, Rev. Dr. Patterson, now occupies the site of his house. Three years after the settlement of the town, in 1633, William Wood thus described its appearance: "A mile from this towne [Dorchester] lyeth Roxberry, which is a faire and handsome Countrey-towne; the inhabitants of it being all very rich. This Towne lyeth upon the Maine so that it is well woodded and watered; having a cleare and fresh brooke running through the Towne. Vp which although there come no Alewiues, yet there is a great store of Smelts, and therefore it is called Smeltbrooke. A quarter of a mile to the Northside of the Towne is another river called Stony-river; upon which is built a watermilne. Here is good ground for corne, and medow for cattle. Vp westward from the Towne it is something rocky whence it hath the name of Roxberry. The inhabitants have faire houses, store

of Cattle, impaled Corne-fields, and fruitful Gardens. Here is no Harbour for ships, because the Towne is seated in the bottome of a shallow Bay which is made by the necke of land on which Boston is built; so that they can transport all their goods from the Ships in boats from Boston which is the nearest Harbour." The town originally included the present West Roxbury District (set off in 1851), with Jamaica Plain; and the present town of Brookline, known in the early days as "Punch Bowl Village." The first church was founded in 1632 [see *First Church in Roxbury*]; and 13 years after the settlement of the town, the "Free Schoole in Roxburie" was established. Roxbury long remained a "faire and handsome countrey-towne." Until well into the present century it was a picturesque village, with a single bustling business street, a few manufactories, clusters of houses about the "centres," and outlying farms, some of them with fine old-fashioned homesteads occupied by descendants of the original proprietors of the lands. During the Revolutionary period it had scarcely 2,000 inhabitants, a little over 200 dwellings, three meeting-houses, and five schools. In 1800 the population had increased to only about 2,700. Twenty years after the population is given as 4,135. During the next 10 years many improvements were made. In 1824 Roxbury Street, now Washington Street, and then the one thoroughfare through the town, was paved, and brick sidewalks laid; the next year the several roads were given names as streets; the same year the Norfolk House was opened; the first newspaper was then started, — the "Norfolk Gazette." In 1827 hourly coaches began to run between the town and Boston, — the first in this part of the country. In 1830 the population was about 5,247. During the next 10 years the growth was more rapid. Many new streets were laid out, business extended, and new buildings and new dwellings were erected. In 1840 the population was 9,089. Six years after, the town government was abandoned, and the place became a city. In 1850 it had 18,373 inhabitants. In 1856 the first street railroad was established; cars running, at the beginning, from Guild Row to Boylston Street in Boston. In 1867, when it was annexed to Boston, and became the Roxbury District, it had a population of 30,000; and its property was valued at $18,265,400 real, and $8,286,300 personal, a total valuation of $26,551,700. [See *Annexation.*] In 1870 its population was 34,772; and in 1880, 78,799. Though it has expanded and grown metropolitan of late years, the Roxbury District is to-day one of the most attractive portions of the city, with beautiful walks, fine drives, broad shaded streets over its hills and through its vales, lined with pleasant dwellings, — few unsightly blocks, but mostly detached houses, many of them with neatly laid-out grounds and trees about them, and not a small number extensive estates with fine lawns and large gardens. In an early edition of "Hayward's Gazetteer," it is said of Roxbury: "A great degree of taste and skill has been displayed here, both in horticultural and architectural embellishments, for which the 'highlands' in the southern part of the city especially furnish a beautiful advantage. Many parts of Roxbury, which until recently were improved as farms or rural walks, are now covered with wide streets and beautiful buildings. Several of the church edifices in Roxbury, being located on elevated positions, make a beautiful appearance." As complimentary language can be employed in describing the Roxbury District of to-day. A few of the old landmarks of Roxbury yet remain, the most noteworthy of which are mentioned in the paragraph on "Old Landmarks" in this Dictionary. The Cochituate stand-pipe, on the hill between Beech Glen Avenue and Fort Avenue, stands on the site of the earthworks thrown up in June, 1775, and known as the "Roxbury High Fort." This fort was built under the direction of Gen. Thomas, and crowned the Roxbury lines of investment at the siege of Boston. This was the strongest of the several Roxbury forts, others of which guarded the only land entrance to Boston, which was over the Neck [see *Neck, The Boston*], defended the road to Dorchester, covered the old landing place, and commanded Muddy River. The steeple of the First Parish Meeting-House was the signal station of the besieging army on this side, and was a conspicuous mark for the enemy's cannon. Roxbury, small as

it was, had a conspicuous part in the early events of the Revolution. It was the native place of the immortal Warren, and of Heath and Greaton, generals in the Continental army. Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, in his oration on the occasion of the Roxbury celebration in November of the centennial year of 1876, recalled the meetings of the Sons of Liberty in the Greyhound Tavern in Roxbury Street, where Graham's block now stands. "Its walls rang with wit and patriotic eloquence." Greaton, the inn-keeper, who afterward became a brigadier-general in the army, was at Lexington and Bunker Hill. The first "general order" for the army was signed by Heath, who was the son of a Roxbury farmer. He was at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and commanded a part of the right wing in the siege of Boston. Later he was appointed to the command of West Point by Washington, after the treason of Arnold. Moses Whiting and William Draper of Roxbury commanded companies at Lexington, and 140 Roxbury men were there. Robert Williams, master of the Latin School, "changed his ferule for a sword," taking a commission in the army. Major-Gen. Dearborn, on the staff of Washington, lived and died in Roxbury.

Roxbury Home for Aged Women. Burton Avenue, off Copeland Street, Roxbury District. Incorporated 1856. A comfortable home, for women over 60, each of whom pays three dollars a week towards her board. The institution is maintained by a small organization of benevolent people, mostly ladies. The house in which the Home is situated is owned by the corporation. In 1882 a gift of $5,000 was received from Mrs. William Whiting for free beds. [See *Asylums and Homes.*]

Roxbury Latin School (The). Kearsarge Avenue, Roxbury District. Founded in 1645 by the apostle John Eliot, Gov. Thomas Dudley, and others conspicuous in the early days, this school, long known as "the Grammar School in the easterly part of the Town of Roxbury," stands equal in rank with any school of its class in the country, while it is second in age. Though free to residents of Boston it is not a part of the public school system. It is controlled by a board of trustees, a close corporation, chartered in 1789, the members of which fill any vacancies that occur in the board. Its support is chiefly from the income of a tax voluntarily imposed upon certain citizens of the Roxbury District, and from several bequests received from individuals. Its teachers before the Revolution included Judge William Cushing, Gen. Joseph Warren, Rev. Bishop Samuel Parker, and Gov. Increase Sumner; and since that time its lists of teachers and pupils have borne the names of many men who have attained eminence. The school has now two six years' courses, one of which is an English course, and the other a course preparatory for college, especially for Harvard. The school building is a plain wooden structure and comfortably accommodates its present number of pupils, about 130. The headmaster is William C. Collar.

Roxbury Pudding Stone. A somewhat peculiar conglomerate stone which abounds in the Roxbury District, and is one of its principal natural features, and has been employed in the construction of quite a number of public and other buildings in the city. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a poem entitled the "Dorchester Giant," fancifully gives its origin as the giant's pudding flung over the Roxbury hills; —

> "The suet is hard as a marrow-bone,
> And every plum is turned to stone;
> But there the puddings lie."

This stone is admirably adapted for building purposes, having a great variety and richness of color. It quite resembles the well known English pudding stone, though it is coarser and has not its susceptibility to polish. Among the buildings which have been constructed from this material are the Central Church, on the corner of Berkeley and Newbury streets, and the Emmanuel Church, also on Newbury Street, Back Bay district. [See these.]

Roxbury Soldiers' Monument. See *Cemeteries*, paragraph concerning Forest Hills Cemetery.

S.

St. Botolph Club. Club house, No. 85 Boylston Street, opposite the Public Garden. In this club the professional life of the city is well represented. It was organized in 1880, and the purpose of its projectors was to establish a club similar to that of the Century in New York. It has had a large membership from the start, composed of leading men in the various professions, including several of the most distinguished of the liberal clergymen of the city, representative literary men, journalists, artists, and members of the bar. Its formation was the subject of public criticism by the "free lance," Rev. Joseph Cook, in several of his "Monday Lectures;" a private circular to gentlemen invited to join the movement, stating its object and the intention to establish a modern club house, having got into the newspapers, Mr. Cook took especial exception to the statement that the house would be supplied with wine, liquors, and cigars, which members could obtain, though there would be no restaurant. The breeze thus raised, however, was an ineffective one, and the club opened brilliantly. As now organized, it has both an artistic and a literary flavor; and its receptions to visiting men of letters and leading artists of other cities, and men of distinction from abroad, are noteworthy occasions. A feature of the club house is its pleasant, well-arranged art-gallery. Among the artist members are a number of the foremost painters in the city; and its regular and occasional exhibitions of paintings, to which they contribute, rank with the very best shown in the city. The club's Saturday night receptions during the winter season are very enjoyable affairs. The club house is agreeably decorated, and comfortably furnished. It is thoroughly equipped in every particular, and its library-tables are generously supplied with the leading foreign and domestic periodical and other literature of the day. Names of candidates for admission to the club must be presented by two members and posted, after which they are passed upon by a *special committee* who alone elect. The entrance fee is $50, and the annual assessment $30. Francis Parkman, the historian, held the office of president from its establishment until the close of 1885, when declining to serve longer, Gen. Francis A. Walker was elected. In 1882 the club was presented with a silver-gilt "loving-cup," formerly belonging to the corporation of Boston, Lincolnshire, England. The gift was from Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, a member; and it was made on the condition "that if ever the club shall be disbanded, or its assets disperse, the cup shall revert to the Massachusetts Historical Society." [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston*.]

St. John's Church. See *Episcopal (Protestant) Church in Boston*.

St. John's Church. (Protestant Episcopal.) Roanoke Avenue, corner of Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District. Organized 1845. The church building was completed in the winter of 1883. It is placed on land given to the parish by General Sumner. It is constructed of Roxbury stone, with yellow-stone trimmings, in the form of a cross, with a tower at the southeast corner. There are four entrances, and opposite the main entrance on the west corner is the chancel; the organ and choir on one side, and the robing-room and fount on the other. The interior is finished in ash, and the roof is supported by trusses, which are exposed. An open-work screen surrounds the organ, choir, and fount, and the walls and ceiling are tinted with red and blue and golden color in harmonizing effect. On each side of the altar is a large panel picture in fresco, representing David and Moses. In the chancel are five stained mosaic glass windows, the central bearing a life-size representation of the Saviour, surrounded by figureheads of SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, entwined with vines and passion flowers and cherub heads. The communion rail is of brass and oak, and the reredos, pulpit, and altar are of carved oak. The decorated windows and the furnishings of the chancel are the gift of an absent member, and the church prayer-

books and book-rests were given by the parishioners. The church has a seating capacity of 520. [See *Appendix B*, and *Episcopal (Protestant) Church in Boston.*]

St. John the Evangelist (Society of). See *Church of the Advent* and *Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist.*

St. Joseph's Home. See *Asylums and Homes;* also, *Charitable, etc., Societies.*

St. Luke's Home. See *Asylums and Homes;* also *Charitable, etc., Societies.*

St. Mary's Church. See *Catholicism and Catholic Churches;* also, *Episcopal (Protestant) Church in Boston.*

St. Mary's Infant Asylum. See *Asylums and Homes;* also, *Charitable, etc., Societies.*

St. Matthew's Church. See *First Church in South Boston.*

St. Paul's Baptist Society. Smith Court, near Joy Street. Established 1805. The first society in New England to have a church erected for the sole use of colored people. The funds for its erection were secured in England and Scotland by the first pastor, Rev. Thomas Paul, an earnest and energetic minister. The church building is a simple and strong brick structure, and it was used in anti-slavery days, because of its security, for abolition meetings. Many of the early records of the society were destroyed years ago by fire. Rev. Mr. Paul continued as pastor 23 years. Some years after his pastorate, Rev. George Black was called to succeed him. Trouble occurring in the church Mr. Black withdrew, and what was for many years known as the Second African Baptist Society was organized. Later, in 1847, this society, after much dissension and difficulty, reorganized as the Twelfth Baptist Society, and still exists on Phillips Street. Through the war the old church on Smith Court — popularly known as the Joy Street Church — continued to be a resort for the abolitionists. But the church, as an organization, became much weakened after the dissensions and the secession from its ranks; and it so remained until, in 1880, Rev. Peter Smith was settled as pastor. Under his pastorate it revived, and in time regained something of its old-time prosperity. When the Second African Church entered the same communion the society assumed the name of the Independent Baptist Society; but in 1883, deeming that name to be inappropriate, and born of dissension, it was changed to St. Paul's Baptist Society, in memory of its organizer and first pastor. Smith Court, on which the church stands, is a small court leading from Joy Street, in the old West End, and was formerly known as Baker Street. [See *Appendix B.*]

St. Paul's Church (Episcopalian). Tremont Street, opposite the Common, between Winter Street and Temple Place. This parish was formed in 1820, principally out of Trinity Church. Its organization was the result of a movement on the part of men of wealth and prominence in the community, to build a costly and impressive church building. On the building committee were such men as David Sears, William Shimmin, and Daniel Webster. The corner-stone of the building was laid on Sept. 4, 1819; and on June 30, 1820, the church was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, assisted by Bishop Brownell of Connecticut. This church, says Rev. Phillips Brooks, in his chapter on the "Episcopal Church" in the "Memorial History," "made a notable and permanent addition to the power of Episcopacy in the city. Its Grecian temple seemed, to the men who built it, to be a triumph of architectural beauty and of fitness for the Church's service." The building was designed by Capt. Alexander Parris, assisted by Solomon Willard, the architect of the Bunker Hill Monument. The walls are of gray granite, and the portico, with the columns supporting it, of Potomac sandstone. The Ionic capitals were carved by Willard. The interior is simple, and at the same time much more impressive than the exterior. When finished, the building had cost $83,000, a large sum in those days of simplicity in church architecture and embellishment. The first rector was Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis, D. D. His service continued from 1820 to 1825. Then, in 1826, Rev. Alonzo Potter, LL. D., afterwards bishop of Pennsylvania, was settled as rector. He resigned in September, 1831, and was succeeded by Rev. John S. Stone, D. D. During Dr. Stone's rectorship a mission school on "the Neck" was

established. Dr. Stone resigned early in 1841; and then, in June, 1842, the long rectorship of Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., began. This continued through 17 years; and Dr. Brooks says of it, "His work may be considered as having done more than that of any other man who ever preached in Boston to bring the Episcopal Church into the understanding, the sympathy, and the respect of the people." In 1882 the memorial tablet in honor of Dr. Vinton, on the wall of the church on the Epistle side of the chancel, was placed in position and formally consecrated. The tablet is of heavily moulded brass, and bears this inscription: —

IN MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER HAMILTON VINTON,
BORN IN
PROVIDENCE, MAY 2, 1807,
DIED IN
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 29, 1881.
RECTOR OF THIS CHURCH FROM 1842 TO 1858.

"Now, therefore, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled unto God."

On the occasion of the consecration of this tablet, an address on the work and character of Dr. Vinton was made by Rev. Phillips Brooks, and prayer was read by Bishop Paddock. Tablets have also been put up in the church to the former rectors, Drs. Jarvis and Stone, and to Dr. J. C. Warren, for thirty-six years vestryman and warden. Dr. Vinton was succeeded in the rectorship by Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., in 1860; and he in turn was followed by Rev. Treadwell Walden. Rev. William Wilberforce Newton was the next rector, succeeding Mr. Walden in 1877. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., followed. His term of service began in 1882. In one of the tombs beneath the church (that of Dr. John C. Warren) the remains of Gen. Warren were deposited for a time until their removal in 1855 to the family vault in the Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury District. In another, in his family vault, Prescott, the historian, is interred. Interments ceased in St. Paul's tombs in 1878. It will interest many to know that Pew No. 25, in the north aisle, is that for many years owned and occupied by Daniel *Webster.* *[See Appendix B.]*

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. See *Asylums and Homes.*

Saturday Evening Gazette. See *Gazette, The Saturday Evening.*

Saturday Morning Club (The) is a club of young women, always bright ones, bent on mutual improvement. It was formed about the year 1872, with a membership of 25 young girls, some of them not out of school, most of them bred in the small circle about Mount Vernon, Boylston, Beacon, and Chestnut streets; and the meetings were held at the homes of the several members on Saturday mornings from ten to twelve. Every alternate Saturday was devoted to listening to a paper from some well-known speaker, and the following one to a discussion of the subject treated by the writer of the paper. No one but members was allowed to be present at the club on "discussion days;" but friends were frequently invited to listen to the papers. The club is still kept up on the same plan, and its list of members is limited to about 70 names. Admittance to it is by no means easy. Among the speakers who have entertained and instructed the club are Emerson, Holmes, Alcott, Col. Higginson, Mrs. Howe, Tom Hughes, Miss Eastman, Mrs. Woolson, Dr. Hedge, William D. Howells, Phillips Brooks, and Rev. William R. Alger. A remark of Emerson, that he never talked to a brighter or more appreciative audience than that which comprised the Saturday Morning Club, is treasured by its members. [See *Club Life in Boston.*]

Savings Banks. The first savings bank established in the country was the "Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston." This was chartered in 1816, and still exists (on Temple Place), one of the most conservative institutions of its kind, admirable in its conduct, and popular with the people. In 1885 there were 15 savings banks in successful operation, and the total deposits, as shown by the statements published in the report of the savings bank commissioners, were $76,893,263; while the total in all the savings banks in the State, 168 in number, was $262,720,146.97. Over the savings banks a careful supervision has always been maintained; and the laws have been framed to restrict the investment of the funds held by them. They have, in

a rule, enjoyed public confidence, and have had the reputation of prudent management. During the long depression following the panic of 1873, however, when the depreciation in real estate was so disastrous, several of them, in different sections of the State, suffered serious loss, and a number fell into the hands of receivers. In 1878, to protect the savings banks from disastrous and unnecessary runs in time of panic or uneasiness, a so-called "stay-law" was passed by the Legislature, giving the bank commissioners authority to limit and restrict the payments on deposits. Under this law the commissioners are empowered to order, on request of a bank or whenever they may deem it necessary, that depositors be paid only such proportion of their deposits, and at such times, as the bank can pay them without affecting its solvency or subjecting it to great loss. Several of the distressed banks at the time, which were able to avail themselves of this law, were saved from disaster. [See *Appendix D*, for list of savings banks in the city.]

Savin Hill. See *Dorchester District.*

School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children. No. 723 East Eighth Street, South Boston. Incorporated 1848. A State institution; an outgrowth of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind [which see], near which it is situated. Its establishment was due to the efforts of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the founder of the latter institution, begun about the year 1840. At first, an experimental school was started with 10 idiot children; and this was so satisfactory, that, two years after, the institution was established permanently, the State appropriating $5,000 therefor. It now grants to it about $18,000 annually. The children confided to the institution are taught, as well as cared for. For children whose parents or guardians are able to pay, a small charge is made, proportionate to their means and the trouble and cost of treatment. Those bringing a certificate from overseers of the poor, stating that their parents and immediate relatives are unable to meet the expense of their treatment and training, are admitted free. Candidates for gratuitous admission must be over 6 and under 14. Persons applying for admission of children must fill certain blanks, which, on application, are forwarded to any address. Children are received on trial for three months, when a report is made to the parents. Epileptic, insane, incurably hydrocephalic, or paralytic pupils are not retained to the exclusion of more improvable subjects. The institution is open to visitors on Thursdays, at ten A. M.

School of Art Needlework. No. 8 Park Square. An outcome of the decorative art movement which has grown so extensively in recent years. It was formed in 1878, for the purpose of directing the taste of workers in this direction. At the beginning, the classes were held in the Art Museum; but in 1879 the school was absorbed into the Decorative Art Society, and has since grown to be a most prominent adjunct of that institution. [See *Decorative Art Society.*] Instruction is given in all branches of art needlework, both secular and ecclesiastical, in silks, crewels, linens, or gold. The fees are $5 for 6 class-lessons, and $8 for 12 class-lessons. Special arrangements are made for private instruction. A few free pupils are received, who are trained to teach. The orders which come into the society are executed by the more advanced free pupils; in this way they pay for their instruction, so that they do not feel entirely dependent.

School of Drawing and Painting. Connected with the Museum of Fine Arts. Established 1876. It admits both men and women as students. There are two classes in drawing, and an advanced class in painting. The first class in drawing is mainly occupied with elementary and disciplinary work, embracing ornamental work, still life, and drapery, as well as the antique, and occasionally the living model. The work of this class includes the elementary training needed not only by painters, but by engravers, lithographers, and designers, for ornament and metal work, as well as by teachers of drawing. The class receives stated instruction, partly by lectures and text-books, in the elements of artistic anatomy, of shades, shadows, and perspective, and of architectural and decorative form. Students who attend the lectures are expected to take notes, and to make illustrative drawings and sketches as may be

required of them. The second class in drawing is occupied with the more advanced study of draughtsmanship and with the acquisition of a more thorough knowledge of the human figure. This class draws from the life, from still-life, and from the antique. A more advanced course of lectures is given to this class in anatomy and in the proportions and action of the human figure, with exercises and problems. This class is intended mainly for those who mean to become professional artists, and it furnishes the necessary preparation for the painting class. The class in painting is free from minute and merely disciplinary supervision, the instructors visiting it only often enough to make sure that the students are working to advantage and in the right direction. Candidates for promotion to this class must satisfy the instructors, and the special committee having charge of the school, that they have sufficiently profited by the instruction they have already received, both in the class-room and the lecture-room, and have so thoroughly mastered the elementary and preparatory work that they can give their attention freely to painting. There is a free class for drawing from the nude model, without instruction, for artists and experienced draughtsmen, the members of which are assessed a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the class. Students in the school are assigned to one class or another at the discretion of the instructors. Besides the instruction above mentioned, students have the benefit of lectures or lessons given in conjunction with the Lowell Institute, the Institute of Technology, and the Society of Decorative Art [see these], on the history of painting, sculpture, and architecture; on mythological, legendary, and sacred art; on costume; on the theory of color; and on the theory and history of ornament. A small fee is charged for some of these courses: and they are open to persons not otherwise connected with the school, on moderate terms. An admittance fee of $10 to this school of painting is charged each student, and $45 a term. For artists already in the practice of their profession, the fee is but $25 a term. New students are received only at the beginning of a *term*, except in special cases. *Fees for two terms* only are required in any one year, the rest of the instruction, after 24 weeks of attendance, being gratuitous. The school is open from the beginning of October to about the middle of June each year; and there are three terms of twelve weeks each, with a week's vacation at Christmas and another at the end of March. Persons desiring to join the school must make application in writing to the secretary at the Museum, giving the name and address of some person to whom they are known, by way of reference. Only those applicants are received who propose to give not less than three hours a day for four days in a week. The school is under the care of a permanent committee. The trustees of the Museum grant this committee the use of their collections: and the galleries of the museum are open to the students of the school, except on Saturdays, for study and practice during both term-time and vacation. The immediate direction of the instruction is in the hands of a special committee, and Otto Grundmann and Frederic Crowninshield are the instructors.

School of Modelling. The art of modelling and sculpture has not yet passed beyond a primitive condition in this community. There is but one school of sculpture in the city; and this is the undertaking of a single individual, T. H. Bartlett, one of the foremost of Boston sculptors, not for profit to himself, but for the advancement of this branch of art. It is the first school of the kind ever opened in New England; and it is the only place where a pupil can find a comfortable room to work in and the common conveniences necessary to a beginner. The school is as unique in its material aspect as it is in its character and aims. It is located in rooms above and adjoining Mr. Bartlett's picturesque studio down by the water-side off Federal Street (the studio entrance being from No. 304 that street). A few plaster casts and bronzes are provided for the use of the pupils, but the chief aim is to work from life. With the exception of occasional copies made from some good model, the work executed by the pupils is mostly confined to the decoration of vases. The pupil first builds the form, and then decorates it with animals, insects, fishes, flowers, or leaves. The clay used is prepared by the

Boston Terra-Cotta Company, and the work is burned in a small kiln provided by them for the school. There are in the school day and evening pupils.

School of Practical Design (The Lowell). See *Institute of Technology.*

Schoolmasters' Club. A dining club, organized in 1882, composed mainly of head-masters of the public schools in the city and vicinity. It also includes among its active members superintendents of schools, several of the Boston school supervisors, and others engaged in educational work; and it has a number of honorary members. Its objects are social and intellectual. It meets usually every alternate month from October to April, and discusses, after dinner, topics related to school interests, introduced by addresses by gentlemen, usually outside their own number, invited to attend as guests of the club. The number of active members is limited to 100. The five officers constitute the executive committee, which has the direction of the affairs of the club. The club dinners are usually at Parker's or Young's. [See *Appendix C.*]

Schools. See *Private Schools;* also *Public Schools.*

Scientific Society (The Boston). Rooms No. 419 Washington Street. A small, select society organized in 1876, and incorporated January, 1880. Though it numbers but about 40 members, such care has been exercised in admission, that its meetings are well attended, and much work has been accomplished. The tendency of the society has been in the direction of astronomy; and in this field it has been especially active, earning for itself an excellent reputation, particularly among foreign societies. Other departments have not been neglected; and among its members are men well known in natural history, geology, and physics. As several admirable museums are close at hand, the society has not attempted the formation of a cabinet; but it maintains for its members a reading-room, in which are to be found all the astronomical periodicals published, many of a general scientific nature, and the reports of proceedings of many scientific societies. Its rooms are not open to the public, but the keys are to be found in the building. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month; and on Saturday evening of each week an informal meeting is in order for the discussion of the latest scientific topics. The society publishes the "Science Observer," which contains outline reports of its proceedings and of papers read at its meetings. This little publication is the leading authority in this country in astronomical matters, and it is sent regularly to scientific associations and institutions abroad. Candidates for membership are proposed by one or more members, and considered by the council, and, if reported upon favorably, are balloted for at a regular meeting of members. A majority elects. The initiation fee is $2, and the assessments 50 cents a month. The annual meeting is held in March. The rooms of the society are those formerly occupied by the Sketch Club, immediately under those of the Paint and Clay Club. [See these; also *Appendix A.*]

Scollay's Building. See *Scollay Square.*]

Scollay Square, through which Court Street passes, — Court Street on the north side of the Square, and Tremont Row on the south side, to the great confusion of strangers, — and from which Tremont Street at the south and Cornhill at the north, start, takes its name from Scollay's Building, which for many years stood in the midst of the thoroughfare, with a streetway on either side. Scollay's building was the remnant of a long row of buildings, mostly wooden, extending from the line between Tremont Street and Cornhill to Hanover Street. These were shaped like a wedge, the narrowest portion at the Hanover Street end. Just when the wooden row was built is not definitely known; but it is supposed that the brick structure so long bearing the name of Scollay was built in 1705, by Patrick Jeffrey, who, says Drake, married Madam Haley, sister of the celebrated John Wilkes of the "North Briton," and was for several years the owner of the extensive John Cotton estate, which embraced all the central portion of the present Pemberton Square, and extended over the hill as far as the Mount Vernon Church on Ashburton Place. William Scollay purchased Jeffrey's building, with what was left of the row of wooden structures adjoining it,

about the year 1800; and it was for him that they were named. The wooden buildings disappeared about the year 1848, but the brick building, so long a familiar object, stood until 1871, when it was removed, and the open area given the name it bore. William Scollay was an apothecary, whose shop was in the portion of the present Washington Street at one time called Cornhill, and who lived for many years on the site of the Museum on Tremont Street. His father, John Scollay, was a man of considerable note, says Drake. He was one of the first fire-wards of the town, and a selectman during the siege. Scollay Square is now a street railway centre; and it is marked by the bronze statue of Gov. Winthrop, put in place on Sept. 17, 1880. [See *Winthrop Statue.*]

"Sconce" (The). [See *Batteries, the Old North and South.*]

Scots' Charitable Society. Temporary Home, No. 77 Camden Street. Instituted 1657, incorporated 1786. A benevolent organization of Scotch Americans, — one of the earliest organized charities in the town, corresponding to the St. Andrew's Society of other cities, — whose object is to afford temporary relief to worthy Scotch people or their families, and to help them when in difficulty or distress. It gives food when that seems to be most needed, fuel, clothing, or money; it helps in paying rent, and in various other ways. In its "Scots' Temporary Home" comfortable shelter is given, food, and other aid; and an organization of women, known as the Woman's Auxiliary Board, obtains and distributes the clothing that is given out by the society. Besides furnishing temporary aid, the society in extreme cases meets the expense of transportation to distant friends of the unfortunates, in this country or Scotland. It owns a lot in the Mount Auburn Cemetery, and permits for burial in it are given by the trustees. The frequent social meetings of this society are exceedingly pleasant occasions. [See *Appendix A.*]

Sculptors. See *Painters and Sculptors*; also, *School of Modelling.*

Sculpture, School of. See *School of Modelling.*

Sea-Shore Home (The), at Winthrop, on the corner of Main and Herman streets: a summer home on the shore for poor infants and little children, established by a group of benevolent Bostonians, and supported by private contributions. It was first opened in 1875, and was incorporated two years later. The Home admits, without distinction, any of the city children who are sick, and need change of air; and, when needful, their mothers. No suitable case is ever refused, except when the house is full. During 1882 an addition was made to the house, and the grounds enlarged by the purchase of more land. Other improvements add greatly to the comfort of the Home, and go farther than ever towards making it a model institution of its kind. As a proof of its success, and of the good it has already accomplished, it may be mentioned that the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium of Baltimore, an institution which has an endowment of half a million dollars, adopted in 1882 a plan of operations almost identical with its — a plan differing in essential particulars from that of any similar institution. Applications for admission to the Home are to be made to Dr. Hastings, superintendent of the Boston Dispensary, corner of Bennett and Ash streets, who gives all necessary information, and furnishes free tickets to go and come from the Home. The nursing at the Home is by the Protestant Episcopal Sisters of Saint Margaret. [See *Sisters of Saint Margaret.*]

Second Church in Boston. (Congregational Unitarian.) Boylston Street, near Dartmouth, Back Bay district. The church building is of freestone, presenting an unostentatious appearance without; but the interior is very attractive. The chapel by its side is quite commodious. It is a vigorous and flourishing church, and has been so through most of its long history. The first gathering was made in 1649, and the first house of worship was built that year in North Square. This was burned in 1676, and rebuilt in 1677. Among the wanton deeds of the Revolution was the destruction of this church for fuel by the British troops, in 1775. [See *North Square.*] The society was homeless, but not dispersed, until 1779, when possession was taken of the "New Brick" Church in Hanover Street. This building was erected in 1721, by seceders from the New North; their numbers decreasing, they

offered their house of worship to the Second Church people, who took it, and occupied it until 1844. This region was then the "court end," the fashionable section of Boston. In 1845 a new house, on the same spot as the old, was dedicated; but in 1849 this was sold to the Methodists, and Freeman Place Chapel purchased from the society ministered to by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, in 1850. Then, in 1854, this was also sold, and the Church of the Saviour (Rev. R. C. Waterston, pastor) on Bedford Street was bought. Here the society continued until business encroachments compelled a change. The church was taken down, and the land sold, in 1872. The stones of the old church were carried to the present location on Boylston Street, and there used in the new structure. The corner-stone of this was laid Sept. 17, 1873, and the dedication took place on Nov. 4, 1874. The pastors of the Second Church have been: Revs. John Mayo, 1655–73; Increase Mather, 1664–1723; Cotton Mather, 1685–1728; Joshua Gee, 1723–48; Samuel Mather, 1732–41; Samuel Checkley, Jr., 1747–68; John Lathrop, 1768–1816; Henry Ware, Jr., 1817–30; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1829–32; Chandler Robbins, 1833–74; Robert Laird Collier, 1876–78; Edward A. Horton, 1880. Mr. Horton is the present pastor. The rich communion service of this church contains some very old and highly interesting pieces; the baptismal basin has been used for one hundred and seventy-six years. In the first house of worship there were some pews that had special doors leading to the street. The famous cockerel of the Hanover Street Church is still preserved, and now crowns the steeple of the Shepard Church in Cambridge. It remained on the old church until 1809, when it was dismounted by the great September gale, and astonished a family near by, by coming uninvited into its house to tea. The Shepard Church was built in 1871, the cockerel mounting its spire at that time. In the place of the old Hanover Street Church is now Cockerel Hall. The first bell cast in Boston, by Paul Revere, in 1792, was hung in the belfry of the "New Brick." The interior of the present Second Church is finished in rich dark colors; it has a lofty ceiling, and transepts. The organ is considered exceptionally fine. The chapel parlor is not equalled, probably, by any in the city for beauty and adaptation. [See *Appendix B.*]

Second Church, Dorchester. Corner of Washington and Centre streets, Dorchester District (Congregational Trinitarian). As its name implies, the second church established in what is now the Dorchester District. From 1630, when the town was founded, until 1806, there was but one church in Dorchester. In October, 1806, a new meeting-house was built by a private company of stockholders, because the increasing population, then about 3,000, demanded a second place of worship. This was the beginning of the present church. The new building was built in the conventional style of the period, to accommodate about 850 persons; and although somewhat altered 30 years or more ago in its interior, it remains to-day a dignified and attractive building. The original pulpit is kept as a relic. A clock on the gallery was given by Hon. James Bowdoin. In the communion-service are two ancient cups in use since Dorchester existed, and possibly before. The chapel attached to the church was enlarged in 1869 at a cost of about $11,000. The church was not formed until the meeting-house had stood for a year and a half. In January, 1808, 64 persons united to form the new church, and were duly incorporated as such. At that time the doctrinal differences which soon after appeared in the State, in the orthodox churches, were just beginning to define themselves; but it is probable they had no influence in the formation of this enterprise. Rev. John Codman, of Boston, then a recent graduate of Harvard College, and of a school of theology in Scotland, was soon settled as pastor, Rev. Dr. Channing preaching the sermon at his ordination. Soon after his settlement, troubles arose upon the question of his pulpit exchanges; several of his parishioners petitioning for larger variety and for the introduction of ministers of a liberal type. This led to a bitter controversy, which raged for three years, was the occasion of several councils, and created quite a literature by itself. Mr. Codman, however, was left master of the field. Upon one occasion he entered the church, and finding his entrance to the pulpit blocked by a guard upon the stairs,

took his position at the foot of the stairs and conducted the services as usual. Another minister was admitted to the pulpit, who preached after Mr. Codman and his friends had retired, and, holding the fortress during the intermission, preached again; after which the pastor conducted in his place the usual services of the afternoon. Dr. Codman justly held a high place among the ministers of the State. He had an ample fortune, which he used generously; was a most affectionate friend and pastor, an earnest preacher, a zealous promoter of the schools of the town, and was known in a larger sphere as a patron and adviser in the benevolent societies, and a person of excellent practical judgment. He is buried near his church. A portrait of him, presented to the church by his son, Robert Codman, in 1883, hangs in the meeting-house. It is a copy of one by Huntington. Rev. James H. Means, D. D., who had been invited by Dr. Codman to become his assistant, was almost immediately ordained and installed as his successor in February, 1848. In this relation he continued for a period of over 30 years, until obliged by ill-health to resign his charge, Jan. 1, 1879. No church in the State shows at this day two pastorates so prolonged as these, which covered a period of 70 years. Under Dr. Means's admirable care the church grew steadily from year to year in numbers, benevolent gifts, and in all departments of Christian activity. His portrait, painted by Edgar Parker, also hangs in the meeting-house. It was presented by a number of church members in 1883, at the same time that that of Dr. Codman was given. In 1879, on the accession of Rev. Edward N. Packard, a beautiful parsonage was built on Melville Avenue; the funds being derived from an ancient endowment made in 1660, when Rev. Richard Mather was pastor, by the town to the society, for the benefit of its ministers. The Sunday-school connected with the church was instituted in 1818. Fourteen persons have entered the ministry from this church. Rev. Edward N. Packard was installed April 8, 1879. [See *Appendix B.*]

Secret Societies. Of these there are a large number in the city, with a large membership. The headquarters of the *Masonic societies* are in the fine Masonic Temple, on the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. [See *Masonic Temple.*] The meetings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts are held here on the second Wednesday in December, March, June, September, and on Dec. 27. The several lodges in the city proper which also meet here at stated times are: St. John's, Mount Lebanon, Massachusetts, Germania, Revere, Aberdour, Zetland, Joseph Warren, Columbian, St. Andrew's, Eleusis, Winslow Lewis, Joseph Webb; in East Boston, Mount Tabor, Baalbec, Hammatt, and Temple; in South Boston, St. Paul's, Gate of the Temple, Rabboni, and Adelphi; Roxbury District, Washington and Lafayette; Dorchester District, Union; Charlestown District, King Solomon, Henry Price, and Faith; Brighton District, Bethesda; and Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District, Eliot. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter meets on Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday of March, June, September, and December. The chapters are: St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's; St. John's, East Boston; St. Matthew's, South Boston; Mount Vernon, Roxbury District; St. Stephen's, Dorchester District; and Chapter of the Signet, Charlestown District. The Grand Council Royal and Select Masters has its annual meeting the second Wednesday in December. The councils are: the Boston, East Boston, South Boston, and Roxbury. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island meets in May and October. There are the Boston, the De Molay, the St. Bernard; the William Parkman, East Boston; the St. Omer, South Boston; the Cœur de Lion, Charlestown District; and the Joseph Warren, Roxbury District. The lodges of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, which also meet at Masonic Temple, are: the Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, the Boston Lodge of Perfection, the Giles F. Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem, the Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, the Massachusetts Consistory, and Ancient Accepted Association. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge, composed of colored men, meets at No. 20 Blossom Street; the several lodges which also meet here are the Union, Rising Sun of St. John, Celestial, and Eureka. There is also the St. Stephen's Chapter, and

Lewis Hayden Commandery of Knights Templar, all meeting in rooms at the above number in Blossom Street.

The first Masonic lodge in the country was organized in Boston in July, 1733; and Henry Price was the first provincial grand master of New England. The St. Andrew's Lodge, which owned the famous Green Dragon Tavern, or "Freemasons' Arms," as it was sometimes called, for more than a century [see *Old Landmarks*], was organized in 1756, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and it united with several lodges in the British regiments which came in 1768 and later, in forming the first grand lodge. Gen. Warren was the first grand master. Subsequently Paul Revere was grand master.

The first lodge of Odd Fellows in Boston was organized March 26, 1820. It was the second in the country. The first was established in Baltimore, April 26, 1819. The headquarters of the several organizations in the city are in Odd Fellows' Building, No. 515 Tremont Street, corner of Berkeley. [See *Odd Fellows' Building.*] The Grand Lodge meets semi-annually, the second Thursdays in February and August; and the Grand Encampment, annually, Wednesday preceding the second Thursday in February. There are 14 lodges which meet in the several halls of the Odd Fellows' Building; 2 meet in Eagle Hall, No. 616 Washington Street; 3 in South Boston; 2 in East Boston; 2 in the Roxbury District; 4 in the Dorchester District; 5 in the Charlestown District; 2 in the Brighton District; and 1 in Jamaica Plain. Of the encampments, 4 meet in Encampment Hall, Odd Fellows' Building; 1 in Wells Memorial Hall, No. 987 Washington Street; 1 in Fraternity Hall, South Boston; 1 in the Roxbury District; 2 in the Dorchester District; 2 in the Charlestown District. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows has headquarters in Federhen Hall, Cambridge, corner of North Russell Street. Of the United Order of Independent Odd Ladies, instituted in East Boston in 1845, there are now 5 lodges, — 1 in East Boston, 1 in the city proper, and 3 in the Charlestown District.

Of Knights of Pythias, there are 10 lodges in the city. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts meets here, and its office is at No. 10 Pemberton Square. There is a Knights of Pythias beneficial association of Massachusetts, whose office is also at No. 10 Pemberton Square. Section No. 10 of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias meets at Pythian Hall, No. 176 Tremont Street; and Section No. 49 at Ivanhoe Hall, Charlestown District.

Of other secret societies, there are the United Ancient Order of Druids, meeting at Boston Hall, No. 176 Tremont Street; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks [see this], Boston Lodge, at No. 724 Washington Street; the American Legion of Honor, with 25 councils; the Knights of Honor, the Grand Lodge in Knights of Honor Hall, No. 730 Washington Street, and 26 lodges in different sections of the city; the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Grand Lodge at No. 730 Washington Street, and 9 lodges; the Knights of the Golden Eagle, with 5 castles; the Golden Rule Alliance, the Supreme Parliament meeting at No. 700 Shawmut Avenue, and 6 chapters; the Home Circle, with a Supreme Council and 10 subordinate councils; the United Fellowship, with a Supreme Council and 10 local councils; the Ancient Order of United Workingmen, with the Grand Lodge and 10 lodges; the United Order Golden Cross, with 11 commanderies, the office of the grand commander of the grand commandery at No. 19 Tremont Row; the Independent Order of Red Men, the New England Encampment, No. 19, meeting at Kossuth Hall, No. 1093 Tremont Street, first Sunday of each month, and 5 lodges; the United American Mechanics, holding its annual and semi-annual sessions in Boston, and council meetings in Charlestown; the Royal Arcanum, with the Supreme Council, office No. 7 Exchange Place, the Grand Council of Massachusetts, No. 17 Pemberton Square, and 25 subordinate councils in different sections of the city; the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, secretary's office No. 28 School Street, and 14 lodges in the city, and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts under the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, with 4 lodges; the Templars of Honor, 5 subordinate temples, 3 councils, and 1 social temple; the Sons of Temperance, the annual session of the Grand Division of Massachu-

setts meeting in Boston, and regular division meetings in various sections of the city; the Ancient Order of Foresters, with 19 courts; the Catholic Order of Foresters, with 31 courts; the Independent Order of United Essenians, with the Supreme Lodge and Pioneer Lodge No. 1, Eagle Hall No. 616 Washington Street; the Order of United Friends, the Grand Council of Massachusetts meeting in Boston, and 8 Boston councils; the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, with the Supreme Colony and 9 subordinate colonies; the German Order of Harugari, with the Grand Lodge and 6 local lodges; and 13 associations of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the Archdiocese of Boston.

Sewerage System of the City. Boston now enjoys an elaborate and thorough sewerage system in place of a most unsatisfactory and harmful one from which it suffered for years. The construction of the new works was begun in 1877, the city council, in August of that year, having adopted plans approved by a special commission of experts, and passed the necessary orders. The scheme involved the construction of a great main sewer from the Back Bay district across the city to Old Harbor Point; about 13 miles of intercepting sewers: a pumping station and pumps at Old Harbor Point; a tunnel under Dorchester Bay; and a reservoir at Moon Island, with an outlet at Moon Head into the harbor. The work is the most formidable piece of engineering construction ever undertaken in the city, and perhaps (excepting the Hoosac Tunnel) in this section of the country. The main sewer extending from the junction of Huntington Avenue and Camden Street covers, to the pumping station at Old Harbor Point, a distance of nearly 3¼ miles. It is cylindrical in form, built of brick, excepting along a distance of a little more than quarter of a mile in East Chester Park, near the New York and New England Railroad, where it is a wooden cylinder lined with brick. Its diameter at Huntington Avenue is 7 feet 8 inches; at Tremont Street, 8 feet 5 inches; at Albany Street, 9 feet; and at the intersection of the South Boston sewer, near the Old Colony Railroad, it becomes 10 feet 6 inches, which is also the diameter at the terminus. The places where the increase is made are those where a considerable volume is added to the flow from important intercepting sewers. The great intercepting sewers are: The west side, located in streets bordering the westerly margin of the city proper, intercepting the sewage which formerly discharged into Charles River. It joins the main sewer at the intersection of Camden Street with Huntington Avenue. It is about 3¼ miles long. A secondary intercepting sewer in Brimmer Street, collecting all the sewage flowing westward from Beacon Hill, connects with it at Beacon Street. The east side, located in streets following the easterly margin of the city proper, entering the main sewer at the intersection of East Chester Park and Albany Street. It is 2¼ miles long. The South Boston, with two branches encircling the peninsula on which this district is built, intercepting the sewage flowing in the common sewers, which before discharged their contents at 19 outlets. This intercepting sewer enters the main near the foot of Mount Vernon Street, in the Dorchester District. The Stony Brook intercepting sewer, intercepting the sewage which formerly emptied at Stony Brook and thence reached the Back Bay, joins the main at the intersection of Camden and Tremont streets.

The grade of the main sewer bottom at the start is nearly 5 feet below the low-tide level of the harbor; at the pumping-station it is 13 feet below the low-tide level, showing a fall of nearly 8 feet in moving from end to end. At the terminus of the main sewer, the sewage is received into the "filth-hoist." This is a structure of heavy masonry, built up from the level of the sewer-bottom to the surface-level of the ground, and is divided into 5 chambers, or pits, by vertical partition-walls. In 4 of these, cages of heavy iron grating are hung, the purpose of which is to catch and retain any floating material which might injure the pumps. The pits are arranged in pairs; and the whole current may, by lowering an iron gate, be carried through either pair. The cages of the other may then be hoisted and cleared of their accumulated filth; and these two pits, the water being excluded by the gate, may also be cleansed. The filth-hoist has two outlets, which are 9-foot sewers, extending 120

feet to the engine-house. These carry the sewage forward to the pump-wells. Thus two pumps may be used at once if desired. From the pump-wells the sewage is raised to an average height of 35 feet, or from 13 feet below the level of mean low tide to 28 above that level. Thence it may go with a rush through 4 iron force-mains of 48 inches diameter each, into the 2 tank-sewers, a distance of 200 feet or more; the flow being regulated by an adjustment of gates in the gate-chamber which connects the force-mains with the tank-sewers. The tank-sewers are oval in form, each 10 feet high and eight feet wide. They extend from the gate-chambers to the west shaft of the Dorchester Bay tunnel, a distance of about 1,200 feet. In general, to facilitate the deposit of sediment, the movement is sluggish in these tank-sewers, the bottom being but slightly inclined from the horizontal. The grade at the top of the shaft is 15.5 feet above low water. If, however, it is desired at any time to flush or scour out the tunnel, the movement may be increased by adjusting the gates at the force-mains and a current produced in the tunnel powerful enough to sweep along whole bricks if any were lying on the tunnel bottom. Arrived at the west shaft, the sewage pours perpendicularly down 157 feet or to 142 below low-tide level. Thence it passes through the tunnel a distance of 6,088 feet, or about 1½ mile, to the bottom of the east shaft, descending but 2 feet in this distance. Then the tunnel makes a sudden ascent of 1 foot in 6, and over the remaining horizontal distance to the Squantum shore of 903 feet. The sewage is forced upward 158 feet, or to grade 14.4 above low-tide level. While it was not anticipated that any trouble would arise through accumulation of heavy substances in the tunnel, a "sump," or catch-basin, 6 feet deep, is constructed at the bottom of this shaft; and, as the shaft is kept permanently open, any accumulations may be dredged out from the catch-basin through the shaft. The sewage, as it thus appears, leaves one side of Dorchester Bay at grade 15.5 above low tide, and after a downward movement of 160½ feet, and a forward movement of 1½ mile, finds itself but 1.1 foot lower than when it started. Thenceforth, however, it glides on an easy slope of 1 foot fall in 2,500 horizontal, over a distance of a little more than a mile, to the five-acre reservoir at Moon Island. This difference of 1.1 foot does not indicate the full forward pressure by which the current moves. The depth of the current which is run in the tank-sewer is also to be taken into account in estimating the "head" of water. The reservoir is constructed almost entirely in excavation, and is bounded by retaining-walls of rubble masonry, and divided into four parts by partition-walls of similar masonry. It has concrete floors and paved gutters, and a large number of gates for admitting and discharging sewage. It holds nearly 25,000,000 gallons; and sewage is allowed to accumulate in it during the time of one tide, and is discharged into the harbor two hours after the ebb tidal currents are well established. From the reservoir the sewage is conducted about 1,000 feet to the end of a pier, through 8 wooden sewers, each 6 feet square, and there poured into the sea. The grade of the reservoir bottom is about 9 feet above low-tide level, and that of the bottoms of the sewers at the end of the pier 1½ foot above that level. — The interior of the Dorchester Bay tunnel is a circle 7½ feet in diameter. The outfall sewer that extends from Squantum Head to the reservoir is slightly oval in form, being 11 feet high by 12 feet wide. This difference of capacity is owing to the fact that provision is thus made for taking at Squantum Head the flow of the high-level sewerage system which at some distant day the expansion of the city will require. The twofold system of high-level and low-level sewerage was in contemplation from the start. The territory, the drainage of which is thus delivered into the sea at Moon Island, comprises all that is bounded on the south, west, and north by Neponset and Charles rivers, and on the east by Boston Harbor. Its area is about 58 square miles. Of this about 46 square miles is more than 40 feet above the mean low-tide level. Twelve square miles, including the most densely populated part of the city, is below that level; and its drainage will always need to be pumped. When the construction of the new system was authorized, the sum of $3,713,000 was appropriated to meet the expense.

Additional appropriations have since been made, the total reaching $5,255,000. It is estimated that there are 226 miles of sewers in the city.

Shaw (Robert Gould, Col.) Memorial. An alto-relief in bronze representing Col. Shaw mounted, with accessory panels illustrating incidents in his war record. The place selected for it is midway in the face wall in front of the State House grounds, on Beacon Street, between the main gateway and Hancock Avenue. In the design the panels are separated by high fluted columns supporting a heavy arch, beneath which is the equestrian statue, the horse represented full of spirit, in the act of charging. The work is that of Auguste St. Gaudens. — Col. Shaw was the commander of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts, the first colored regiment organized in a free State. In July, 1863, he took part in the fearful assault on Fort Wagner. He marched his men a long distance for the purpose. He was killed at their head, while heroically leading to the charge, and was buried with those of the devoted black men who fell with him. He was of an old Boston family, a son of the late Francis G. Shaw, one of the early anti-slavery men, and a grandson of Robert G. Shaw, a leading merchant of his time. The first steps in the movement for this memorial were taken by Senator Sumner, Dr. S. G. Howe, Henry Lee, John A. Andrew, J. B. Smith (a prominent colored man of this city, since deceased), and several others, soon after the repulse at Fort Wagner. Subscriptions were voluntarily offered, and about $3,000 were raised. Then the movement languished for a while through the inability of the early movers to fix upon an artist and a design. Subsequently it was revived, the funds were invested, and in course of time having grown to about $15,000, the commission was given to Mr. St. Gaudens, whose design had received the favor of the Shaw family and the coöperation of the late H. H. Richardson (the architect), a classmate of Shaw, and the work begun. The committee in charge of it consists of John M. Forbes, Henry Lee, and M. P. Kennard; with Edward Atkinson as treasurer. [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Shawmut Congregational Church. *Corner of Tremont and Brookline streets* (Congregational Trinitarian). This church grew out of an organization formed Nov. 20, 1845, under the direction of the City Missionary Society, as the Suffolk Street Union Church; which itself was preceded by an informal organization maintaining a regular Sunday evening lecture. The services of the Suffolk Street Union Church were held in a chapel on Shawmut Avenue, and were conducted by George A. Oviatt, general agent of the City Missionary Society. The new Shawmut Congregational Society was organized here; and the first regular pastor, Rev. William Cowper Foster, was installed Oct. 24, 1849. In 1852 the first meeting-house of the society was built, and it was dedicated on Nov. 18, that year. This is the present Shawmut Universalist Church, on Shawmut Avenue near Blackstone Square, which was purchased from the Shawmut Congregational Society on its removal to its present church building. [See *Shawmut Universalist Church.*] Mr. Foster was succeeded by Rev. Charles Smith, formerly of Andover, who was installed Dec. 8, 1853. Mr. Smith continued as pastor until 1858. The church was without a regular pastor until 1860, when, on June 14, that year, Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D. D., was installed. He served until the close of 1885, when he resigned. Rev. William L. Griffis, D. D., was called to the pastorate in February, 1886. The present church edifice was built in 1863–64, and dedicated on Feb. 11, 1864. It is a substantial building, admirably arranged for the purposes of the society. The most impressive feature of its exterior is the heavy side tower, terminating in a short steeple. C. E. Parker was the architect. The society is large, and its members are active in mission and charitable work. It maintains a mission chapel, which was dedicated Nov. 1, 1865. The church poor are aided privately through the deacons, who expend annually in this work about $1,000. [See *Appendix B.*]

Shawmut Universalist Church. Shawmut Avenue, near Brookline Street. Formed in April, 1863, by a union of the Fifth Universalist Church, organized in 1836, and the Church of the Paternity, organized in 1859. The new organization purchased its present church building from the Shawmut Congregational Church

on the removal of the latter to Tremont Street. [See *Shawmut Congregational Church.*] Rev. Thomas B. Thayer, D. D., who had been the pastor of the Fifth Church since 1857, continued as senior pastor of the new society; and Rev. Sumner Ellis was installed as associate pastor April 20, 1864, the day of the re-dedication of the church building. Mr. Ellis resigning in October, 1865, Dr. Thayer became the sole pastor. He in turn resigning, on account of ill health, April 1, 1867, in the following November Rev. L. L. Briggs was installed as pastor. Mr. Briggs's pastorate continued until November, 1870. Rev. J. K. Mason, a graduate of Tufts Divinity School, immediately succeeded to the pulpit; and his service as pastor continued until June, 1880, when Rev. Henry Blanchard, also a graduate of Tufts, was called to the position. In the early summer of 1882, Mr. Blanchard, accepting a call to Portland, Me., left the pulpit vacant until January, 1883, when Rev. George L. Perrin was made the pastor. During the nearly 20 years of its existence, the society has steadily increased in numbers and influence. It is concerned in many good works; one of no small importance being its flower and fruit mission, by means of which flowers and fruits are distributed generously among the South End poor. [See *Flower and Fruit Missions*, and *Appendix B.*]

Sheltering Home for Animals. Lake Street, Brighton District. Established in 1884 by Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford of New Haven for the care of homeless dogs and cats, after the plan of the Asylum for Abandoned Animals in Paris. It occupies a small, uniquely designed two story brick and stone house, especially built for it at a cost of $15,000. At the rear, in a wooden building of a single story, are the kennels, and these are connected with a series of yards where the animals whose good luck it is to gain this kindly asylum exercise, taste the fresh air, and enjoy life. On the ground floor of the main building is the office, reception-room, and kitchen, and in the second story are the apartments of the superintendent. The latter has general charge of the institution, and he is helped by an assistant, and a cook. The food for the animals is prepared with care, and they receive every attention. They are fed sumptuously on meat, gravy, vegetables, bread, and hasty pudding. Diseases of dogs and cats are treated, and if it becomes necessary to kill those incurably diseased they are dispatched without pain. To each police station a collar and chain are furnished by the home for the purpose of confining any dog which may be picked up and held for it, and coupon books are also furnished the police that they may authorize individuals to send homeless animals directly to it. Only animals vouched for as homeless are received. The institution is designed mainly as a temporary home. The inmates are sold or given away to persons who agree to take good care of them. The estate belonging to the home occupies about an acre and a quarter.

Shipping Interests. See *Commerce;* also *Steamships.*

Shops and Shopping. See *Trade Centre.*

Shoe and Leather Exchange. Bedford Street, near Chauncy. This exchange was established by the New England Shoe and Leather Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, incorporated in 1871, "for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the hide-and-leather and boot-and-shoe interests of New England." A daily register is kept in the exchange rooms of the arrivals of out of town dealers, and trade reports are regularly bulletined. Two important departments are the Bureau of Credits and the Bureau of Debts and Debtors. The Bureau of Credits keeps books of ratings of the commercial standing of persons and firms dealing in hides, leather, boots and shoes, and findings, not only in New England, but in all parts of the country. These books are kept with great care, and are repeatedly revised. The Bureau of Debts and Debtors has for its purpose to investigate any case of mercantile failure in the trade reported to it by a creditor, and recommends such action as in its judgment will promote the interests of the creditor. The exchange is open daily during business hours. On market days, which are Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week during the "change hour," — which is a long hour, from 12 M. to 2.30 P. M., — the rooms are crowded. The exchange is managed by

the officers of the Shoe and Leather Association, and is under the immediate direction of a general superintendent. The headquarters of the trade were originally at the corner of Pearl and High streets. After the great fire of 1872 [see *Great Fire*] the exchange was located for a while on State Street, then on Federal Street, and finally, in April of 1883, moved into the rooms on Bedford Street. [See *Appendix A.*]

Siege of Boston. This practically began immediately after the British retreat from Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775; and ended with the evacuation of the town on March 17, 1776, and the entrance of the victorious Washington with his patriot army. Gage arrived in the town shortly after the passage of the Boston Port Bill, March 31, 1774. [See *Port Bill.*] Before the close of the year his force was 11 regiments of infantry and four companies of artillery. After the affair at Lexington the force was less than 4,000. In May reinforcements arrived, with Gens. Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne. During the early summer the British generals began fortifying the town, and after the battle of Bunker Hill an extensive system of fortifications was completed. On Copp's Hill, commanding the river and Charlestown, a redoubt was thrown up, the parapets constructed of barrels of earth, and six heavy guns and howitzers were mounted; on the west slope of Beacon Hill, where Louisburg Square now is, then considerably higher than now, was a mortar battery commanding Cambridge; on Fox Hill, on the marsh-land at the foot of the Common, bordering the water, which long since disappeared, cannon were mounted, to command the passes of the Neck; the fortifications on the Neck itself were largely reconstructed and greatly strengthened [these are described in the paragraph on the *Neck, Boston*]; where Blackstone and Franklin squares now are, at the South End, were two *fléches;* a long redoubt occupied the space between Pleasant Street and the water, near where the Providence railway station now stands; there was an earthwork near the present corner of Boylston and Charles streets, then at the edge of the marshes; crowning the bluff above, near the present corner of Boylston and Carver streets, was a bastioned redoubt; breastworks from this to the hill on the Common, where the Army and Navy Monument now stands, where was another redoubt; earthworks across Beacon Street, Mount Vernon, and Pinckney streets, along the slope of the hill, not far from the shore; an oblong redoubt on the summit of Beacon Hill, back of the State House; and in the Charles River a floating battery of six guns. During the siege great privations and sufferings were endured by the unfortunate inhabitants who remained within the town. As many of those who were in sympathy with the patriots as could left it. Among the loyalists, military organizations were formed for guard and other duty. Food became scarce, and prices of necessities were enormous. Soldiers were quartered in the West Church and the Brattle Square Meeting-House; the Old South was used as a riding-school; Faneuil Hall became a theatre [see these]; thefts and robberies were frequent; "profligacy and dissipation, and want of subordination" among the soldiers was complained of; and altogether it was a most unhappy town and a distressing and wretched season. When Gage's account of the battle of Bunker Hill was received by the English government, he was recalled. He sailed for England Oct. 10, 1775, and Howe took command. Early in March, Washington seized Dorchester Heights; and formidable works were thrown up there with great promptitude, though the ground was frozen and the weather was harsh. During the progress of the work a vigorous cannonading was kept up by the Americans from East Cambridge and Roxbury; and to still further deaden the noise of the carts passing over the frozen ground, their wheels were bound with wisps of straw, and straw was strewn along the roads over which they passed. When the morning of March 4 came, the British were surprised and alarmed by what they saw of the work accomplished here. Howe determined to storm the new works on the night of Tuesday the 5th. Three thousand men were sent down to the Castle (Fort Independence) to attack from that side, but a great storm arose. This continued until the next day, and then evacuation of the town was determined upon. On the 17th

the British fleet, bearing the army with nearly 1,000 loyalists, sailed down the harbor, and Washington entered the town.

Signal Office (The United States). On top of the sub-treasury building, Post Office Square. The working offices are in a lofty tower, and consist of a central room, to the right of which is the general office, a spacious, well-lighted room, facing the harbor. Parallel with the general office, to the northeast, is the private office of the officer in charge of this department. At the west of the central room is a small apartment used as a battery-room. Upon the main roof of the building is a lattice-work box, perched upon high wooden supports, which contains the thermometers. On the top of the tower are the wind and rain gauge and the anemometer. A time-ball, operated by the Harvard Observatory clock, is also placed here. It is three feet in diameter, made of steel hoops, and covered with canvas, and is placed on a hollow pole, through which pass the ropes connecting with a hoisting and dropping apparatus in the building, the design of the Naval Observatory at Washington. This apparatus is composed of a cylinder, on which the rope coils. This cylinder is held in place by a series of levers which are connected with an electro-magnet, which is operated by a local current generated from two La Clanche cells. This is connected with a relay through which the circuit from the Harvard Observatory comes. At about five minutes before twelve it is necessary to wind up the ball, and at about 24 seconds of twelve to turn on the switch. Then the circuit is closed, and at twelve precisely the Observatory clock opens the circuit in the relay, which closes the local circuit; this releases the lever which holds the drum of the cylinder, and the ball falls.

Sisterhood of St. Margaret. House and Chapel No. 17 Louisburg Square, near Pinckney Street. A branch house of the St. Margaret Sisterhood of East Grinstead, Sussex, England, founded in 1854 by the Rev. J. M. Neale, the special object of the society being "nursing the sick poor in their own houses, sharing their poverty and discomfort, and reaching their souls by means of the care bestowed upon their bodies." Since its first foundation its numbers and sphere of usefulness have much increased, though the primary object is the same. It now has an Orphanage for over 80 children, a large school for the daughters of professional men, an Industrial School, and branch work in Aberdeen (Scotland), Cardiff, London, and other places. Its work was begun in Boston in 1871, when the Sisters were invited to take charge of the Children's Hospital. [See this.] About two years later, being requested to place its work in America on a more permanent basis, the present branch house was formed consisting of a Superior and two Sisters sent from the Mother House. The Sisterhood of St. Margaret's, Boston, was thus regularly begun in September, 1873, at 1881 Washington Street, the Rev. C. C. Grafton, rector of the Church of the Advent [see *Church of the Advent*] and at that time a member of the Society of St. John Evangelist [see *Mission Church of St. John Evangelist*], being the chaplain. At the close of the year 1881 the Sisters were enabled to secure a more commodious and eligible place for their work, — the present location in Louisburg Square. By the help of friends soon after their removal here they were enabled to build the chapel now adjoining it. This is beautiful in design and workmanship, and has added much to their comfort. Father Grafton having left the Society of St. John Evangelist, the work is now carried on in connection with the Mission Church of St. John Evangelist [see this] on Bowdoin Street, and under the direction of Rev. F. Hall of that society as chaplain. The Children's Hospital is still in the charge of the Sisters. St. Margaret's School for Young Ladies, No. 5 Chestnut Street, which they also conduct, was opened in 1875. They have now in the Louisburg Square House an Infirmary in which they receive patients sent to them by physicians of the city and its immediate neighborhood. The rooms vary in price according to their position and the means of the patients. These are nursed either by the Sisters or by trained nurses. The Sisters also, as far as their numbers will allow, nurse the sick, rich or poor, at their own homes in Boston or elsewhere. Application for Sisters must be made to the Mother Superior. There is a School of Embroidery in charge of the Sisters in

which they execute orders for churches and other purposes, and also give lessons in this art, having studied it from ancient examples and modern adepts. While maintaining its connection with the Mother House in England, and living under the same constitution and Rule of Life, the Sisterhood of St. Margaret, Boston, is quite independent in regard to its government, elects its own Superior, and settles for itself all matters connected with the work. It is mainly composed of American women who have joined it since its formation in this country. Any one wishing to make trial of her fitness for a Sister's life may, with the Mother's permission, make a visit to the House in order to obtain some idea of its working previous to taking any further steps. She must be a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and should be recommended, if a stranger to the Mother, by a clergyman or by some one known to the society. She can be admitted a Postulant with the Mother's consent, and will remain as such for six months, when she is elected by the Mother and Sisters a Novice, and puts on the habit of the Society. The Novitiate lasts three years, when another election takes place, and if she is accepted she is professed for life as a Sister of Mercy. In 1881 the Sisters took charge of St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, N. J., at the request of the Bishop of Northern New Jersey and the other trustees of the hospital. They also had for several years charge of an Orphanage for Boys in Lowell, Mass., founded by Dr. Edson, but after his death it passed into other hands, and is now carried on under different management. During the summer seasons the Sisters have charge of the Sea Shore Home for sick children at Winthrop [see this], and also of the Jane Marshall Dodge Memorial Home for children who are not sick, but enjoy a week or two of pure air and sea bathing at Hamorock Beach, Sea View, Mass.

Sisters of Charity. See *Catholic Religious Orders.*

Sketch Club (The Boston). Club room, Museum of Fine Arts Building. Organized in August, 1881, for the purpose of promoting a social feeling among the younger men of the profession of *architecture*, and at the same time encouraging them to work out their own ideas. It was conceived by a few young men, all members of the Architectural Association of Boston, an organization composed of architectural graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. [See these.] The club room is at all times open to members, and club meetings are held on the last Friday of each month. These open with the transaction of whatever business appears for attention, and then sketches by members, made in accordance with a problem given out at a previous meeting, are presented and discussed; and at the close a problem prepared by the officers is given out for competitive sketches to be presented at the meeting next succeeding. The sketches upon these problems are made in pencil, crayon, ink, or water-colors, and are examined, criticised, and judged by a practical architect, who awards to the two most meritorious first and second mention. Public receptions are held towards the close of each year. The club is supported from the treasury of the Architectural Association of Boston, of which it is a part; and the fines imposed upon members who absent themselves from the meetings, or who fail to present sketches for the problems, form a fund for the purchase of works of art for the club room. The membership includes several architects working at their profession, as well as students in the Institute of Technology and students and draughtsmen in the offices of architects. [See *Appendix C.*]

Small-Pox Hospital. See *Health of the City.*

Social Law Library (The). Court House, Court Square. A library containing about 20,000 law books, a valuable and carefully selected collection, open under certain conditions to members of the bar and other professional men. The society maintaining and controlling it was organized in 1804, and in 1814 was incorporated; the act of incorporation granting to the proprietors, for the purpose of enlarging the library, the fees paid by persons admitted to practise as attorneys of "the Boston Court of Common Pleas." The library has grown from small beginnings, and has been benefited by gifts of valuable volumes from time to time by members of the bar. It was at first kept

in a lawyer's office, then in the closet of the room in the old Court House used for the meetings of the grand jury, and then it rose to the dignity of a room of its own. Its present quarters are convenient, and also inviting to those who love snugness in a library-room, and everything near at hand. The by-laws of the society provide for the admission of members on the payment of $50 a share, and $5 annual assessment, and subscribers on payment of $10 annually. Members of the bar not practising at the Suffolk bar are privileged to consult the library at any time free of expense; and judges and jurists from all parts of the country, as well as members of the Legislature, are permitted to use it for reference. The general management of the affairs of the society is under a president and trustees, who also direct the purchase of the books. The librarian is F. W. Vaughan.

Society of Arts (The). An organization connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology [see *Institute of Technology*], whose object is "to awaken and maintain an active interest in the practical sciences, and to aid generally in their advancement in connection with arts, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce." It was established in 1862, and its first meeting was held on December 17 of that year, in the Mercantile Library rooms then on Summer Street. [See this.] The president of the Institute is also the official head of this society. The fee of membership is $5. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, from October to May inclusive, in the hall in the Institute building. The subjects considered include steam and its applications, railway signals, the telephone, the electric light, astronomical investigation, architectural constructions with reference to fire, strength of materials, etc., and great varieties of inventions and useful devices. No attempt is made to establish any connection between the topics presented at the successive meetings; the aim being rather to bring before the society for discussion those subjects in applied or general science that are of leading interest at the time. Abstracts of communications made to the society are published annually in pamphlet form. The society assumes no responsibility for the opinions advanced by any of the speakers before it. The meetings attract many men prominent in scientific pursuits, and are well worth attending; information of a practical and interesting kind being frequently advanced in the papers and discussions.

Society of Civil Engineers. See *Civil Engineers, Boston Society of.*

Society of Decorative Art. See *Decorative Art, The Boston Society of.*

Society of Natural History. See *Boston Society of Natural History.*

Society of St. John the Evangelist. See *Church of the Advent*, and *Mission Church of St. John Evangelist.*

Society to Encourage Home Study (The). Instituted June, 1873. A modest organization working in a wide field. Its object, as its name implies, is to encourage the systematic study of various branches, notably English literature, history, art, science, and the modern languages, at the homes of the students. The instruction is given by correspondence, and the students have the advantage of a lending library containing over 1,500 volumes. The students are in every State in the Union, in Canada, and on the other side of the Atlantic. In 1885 the total number had reached 4,505, and each one represents a widening circle. Students are stimulated by marks, those having the highest percentages taking rank. The favorite studies are English literature, history, and art. In the department of English literature the section in Shakespeare has, of late years, shown high scholarship. The society was established by Miss Anna E. Ticknor, daughter of the late George Ticknor the historian, and its annual and other meetings were held in the famous Ticknor homestead, on Park Street, near the corner of Beacon, until that estate was given over to trade. [See *Old Landmarks.*] It now meets at Miss Ticknor's present home, No. 41 Marlborough Street, Back Bay district, where she, as secretary of the society, which position she has held from the start, is to be addressed. The president of the organization is Dr. Samuel Eliot, and the working staff includes 184 ladies, of whom 42 began as students. The magnitude of the work that Miss Ticknor and her co-workers and assistants voluntarily assume can be compre-

hended when it is stated that nearly 6,000 letters are written annually, and almost as many received. The library has a circulation by mail of 9,000 volumes, and it is an encouraging fact, in view of the proverbial forgetfulness and heedlessness of borrowers of books, that only 17 have been lost in a dozen years. During 1885 a card catalogue was prepared noting those who have been members of the society and the sum of their work. The expenses of the society are met by a fund to which contributions are from time to time made by its friends, and its working force are frequently and most willingly aided by the professors at Harvard, and other well-known men of letters.

Soldiers' Messenger Corps. A small organization, composed of veterans of the civil war, for the delivery of messages, letters, small packages, circulars, etc., in the city and its immediate vicinity. It has stations at Scollay Square; Washington, corner of State Street (Old State House); Washington Street, corner of Milk, and corner of Summer; Merchants' Row, corner of State Street; front of Merchants' Bank, No. 28 State Street; front of Merchants' Exchange, State Street; Congress Street, corner of Post-Office Square; Liberty Square; corner of Devonshire and Milk streets; Albany, Providence, Lowell, Eastern, and Maine railway stations; front of the Parker House; opposite the Horticultural Building, Tremont Street; State House, the general office; corner of Winter and Tremont streets; corner of Arlington and Beacon streets; front of Boylston Market, Washington and Boylston streets; Union Park and Concord Square, South End; corner of Charles and Beacon streets; corner of Tremont and Berkeley. The tariff is as follows: To any point in the city proper north of Dover Street, and east of Berkeley Street, 15 cents; to any point in the city proper north of Dover Street, and east of Berkeley Street, with return letter or parcel, 25 cents; to any point in the city proper south of Dover Street, and west of Berkeley Street, 20 cents; within the same limits with return letter or parcel, 30 cents; to East or South Boston, Charlestown District, Cambridge, Roxbury District, or any other point outside of the city proper, 25 cents. Circulars are delivered according to agreement with the superintendent of the corps, who is to be found at the Adjutant General's office, State House. Extra messengers, to be paid by the day or week, are to be had at the superintendent's office at any time. This corps is under the direction of the Massachusetts Employment Bureau for Disabled Soldiers, established in 1865. The messengers wear a red fatigue cap marked "Soldiers' Messenger Corps." [See *Charitable and Benevolent Societies.*]

Soldiers' Monuments. See *Army and Navy Monument; Brighton Soldiers' Monument; Charlestown Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument; Dorchester Soldiers' Monument; Forest Hills Cemetery*, under *Cemeteries*, for *Roxbury Soldiers' Monument;* and *West Roxbury Soldiers' Monument.*

Somerset Club. Club house, Beacon Street, opposite the Common, between Walnut and Spruce streets. Organized in 1852, an outgrowth of the Tremont Club, since dissolved. It is recognized as the most fashionable of Boston clubs, and is called the most exclusive. The membership was originally limited to 250, but it is now fixed at 000. Applications for membership are determined wholly by a committee on elections consisting of 15 members. The admission fee is $100, and the annual assessment is fixed at the same figure. Its first club house was the fine granite mansion house on the corner of Beacon and Somerset streets, now known as the Congregational House. [See *Congregational House.*] In 1872 it moved to its present house. This is a white granite-front, "double-swell" house, from its position and its stateliness, one of the most conspicuous of the row of fine estates on this portion of Beacon Street. Its striking exterior is rendered additionally attractive in summer time and early autumn, by the rich growth of Japanese ivy that twines picturesquely over the entire front spreading, as it ripens, a brilliant glow of color. The house was formerly the mansion house of the late David Sears, and it stands on the site of the home of Copley, the painter, whose estate was originally bounded by what is now Walnut Street on the east, Pinckney Street on the north, and the bay on the west. [See *Old Landmarks.*] The marble panels on the front of the

club house were carved by Solomon Willard, who designed the Bunker Hill Monument, the County Court House, and in part, St. Paul's Church. [See these.] The interior of the house is admirably arranged, and an air of elegant comfort pervades it. Among its most engaging features is the ladies' restaurant open to guests of members, and also to non-members accompanying ladies on club order. There are other rooms for private entertainment, one of which, resplendent in yellow satin and rich mirrors of quaint pattern, is an artistic gem. To these also ladies and non-members may be invited by members as guests. The club has a library, owns several valuable paintings, has excellent bowling alleys, and other attractions. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston.*]

South Boston, originally Dorchester Neck, was set off from Dorchester and joined to Boston in 1804. At that time, according to Shurtleff's book on Boston, it had but ten families on its 500 acres of territory. Its annexation was the result of a real estate speculation, the promoters of the movement believing that the city would in reasonable time spread out in that direction. Immediately after its annexation the first bridge connecting it with the city proper, at the Neck, was built, and opened with a military display; but it was not until 1828 that the "down town" Federal Street Bridge was built. [See *Bridges.*] The growth of the section was not as rapid as it was expected to be, nor were the expectations of those who predicted that it would become the "court end" of the city realized. In the course of time, however, the population increased; many fine residences were built upon the sightly bluffs towards the South Boston Neck; sundry public institutions were established here; parks were laid out, and the place in many ways made attractive. The most rapid growth occurred after the opening of the street railway in 1854. South Boston is now the seat of many of the most important manufactories in the city. Here are the extensive iron works which are so widely known, and other important industries. The public and private institutions located here include the Boston Lunatic Asylum and House of Correction [see *Lunatic Asylum*, The Boston]; the Carney Hospital, so ably conducted by the devoted Sisters; the Blind Asylum [see *Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind*]; and the Massachusetts School for Idiots. [See *School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children.*] The street system of the district is very regular. Broadway, the main thoroughfare, runs through the centre from Albany Street, in the city proper, to City Point at the extreme end of South Boston; the parallel streets on either side are generally numbered, and the cross streets lettered. Broadway is divided into West and East; that portion from Albany Street to Dorchester Street designated as West Broadway, and that from Dorchester Street to City Point, East Broadway. The district is now connected with the city proper by fine modern bridges; that known as the Broadway Bridge, making the extension of Broadway, being the newest. It was completed in 1872, and its construction was regarded as a most important local improvement. South Boston Point, with its splendid water view, is in the summer season one of the favorite popular resorts; and a water park is at the extreme end. [See *Public Parks System.*]

South Burying-Ground. See *Old Burial-Places.*

South Congregational Church (Congregational Unitarian). Union Park Street. This society was founded in 1827 by an association of citizens mostly residing at that time in the neighborhood of Boylston Market. The chairman of the first meeting was Alden Bradford, Ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth. The first church building was of brick, on the corner of Washington and Castle streets. It was dedicated Jan. 30, 1828, on which occasion Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., D. D., preached the sermon. The first pastor was Rev. Mellish Irving Motte, who had previously been an Episcopalian clergyman settled in Charleston, S. C. He was ordained May 21, 1828, and the ordination sermon was preached by the celebrated Dr. Channing. Two days before Mr. Motte's ordination, the church body was organized, with 23 members. His ministry was continued for 15 years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, now Bishop Huntington of the Episcopal Church, Bishop of Central

New York. Mr. Huntington was ordained on Oct. 19, 1842. His ministry extended over a period of about 13 years, when he resigned to take the position of Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Preacher to the University at Cambridge. It was after this that he connected himself with the Episcopal Church; becoming in 1862 the first rector of the new Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street. [See *Emmanuel Church.*] Dr. Huntington was succeeded by Rev. Edward E. Hale, D. D., — son of Nathan Hale, the founder of the "Advertiser" newspaper, and nephew of Edward Everett, — whose many and brilliant contributions to the literature of the time have made his name widely known. He was ordained in 1856. The corner-stone of the present church building was laid June 8, 1860; and the house was finished in January, 1862, when, on the 8th of that month, it was dedicated "to the glory of God our Father, to the gospel and memory of his Son, and to the communion and fellowship of his Spirit." The interior of the church is bright and inviting. Besides the main audience and Sunday-school rooms, there are parlors and other social rooms for the use of the several organizations of the society. There are in connection with the church various benevolent and philanthropic organizations; and the practical work of the society, in which the active pastor takes a leading interest, is extensive in many directions. The church is a large and prosperous one. The music is one of the noteworthy features of the regular church service. [See *Appendix B.*]

South Cove (The). It is easy to understand the origin of this name for a district of the city now very populous, which may be roughly described as bounded on the south by Dover Street, on the west by Washington Street, on the north by Essex Street, and on the east by Fort Point Channel. In the early days of the town, this area was covered by the waters of the South Cove, a depression in the shore line, of which the head was very nearly at the present intersection of Kneeland and Washington streets. Beach street naturally derived its name from the beach of the cove, along which this street formerly ran. In the growth of the town this territory was gradually *filled, and became solid* ground; but within the memory of persons now living, small vessels landed at wharves along what is now Harrison Avenue, between Beach and Dover streets. The district was originally devoted to the residences of well-to-do citizens, but has been gradually running down in the social scale, and now is largely given up to railway stations and freight yards, to lumber yards, manufacturing and wholesale trade, cheap boarding-houses, and the abodes of laborers, and of others whose occupations are doubtful. A part of the district has deservedly a bad repute, and many consider some of its streets the worst places for unprotected persons after nightfall. Certainly it is a district held in dread by the police, who are frequently assailed by furious mobs while making arrests, and who find here a very troublesome class of customers to deal with.

South End. That part of the city south of Dover Street, and extending to the Roxbury District. It is largely of made land [see *Neck, The Boston*]; and the newer portion, towards the west, joins the new West End or Back Bay district. [See these.] In the early days the "old canal" or Mill Creek, which ran on the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, from Causeway Street to Haymarket Square, thence through Blackstone Street and North to the old town dock, where North Market Street now is, divided the city into the North and South Ends. The Old South Church, when erected, was out at the South End; hence its name. For many years the South End contained the principal shops, the finest mansion houses, and the Common. What is now known as the South End was then the Neck Field. In later times Winter Street made the down-town boundary; then Boylston Street; then Dover, which is now recognized as the line between the central portion of the city and the South End. The modern South End was created by the extensive widening of the Neck by the reclamation of the flats on either side, begun about the year 1853; and when, in 1856, the street railroad system was introduced, the first line of the Metropolitan Company running from the old Granary Burying-Ground on Tremont Street to Roxbury, this part of the city at once became the favorite residence portion, and building was extensively begun.

Several years before this time, Harrison Avenue, one of the present thoroughfares to the South End, was laid out, — in 1844; and Tremont Street, on the west side of the Neck, was extended to the Roxbury line in 1832. Until the building up of the Back Bay district, the South End was the best residence section; and large portions of it still contain fine single estates and blocks. The avenues and streets of the section are broad and handsome. The main thoroughfares from north to south are Albany Street and Harrison Avenue on the east side; Washington Street, of generous width; Shawmut Avenue; Tremont Street, also very wide; and Columbus Avenue on the west, — all of these, above Dover Street, and Harrison Avenue farther down town, on made land, with the exception of the strip along Washington Street. The cross streets are numerous; several of them containing handsome dwellings, and most of them lined with comfortable looking ones. Among them are Union Park Street, Canton, Brookline, Newton, Rutland, Concord, Worcester, Springfield, and Chester Park streets. The through streets are designated as East and West, the dividing line being Washington Street. The squares, or small parks of the district, are Franklin and Worcester squares, either side of Washington Street; and Union and Chester parks, the latter in the centre of the streets, as is the parkway along Commonwealth Avenue, with a driveway on either side, lined with fine residences. At the South End are several large public and private buildings, a number of fine church edifices, several of the most prominent of the many apartment-houses, a note worthy feature of modern Boston [see *Apartment-Houses*], and on Tremont Street, and on the east side of Washington, a number of large manufactories. Among the public buildings are the elaborate building of the English High and Latin School, the buildings of the Girls' High, Girls' Latin, and Normal schools [see *Public School Buildings*]; and the buildings of Boston College, the Normal Art School, the New England Conservatory of Music, the City Hospital the Homœopathic Hospital [see these]; and the Odd Fellows' Hall. Of churches, the Cathedral of the Holy Cross is here, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the South Congregational Church, the Church of the Unity, the Shawmut Congregational Church, the Tremont Street Methodist Church, St. Mark's Church, the Church of the Disciples, Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Berkeley Street Church, Columbus Avenue Universalist Church, First Presbyterian Church, Rutland Street Baptist Church, Clarendon Street Baptist Church, and Union Church. [See these.]

South End Industrial School. Corner of Bartlett Street and Lambert Avenue, Roxbury District. A practical philanthropy started in June, 1884, the outcome of the united efforts of a number of Unitarian churches in the city. There are several departments sustained by different churches, — the South Congregational, Rev. Edward E. Hale's church, maintaining the cooking department; the Second Church, Rev. Edward A. Horton's, the sewing department; and others contributing to the support of the departments of practical design, carpentry, printing, gardening in its season, and so on. The Church of the Unity, Rev. Minot J. Savage's, contributes money for general purposes of the school; the Hollis Street Church, Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter's, helps in various ways; while Rev. James Freeman Clarke's pays the rent of the house in which the school is established. During the first year 400 pupils were admitted, the ages varying from 6 to 16, and the results of the work at the end of the year were most encouraging. Young girls, upon whom often fell the charge of the cooking for whole families, had been taught, not only the principles of simple cookery, but how to buy cheap and nourishing articles of food and to make palatable dishes of them; and in the sewing classes, children whose general condition was one of destitution and rags had been taught how to cut and make all manner of ordinary garments. Instruction is also given to an evening class of women working in factories or at other hard employment; a reading-room provided with a small popular library is open regularly; once a fortnight or more frequently a lecture, or other entertainment, consisting of music, reading, and the like, is given; and the scheme includes a diet kitchen, a laundry, and a kindergarten. While devoting itself chiefly to industrial

education, it will be seen by the foregoing summary of its work that this enterprise combines with that work, the coöperative influences of evening work and entertainment, the object being to lessen poverty and crime by educating the poor to the desire and capacity of self-support. The school is conducted by a board of managers, and a superintendent.

Spectacle Island, in the harbor, so named because of its presumed resemblance, at low tide, to a huge pair of spectacles, its two peninsular portions being connected by a short bar, is about a mile from Long Island [see *Long Island*], and bounds with Thompson's Island [see *Thompson's Island*], about three quarters of a mile distant, the back way or western passage out from the harbor. [See *Harbor.*] It is an island of about 60 acres, with bluffs at the north and south; and is now utilized, as it has been since 1857, by the great rendering establishment of Nahum Ward, where dead horses and the refuse from slaughter-houses are rendered, and hides, hair, neat's-foot oil, glue-stock, and bones for manufacture are among the products. In former years the island was of those in the harbor favored by summer visitors; and in 1847 one Woodroffe opened a house of entertainment upon it. The early history of the island was like that of Deer and Long islands. [See these.] With these and Hog Island it was granted to the town of Boston for the yearly rent of about a shilling; then was allotted by the town to planters for a trifling rent, — about a sixpence an acre annually, — for the benefit of the free school; and at length, about 1667, after much trouble in collecting the rent, was surrendered to the planters, all right of the town in it being relinquished on payment of back-rent due. Then through the purchase of the several planters' rights most of the property came into the possession of one Samuel Bill, a Boston butcher; who, however, before he could enjoy its ownership unmolested, was obliged to secure a deed of release from the son of Wampatuck, the former sachem of the Massachusetts country, who put in a claim of prior ownership. This deed is dated April 13, 1684, and is still in existence. The island remained in full or in part in the possession of the Bill family until 1741–42, when it was sold to Edward Bromfield, a Boston merchant and gentleman of note at that time, whose mansion house was for several years in the present Bromfield Street, named after him, near where the Wesleyan Building stands. During the ownership of the Bill family, a portion of the southerly end of the island was conveyed to the treasurer of the province for the establishment of a quarantine, or "the erecting an Hospital or Pest House there for the reception and entertainm' of sick persons coming from beyond the Sea and in order to prevent the spreading of Infection." This was in 1717. A small hospital was built here, and the keeper of the lighthouse and the commanding officer of Castle William [see *Castle, The*] were ordered to notify all infected vessels coming near them to come to anchor near the hospital here, and place the infectious goods into it. In 1736–37 the hospital was removed to Rainsford's Island, and the portion of the island purchased by the Province was sold back again to the Bill family. Spectacle Island, like the others in the harbor, was originally well wooded; and Governor Winthrop relates the hard experiences of a party of 30 persons who went out to it on a fair day in January, 1637–38, to cut wood, "the town being in great need thereof." While there they were overcome by a sharp change in the weather, with a high wind and intense cold, so that the harbor, except a small channel, was frozen over. In trying to return, 7 were carried by the ice through Broad Sound to the Brewsters, where they were obliged to remain for two days without food and fire; 12 got as far towards home only as Governor's Island; and of the others many suffered from frozen limbs, while one died.

Spiritual Temple (The First). Corner of Exeter and Newbury streets, Back Bay district. The meeting-house of the "Working Union of Progressive Spiritualists," built by a wealthy merchant, Marcellus J. Ayer, at a cost of about $250,000. It is a notable architectural feature of this finely built section of the city. It is in the Romanesque style, built of brown stone. It has a finely ornamented façade enriched with delicate carvings. The large well-arranged and well-lighted audience-room

has sittings for 1,500 people; and there are smaller halls, library, reading-room, and parlors. There is a fine organ, which is placed in the large audience-room, back of the platform. The main entrance is on Exeter Street, and there is a side entrance on Newbury Street. H. W. Hartwell and W. C. Richardson were the architects of this building. It was formally opened in the autumn of 1885. Services are held on Sundays, morning and evening, for the members of the organization, and afternoon open to the general public; and public meetings are usually held on Wednesday evenings.

Squares. See *Parks and Squares.*

Stamp Act (The). The "Odious Stamp Act," which threw the colonists into such a fever of indignation, and was the cause of such violent popular demonstrations and outbreaks in Boston, passed the British Parliament in March, 1765. It comprised 55 resolutions, the chief feature of which was the requirement that all deeds, receipts, and other legal and business documents, should be written and printed on stamped paper, which was to be sold only by the tax-collectors, the revenues to go to the British government. As Drake sums it in his "History and Antiquities of Boston," "Nothing could be done legally where any kind of a written instrument was required, unless that instrument bore upon it the odious stamp. Newspapers could not be issued, the business of the courts could not move, no process was valid, no vessel could go to sea, no person could be married, no debts could be collected." When the news of the passage of the act reached the colonies in April, it was violently denounced, and the people organized to resist its execution. In July the news arrived of a large shipment of the stamped paper for America; on the 5th of August a list of persons who had been appointed to distribute the stamps — among them Andrew Oliver, brother-in-law of Hutchinson — was published in the "Massachusetts Gazette and News-Letter;" on the 12th of August — the birthday of the Prince of Wales, and a holiday — crowds gathered in the streets, and the excitement ran high; and two days after, the outbreak occurred. On the morning of that day there were discovered, suspended from one of the branches of the Liberty Tree, an effigy of Andrew Oliver, and a large boot with a head and horns on it, a caricature of Lord Bute; or, as the "News-Letter" described the exhibition eight days after, "two effigies, one of which by the labels appeared to be designed to represent a Stamp Officer; the other a Jack Boot, with a head and horns peeping out of the top; said by some of the Printers to be the Devil or his Imp; but as we are not acquainted with that species of gentlemen, we cannot so well determine whether it was an exact resemblance or not." Hutchinson ordered the sheriff to remove the effigies; but, by the advice of "some of the graver persons present, he forbore;" and the council convened by the governor, on hearing the sheriff's report, advised that they be not meddled with; their belief being that they would be taken and buried, after dark, by the people themselves without disturbance, while to attempt to remove them by force might bring on a riot. So they hung suspended from the tree throughout the day, attracting great crowds of people, many coming in from the near country, to which the news quickly spread; and so much were the people "affected with a sense of liberty," said the "News-Letter," "that scarce any could attend to the task of day-labor, but all seemed on the wing for freedom." After dusk the images were taken down, placed on a bier, and a great throng followed their bearers, shouting "Liberty and Prosperity!" "No Stamps!" in a procession through the streets to the Town House; through that building, wherein the council was assembled on the floor above; down King (now State) Street; "turning in their course through Kilby Street, where an edifice had been lately erected which was supposed to be designed for a stamp-office," and which they speedily demolished; then, bearing portions of this with them, to Fort Hill, where they kindled a great bonfire, and burned the effigies in front of Oliver's house, meanwhile pulling down part of his fence, breaking windows, and otherwise displaying their animosity to its owner. The next day Gov. Bernard issued a proclamation, offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of those engaged in the proceedings; but no arrests were made. Oliver speedily decided to

resign his office; and this, when learned, was celebrated by a bonfire on Fort Hill. Next, on the 26th of August, a demonstration was made against Hutchinson. On that evening, after burning the papers of the registrar of the admiralty at that officer's house opposite the Court House, a mob hastened to Hutchinson's elegant mansion house on Garden Court [see *Old Landmarks*], — plundering on the way the house of the comptroller of customs on Hanover Street, — which they attacked and sacked, destroying the furniture, plate, pictures, the valuable library, and manuscripts relating to the history of the colony, clothing, etc. The governor and his family escaped from the house before the mob reached it. He himself first took refuge in the house of Dr. Mather near by; but from this he was soon obliged to retreat to the house of Thomas Edes, a baker, the mob demanding his person. In these riotous proceedings the leading patriots had no hand; indeed, they deplored them, and denounced the conduct of the rioters vigorously. On Nov. 1, the day on which the act was to take effect, the bells were tolled in the morning, and the vessels in the harbor displayed their colors at half-mast; effigies of George Grenville, who had been foremost in bringing about the act, and John Huske, who, it was said, had been the first to advise it, were hung from the Liberty Tree; in the afternoon these were taken down and paraded through the streets to the Court House, the North End, and back again south to the gallows on the Neck, where they were again hung, then cut down, torn fiercely from limb to limb, and the pieces tossed in the air with shouts and cheers. The next day, the anniversary of the Powder Plot, at about noon, "the Pageantry, representing the Pope, Devil, and several other Effigies, signifying Tyranny, Oppression, Slavery, &c., were brought on stages from the North and South, and met in King Street;" then the south men marched to the north, and the north to the south, when they came together again near the Court House. Then all proceeded to the Liberty Tree, where "they refreshed themselves for awhile;" and then, towards night, proceeding to Copp's Hill, "the whole Pageantry was committed to the flames *and consumed*." On Dec. 17, Oliver was required by the Sons of Liberty to make a public declaration, under the Liberty Tree, of his resignation as stamp-distributer. This he did before a large assembly; Richard Dana administering an oath to him that "he had never taken any measures to act in the office, and that he never would do so, directly or indirectly." The people determined to resist the Stamp Act, and not to use the stamped paper: business was very nearly suspended; commerce was interrupted; the courts were closed. The stamps which had arrived were landed at the Castle, where they were held. At length the officers of the province were compelled to pay no regard to the act, the courts proceeded without stamps, and the Custom House reopened "for the clearing-out of vessels, a certificate being given that stamp papers are not to be had." Finally the colonists succeeded in their resistance; and the Stamp Act was repealed on March 17, 1766. This great news was received in Boston with every demonstration of joy. Salutes were fired from the different batteries; the bells were rung; flags were displayed; prisoners imprisoned for debt were released to share the joy; in the evening there were illuminations; on the Common an obelisk was erected, and decked with lanterns; from a platform in front of Hancock's house, which was illuminated, fireworks were set off; and Liberty Tree was hung with lanterns.

Stand-Pipe. See *Water Works;* also, *Roxbury District.*

State (The). A weekly newspaper devoted to "politics and general matters." It aims to represent the principles of the Republican party. Its contributors include prominent members of that party in the commonwealth. Gen. John L. Swift is the editor. Its leading features are papers on political topics, historical articles, editorial note and comment, a legal department, — in which is published, in addition to other interesting matter, abstracts of decisions of the supreme court of the State, — and the agricultural talks of George A. Marden, editor of the "Lowell Courier" and ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. "The State" is a sixteen-page paper, printed in large clear type. It is published by the State Publishing Company from No. 91 State

Street. The first number was published Sept. 12, 1885.

State House (The). The first object that strikes the eye of the stranger approaching Boston in any direction by land or sea is the gilded dome of the State House. The State House was built in 1795, upon what was then known as the "governor's pasture," a part of the Hancock estate. [See *Old Landmarks.*] The land was purchased from the heirs of John Hancock for $4,000. Charles Bulfinch was one of the agents charged with the erection, and was practically the architect. To his good taste Boston was indebted for many excellent edifices put up at that period. The corner-stone was drawn up the hill by 15 "milk-white" horses, representing the number of the States of the Union at that time; and was laid with much ceremony by the Grand Lodge of Masons, Paul Revere master, in presence of Gov. Samuel Adams, on July 4, 1795. The building was completed and occupied at the session of the Legislature in January, 1798, when the members of the General Court walked in solemn procession from the Old State House, now standing at the head of State Street [see *Old State House*], to take possession of their new quarters. No situation could by any chance have been selected more fit for the Capitol of the State. Standing as it does on the highest point of land, its foundations more than 100 feet above the water, and its height, including the dome (which is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high), 110 feet, it has ever since its completion been a well-known landmark in every direction. With its gilded dome (first gilded in 1874, the idea suggested some years before by Gov. Banks) it is, when the atmosphere is clear, an object too conspicuous to be overlooked even at a great distance. Nor is it less effective as an ornament of the city seen near at hand. Its tasteful proportions, and position at the head of the attractive Common, which seems to be an appurtenance to it, combine to render it one of the most effective public buildings in the country, although very many surpass it in dimensions, architectural pretensions, and cost. Lofty flights of stone steps lead from the street to a large hall on the lower floor, known by the name of the Doric Hall; where, in a recess, closed in by large plates of glass, stands Chantrey's marble statue of Washington, which was procured by the Washington Monument Association at a cost of $15,000, and given to the State in 1828. The general effect of the statue draped in a military cloak is good, although it is not especially remarkable as a faithful delineation of the features of the "Father of his Country." At the close of the War of the Rebellion, the battle-flags of the Massachusetts regiments were deposited in this same inclosure, and now form a most appropriate foreground to the statue. [See *Battle-Flags.*] In front of it are facsimiles of the tombstones of the ancestors of Washington, from the church of Brighton parish, near Althorp, Northamptonshire, Eng.; given to the State by Charles Sumner, Feb. 22, 1861, to whom they were presented by the Right Hon. Earl Spencer. Here are also the tablets from the Beacon Hill Monument, erected in 1790–91, which stood on the site of the old Beacon until removed to make way for the improvements in this section [see *Beacon Hill*], and guns which formerly belonged to the Concord minute-men. In a smaller inclosure, to the left, stands the marble statue of Gov. John A. Andrew. [See *Andrew Statue.*] In other niches are marble busts of Samuel Adams of revolutionary fame, Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Abraham Lincoln, the latter a duplicate of the bust in the United States senate chamber, taken from life by Mrs. Sarah F. Ames, a singularly faithful portrait. Various department offices are on this floor from broad passageways on either side of Doric Hall, and in the basement below; and broad staircases — supplemented by elevators introduced in 1885, — lead to the library [see *State Library*], other department offices, the legislative halls, and executive chambers. The senate chamber is in the right or east wing of the building; the hall of the House of Representatives, in the centre; and the executive department and council chamber, in the left or west wing. There are many committee-rooms on this and the floors above, several of them quite large; and the private offices of the president of the Senate, speaker of the House, and other officers of the Legislature, are well-arranged and convenient;

while the governor's audience-room is spacious, his private office, ante-rooms, and the council chamber connecting with it. In the senate chamber are valuable portraits of ex-governors and other dignitaries of former times, the drum from Bunker Hill, old muskets from Lexington and Bennington, and other relics. In the representatives' hall, above the speaker's chair, is the gilded eagle that once surmounted the Beacon monument alluded to above; and opposite hangs suspended from the ceiling the ancient wooden cod-fish, emblematic of the industry once and still, though to a lesser degree, so valuable to this State, and which hung in the hall in the Old State House. In the governor's audience-room are a few relics; a portrait also of Ex-Gov. Long, one of of Edward Everett, and another of Ex-Gov. Talbot. The building has been considerably enlarged from time to time, and its interior greatly changed, though care has been taken to preserve as far as possible the simple, unpretentious, but tasteful architectural effects of its original designers. The first extensive changes, including the addition of a "new part," extending in the rear upon Mount Vernon Street, were made during the years 1853–56. But the most radical alterations were made in 1867, under the direction of a commission consisting, as originally constituted, of President Pond of the Senate, and Speaker Stone of the House; but President Pond dying, the work was continued under the direction of the speaker of the House alone. The interior of the building was almost entirely reconstructed. Additional height was given to some of the halls and most important rooms; more than 30 new rooms were secured without extending the exterior walls of the building; and an elaborate system of ventilation was introduced. Two new galleries were added to representatives' hall; the governor's audience-room was enlarged laterally, and increased in height; the ceiling of Doric Hall was raised, and finished in panels; and its floor, with those of the corridors on either side, was laid with marble tile. The general outlines of the larger halls were preserved; the interior of the council chamber, especially, was little changed, and its finish is to-day much as in the days of Samuel Adams, though it has been freshened from time to time. The cost of the alterations of 1867, including furniture, was about $250,000. Other alterations, to secure still better accommodations, were made in 1869; again in 1881, when extensive changes were made in the basement, whereby several additional rooms were obtained, and more satisfactory and convenient quarters for several departments; and still again in 1885. At present several departments are located in outside buildings in the neighborhood. On Mount Vernon Street, in the Commonwealth Building are the offices of the Insurance Department, the Board of Agriculture, the District Police, the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, the Attorney-General, the Commissioners of Savings Banks, and the Harbor and Land Commissioners. The Board of Railroad Commissioners have rooms at No. 20 Beacon Street; the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity at No. 13 Beacon Street; and the Civil Service Commission at No. 5 Pemberton Square. Several times plans have been made for a new State House; but Massachusetts has thus far been sensible enough to prefer the old house in the accustomed place. No visitor to the State House should fail to ascend to the dome, which commands a view unsurpassed. The city, the country, and the ocean lie at the feet of the spectator, rolled out like a map; so that he turns bewildered from the green hills and winding rivers that attract his gaze on the one hand, to the blue sea, dotted with innumerable islands, that spreads far away before him on the other side. Nowhere can one get a clearer idea of the position of the city and its suburbs than will be given here. It is open free to all visitors, on application to the watchman in charge in Doric Hall, at all times when the Legislature is not in session. These sessions begin annually on the first Wednesday in January, and continue generally until the middle of May; sometimes adjourning finally in April, and then again not until the last of June. The flag flying on the flag-staff at the east end of the building denotes that the Senate is in session; and that on the staff at the west end, that the House is in session.

State Library (The). State House, in the second story of the fire-proof addition, built for its reception when the building was enlarged in 1853–56. It is

composed largely of volumes of statutes of the different States, Territories, and the United States; the Acts of the British Parliament, the French Archives Parlementaires, and statutes of other countries, the collection being probably the best of its class; it contains also valuable legal documents, law-reports, works on political economy, local and general history, education, and social science. The number of volumes is at present about 60,000. The library room is 88 by 37 feet in dimensions, with galleries and alcoves. It contains several interesting portraits and busts; among them an excellent portrait of Charles Sumner and a bust of Ex-Gov., ex-senator, and ex-secretary of the treasury, George S. Boutwell. The library is open daily for the use of the governor and other officers of the State, members of the Executive Council and the Legislature, and to the general public under certain conditions, for consultation or reference. Its conduct is under the direction of a board of trstees. The librarian *ex officio* is John W. Dickinson, the secretary of the board of education; and the acting librarian, C. B. Tillinghast. The establishment of the library, the first state library formed in the country, led to the present universal system of of state exchanges of statutes and documents, and the formation of state libraries in other sections of the country.

State Street. See *Trade Centres.*

Statues and Monuments. Some of the statues and monuments set up in the parks and public places are not at all creditable to a city like Boston, which assumes to be an American art centre. They do not all represent the best taste of the community, nor the best American or modern art. Several of them have been very severely criticised by Boston critics, whose name is legion, — for criticism in Boston is the freeman's right, and he is no true Bostonian who does not freely exercise it, — and over the adoption of perhaps the majority there has been a lively tempest of words. Others there are, however, which are highly commended, and which bask in the sunshine of the approval of the ablest (or those recognized as such) critics of *the* city. Far be it from us to point *out here* which are the acceptable, and *which* the condemned. That must be determined by the reader, who is presumed to be abundantly able instantly to discern true art when he sees it. But as a specimen of Boston criticism, let us reproduce in part a "classic" from the trenchant pen of Wendell Phillips, published originally in the Boston "Advertiser," not because it represents the true sentiment of critical Boston, — for in truth some of the work that Mr. Phillips commends most highly has been stamped as "bad art," and some that he condemns most severely has received the approval of those who are looked upon as good judges, and by trained artists, — but that it may introduce the reader to these so-called adornments of the city, and provoke him to closer study of them to discover their merit, or lack of merit, for himself.

"Mayor Quincy was a man of Goethe-like presence, rare manly beauty, and a sedate, dignified bearing. In a different way his figure was as impressive as was the grand repose of Webster. But what stands for him in School Street? A dancing-master clogged with horse-blankets. Not a dancing-master taking a position — that might possibly be graceful; but a dancing-master assuming an attitude, which is always ridiculous, and wholly unlike Quincy, who never assumed anything, but was nature itself, all over. I tender my sincere condolence to those who share the great mayor's blood. Then the poise of the clumsy mass! It seems to feel the uncertainty of its pose, and guards itself by throwing its shoulders to the left, and, by making an angle at the thigh, thrusting its blanket mass far to the right. Any one sensitive to balance nervously longs to prop up that right side, fearful of his tumbling backward, or over on his comical companion, a tipsy old gentleman, somewhat weak on his spindle-shanks, swaying feebly to and fro on a jaunty cane, as with villainous leer he ogles the ladies. And this represents the sturdy, self-centred, quiet dignity of Franklin, which at once charmed and awed the court of Louis! Ball's Quincy has one merit, — it is better than Franklin; and it is lucky for the artist that his clumsy mayor has the dilapidated *roué* for a foil. Then Webster, that mass of ugly iron at the State House! which cheers us as we climb those endless steps, robbing the effort of half its weariness by resting us with a laugh; of which a journal said, with undue frankness, that Everett, well knowing how hideous it was, let it be raised to revenge himself on the man who overshadowed and eclipsed him. But they have supplied him, too, with a foil, which half redeems its shapelessness. It is Horace Mann, waked up so suddenly that in his hurry he has brought half his bed-clothes clinging to his legs and arms. And so we come in our walk to Everett, in trousers too large for him, and a frock-coat which he has slightly outgrown! It requires consummate genius to manage the modern costume. But this figure also wears trousers, over

backwards, as, with more energy than Everett ever showed in his lifetime, he exclaims, '*That is the road to Brighton!*' pointing with lifted arm and wide-spread fingers to that centre of beef and the races. Story's friends say he never lifted that weary arm, but yielded to a committee's urging as no true artist should ever do. But who is this riding-master, on a really good horse, staring so heroically up Commonwealth Avenue? Washington? Well, then, my worthy George, drop your legs closer to your horse's side: it must fatigue you to hold them off at that painful distance. Rest yourself, general; subside for a moment as you used to do at Mount Vernon, into the easy *pose* of a gentleman; don't oblige us to fancy you are exhibiting, and rather caricaturing, a model 'seat' for the guidance of some slow pupil. Cannot you see, right in front of you, Rimmer's Hamilton? Let that teach you the majesty of repose. If this bronze pyramid on Boylston Street be a cask made of staves, why is it set on human legs? And if it is really SUMNER, why do his chest and shoulders rise out of a barrel? Is his broadcloth new felt, too stiff for folds, or is he dressed in shoe-leather? That matters little, however. But no angry Southerner would have needed to smite those overfed cheeks, which may have faced many a snow-storm on the locomotive, or many a north-easter on our coast, but surely must have been far too innocent of thought and passion ever to anger senates or rouse nations to war. This heavy-moulded prize-fighter is the marvellous achievement of that wise committee which rejected Miss Whitney's 'matchless model' (as they confessed it to be) of the seated senator, 'because no woman could make a statue'! No, indeed, I hope not, if this Irish porter in his Sunday clothes is the ideal they desired. Miss Whitney's model of Sumner sits with marvellous ease; the chair almost unseen, the modern costume perfect, and so cleverly managed that one forgets it in the quiet, intellectual, level gaze of the listening senator; and we feel that this man might have awed senates, or, if the satanic elements of his day ever confronted him, their assault would be as vain as the giants' rebellion against Jove. No Ball or Greenough hand ever lifted that proud column which crowns Frog-pond Hill; the drapery of its figures so flowing and graceful, that, without hiding, it adorns them; costumes and figures neither violent nor clumsy, but easy, lifelike, natural, and suggestive, each telling its own story; no sense of weariness in gazing at them; no drawback on your satisfaction. It has only one peer, — that living figure at Concord, so full of life and movement that one fears he shall not see it again if he passes that way the next week. This otherwise perfect column has one defect, — the one I have noticed in every city and town monument raised since the war. For anything these marble records tell, the war might have been, like that of 1812, for 'free trade and sailors' rights,' or for a north-eastern boundary. You search in vain through them all for the broken chain or the negro soldier. Milmore has done better than his fellows; for he gives us, in one bas-relief, the stern and earnest face of J. B. Smith, a suggestion welcome and honorable. He should have done more. Perhaps some time it can be mended, and a broken chain and negro form tell what really saved the Union."

Below is a list of the statues and monuments of the city, with their location, arranged in the order of their erection. The history of each is outlined, and detailed description given, in separate paragraphs in this Dictionary.

Washington statue, by Chantrey, State House, Doric Hall. Placed here by the Washington Monument Association in 1828.

Harvard Monument, Charlestown District, in the old graveyard. Erected in 1828.

Bunker Hill Monument, by Solomon Willard, Charlestown District, Breed's Hill. Erected in 1825–43.

Columbus statue, Italian work, in the inclosure in Louisburg Square, between Mount Vernon and Pinckney streets. Erected in 1849.

Aristides statue, Italian work, also in Louisburg Square. Erected in 1852.

Franklin Statue, by Richard S. Greenough, City Hall yard, School Street. Erected in 1856.

Webster statue, by Hiram Powers, State House yard, Beacon Street. Erected in 1859.

Horace Mann statue, by Emma Stebbins, State House yard, Beacon Street. Erected in 1865.

Alexander Hamilton statue, by Dr. William Rimmer, Commonwealth Avenue. Erected in 1867.

Frighton Soldiers' Monument, Brighton District, in Evergreen Cemetery. Erected in 1866.

Dorchester Soldiers' Monument, by B. F. Dwight, Dorchester District, in the open space in front of the old church on Meeting-House Hill. Erected in 1867.

Roxbury Soldiers' Monument, by Martin Milmore, Roxbury District, on Sycamore and Poplar avenues, Forest Hills Cemetery. Erected in 1867.

Edward Everett statue, by W. W. Story, Public Garden, Beacon Street side. Erected in 1867.

Ether Monument, by J. Q. A. Ward, Public Garden, Arlington Street side, near Beacon. Erected in 1868.

Equestrian statue of Washington, by Thomas Ball, Public Garden, at the Arlington Street entrance, opposite the head of Commonwealth Avenue. Erected in 1869.

West Roxbury Soldiers' Monument, by W. W. Lummis, West Roxbury District, corner of Centre and South streets, near Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain. Erected in 1871.

Charlestown Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, by Martin Milmore, Charlestown District, in the centre of Winthrop Square, formerly the old militia training ground set apart in the colonial days. Erected in 1872.

John A. Andrew statue, by Thomas Ball, State House, Doric Hall. Erected in 1872.

John Glover statue, by Martin Milmore, Commonwealth Avenue. Erected in 1875.

Army and Navy Monument, by Martin Milmore, on Boston Common, Flagstaff Hill. Erected in 1871–77.

Charles Sumner statue, by Thomas Ball, Public Garden, Boylston Street side. Erected in 1878.

Quincy statue, by Thomas Ball, City Hall yard, School Street. Erected in 1879.

Emancipation group, by Thomas Ball, Public

Square, in front of the Providence Railway Station. Erected in 1879.

Sam Adams statue, by Miss Anne Whitney, Adams Square (now Washington Street), formerly, in part, Dock Square. Erected in 1880.

Winthrop statue, by Richard S. Greenough, Scollay Square. Erected in 1880.

Prescott statue, by William W. Story, Charlestown District, Bunker Hill Monument grounds. Erected in 1881.

William Lloyd Garrison, by Olin L. Warner, Commonwealth Avenue. Erected in 1886.

Lief, the Norseman, by Miss Anne Whitney. Site selected, Commonwealth Avenue, near the entrance to the Back Bay Park.

Paul Revere, equestrian, by C. E. Dallen. Site selected, Copley Square, Back Bay district.

Col. Robert G. Shaw memorial, an alto-relief in bronze, by Auguste St. Gaudens. Site selected, in the State House grounds, facing the area immediately in front of the main gate.

In the foregoing list it will be observed that our first public statue was erected as late as 1828, and, curiously enough, was the work of an Englishman; and that it was not until 1856 that a statue by a native sculptor of ability and culture was erected in the city, — the familiar figure of Benjamin Franklin, by Richard S. Greenough, in the City Hall yard.

Steamships and the Steamship Trade of Boston. The beginning of the steamship trade of Boston antedates that of New York by 8 years. The first steamers to cross the Atlantic were the Sirius and the Great Western, and both arrived here in 1838. They continued to ply between Boston and English ports until 1840. In 1840 the Cunard Company began a regular service between Boston and Liverpool; and that service has, with one short interval, been continuous. The first Cunarder was the Britannia, which left Liverpool July 4, 1840, and arrived at her wharf in East Boston after a passage of 14 days 8 hours. She was greeted with extraordinary enthusiasm, great crowds, salvos of artillery, and, three days afterwards, a public banquet in celebration of the establishment of steam postal communication between Great Britain and America. Following the Britannia came the Acadia, the Caledonia, the Columbia, the Hibernia, and the Cambria; and 8 years later the Cunard Company doubled its fleet, and afterwards added steamships of increased size and power. For many years the Cunard Company had a monopoly of the ocean steamship trade; a few attempts were made to establish rival lines, but these proved unsuccessful. Occasional steamships were run from Galway, London, and Liverpool; but it was not until 1865 that a formidable competitor appeared. In that year the Warren Steamship Company conceived the idea of substituting steamers for sailing ships for transportation of emigrants; and to that company belongs the credit of introducing a system which has improved and developed the steamship trade and the country at large. The first steamship of the new line was the Bosphorus, which arrived at Constitution Wharf June 1, 1865; and she was followed by the Gambia, the Propontis, the Delaware, the Concordia, and nearly a score of others, whose names are still well remembered. In November, 1869, the trade was abandoned; the last steamship to arrive being the Queen, Nov. 3. In the autumn of the year previous, the Cunard Company had withdrawn its regular fortnightly steamship; and thus regular and direct communication by steamship with the port of Liverpool, which Boston had enjoyed for the preceding 28 years, was entirely cut off. There were various reasons for this sudden stoppage, — business was generally depressed; there were no facilities here for shipping grain, the sudden demand for which New York had been quick to see and prepare to meet; the general trade had largely outgrown the terminal facilities here; and there was a general suspension of passenger travel. From this date until 1871, the ocean trade lay dormant; but in the spring of the latter year, the late James Alexander was made the agent of the Cunard Company here, and at once became an enthusiastic believer in a great future for Boston as a terminus for ocean steamers. Plans were perfected for a greatly increased business; the Cunard Wharf at East Boston was enlarged and improved, so that it was considered the best dock in the country; through bills of lading from the far West were introduced; the Boston and Albany Railroad was induced to build a stationary grain elevator close to deep water; and after many discouragements and predictions of failure Cunarders were again in constant communication with Liverpool; and instead of the 26 ocean steamship departures that took place yearly between the years 1840 and 1868, the numbers soon

ran up into the hundreds. Boston became a favorite shipping port; new docks were made, and old ones were improved; the Boston and Albany Railroad Company enlarged its Western connections; the opening of the Hoosac Tunnel gave new sources of supply; and in 1874 a great trade in the shipment of live cattle was established. English shipping houses were not slow in taking advantage of these improvements, and an attempt was made to establish an American line of steamers; but this unfortunately proved unsuccessful, notwithstanding the fact that the Erie and the Ontario, the two steamships built for the trade, were admirably fitted for the purpose. English-built steamships multiplied in our waters. In 1870 the Inman Company began a fortnightly service from Liverpool to Boston, the ill-fated City of Boston being the pioneer steamship; she arrived here Jan. 16, and, sailing from New York 10 days later, was never heard from again, having probably foundered with all on board. The Inman service was continued for nearly 12 months, and then the steamships were transferred again to New York. The Warren Company resumed business about 1874, with the steamships Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Palestine, and has since been adding new and very large vessels to its fleet, with great success. In 1875 the National Line tried its fortunes in the Boston trade; but the passenger business not proving as remunerative as was expected, — although some of the best ships then in the service were employed, such as the Queen and the Helvetia, — the steamships were withdrawn after a trial of some months' duration. In 1876 the Leyland Line entered upon a business here that soon grew to a remarkable extent. Beginning with three steamships, — the Illyrian, the Istrian, and the Iberian, — and a fortnightly service, the agents, Messrs. Thayer & Lincoln, developed a trade which in about six years called for regular Saturday sailings; and often it was found necessary to dispatch vessels semi-weekly. The Allan Company has also built up a good and steadily-growing trade with Glasgow. The Anchor Line for some years past has sent steamships frequently to London, and has built up a good trade with Mediterranean ports; and the Wilson Line, running between Hull and this port, is doing a good business. A number of companies are also dispatching vessels at irregular intervals. Among these vessels are some engaged in the West Hartlepool trade, some in the London, and others in the Antwerp trade. The domestic steamship trade also has been growing largely of late years, and direct and regular communication is now had with every section of the Atlantic coast. The growth of the steamship business, since 1870, is shown by the following table: —

Year.	Entries.	Tonnage.	Clearances.	Tonnage.
1871	126	184,798	68	49,789
1872	110	181,317	110	174,132
1873	139	210,082	121	192,203
1874	154	235,760	135	203,374
1875	169	285,289	145	218,672
1876	142	260,681	130	259,616
1877	185	372,073	178	353,021
1878	275	570,067	230	465,627
1879	328	717,531	309	675,904
1880	385	857,719	347	786,231
1881	474	1,081,450	458	1,049,065
1882	481	909,513	425	790,451
1883	551	825,383	468	706,756
1884	576	796,107	498	681,352
1885	522	749,924	438	622,736

The ocean steamship traffic between Boston and the leading European ports during 1884–85 is shown in the following table of regular "liners:"—

	1884.	1885.		1884.	1885.
To Liverpool—			*To Glasgow*—		
Cunard Line	38	41	Anchor Line	15	5
Warren Line	54	49	Allan Line	42	26
Leyland Line	39	32	*To Hull*—		
To London—			Wilson Line	26	21
Anchor Line	5	18	*To Antwerp*—		
Furness Line	35	36	White Star Line	13	12

[For lists of ocean and coastwise steamships sailing from Boston see *Appendix E.*]

Stock Exchange (The Boston). Old Merchants' Exchange Building, No. 53 State Street. This exchange came into existence in 1834. The organization was mainly due to the enterprise of Peter Paul F. Degrand, a man of keen foresight and rare judgment, whose influence was felt in many directions. A writer in the "Boston Herald," who has contributed the best and fullest sketch of the history of the Exchange published, says of him: "He was a typical Frenchman, possessing all the polished refinement as well as the noted chivalry of the French nobility. He was a man of power, and had the magnetism in his make-up so essential to a successful leader. After a long residence in Paris and London, he came to America, spent much time in Philadelphia, New York, and other leading cities of the United States, and, early in the present century, came into Boston business circles well fitted to inaugurate and push to a consummation new and important projects. He was years ahead of his time, keen in his discernment of men and their purposes, shrewd, but strictly honorable, in all his business transactions, kind to the unfortunate, always alive to an opportunity for advantage, and exercising at all times a most excellent judgment. He was, it has well been said, the father of the Western Railroad (now the Boston and Albany); and the securing of aid from the Commonwealth for it in the face of the then all-prevailing ridicule, and which, without question, effected the completion of the line to Worcester, was due more to his efforts than to those of all the other friends of the corporation combined. He foresaw the immense railroad development of the country, and was wont to predict the construction of trunk lines that have since been built. Indeed, it is said of him, that he had in his office, when the Western Railroad was building, a map of a road through from Boston to the Pacific Coast. The route shown on it proved to be almost the identical route chosen for the Union Pacific road 25 years later. Such was the man who saw the need of a permanent and well-established exchange for facilitating the steadily increasing brokerage business of Boston." The organization of the Exchange was perfected by 13 of the then leading brokers, on Oct. 13, 1834. The gentlemen who formed the nucleus of the board were: Samuel Dana, Henry Andrews, S. G. Williams, John E. Thayer, P. P. F. Degrand, Samuel Gilbert, George W. Pratt, Charles Torrey, Matthew Bolles, E. W. Clark, R. B. Schenck, T. R. Sewall, and Benjamin Brown. The first quarters of the Exchange were in the third story of the old Washington Bank building, on State Street, where the Boylston Insurance Company now has its office. Samuel Dana was the first president, and T. R. Sewall secretary. The business was then slight and insignificant in comparison with what it has since grown to be. The railroad and the telegraph were then unknown; there were no "tickers" nor district messenger service at the broker's and his customers' command. There were few "points;" no "puts," "calls," nor "straddles;" very few New York correspondents, and a still smaller number of foreign ones. Each city had a

market, distinctively its own; and the New York quotations, which are received here now in every leading banking-house almost as soon as given at the board in New York, came then by mail 24 hours late. Indeed, the term "speculation" was then hardly known; the stocks dealt in comprised, beside the United States bank, the Boston bank, insurance, manufacturing, and other local securities, and were handled only by investors, who were content with their dividends, and never entertained any desire whatever for manipulation and its accompanying charms and evils. Among the first really speculative securities introduced into the Boston market was the old Canton Land Company of Baltimore. Then came the speculative "craze" of 1835, with its disastrous consequences. With the gradual building up of the railroad system of the country, railroad securities began to come on the market; among the earliest to appear on the Boston board being Reading, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, Vermont Central, and Rutland. The East Boston Land, Winnisimmet Land, and Saco Water Power (the latter famous in connection with the Sprague troubles), were also listed about the same time; while the mining shares did not appear until 1844 and 1845, and the bulk of them not until the 60's. Thus the Boston board's earliest years were full of trouble. It remained in its original quarters until 1844. In May of that year, new quarters were secured in the Merchants' Exchange building, on the fourth story. Here the board remained 9 years; removing west, in 1853, to a large oblong room in the fourth story of the Union Bank building. This was occupied until January, 1863, when quarters in Howe's Building, on Exchange Street, were taken; the membership at that time having increased to 70. In 1880 the rooms here were enlarged and a visitors' gallery was added. These improvements were made at an expense of about $7,000, and while they were in progress the Exchange used the rooms of the Board of Trade. In November, 1885, the Exchange again moved into new quarters, this time occupying the old rooms of the Board of Trade in the Merchants' Exchange Building, No. 53 State Street. *The quarters are spacious*, well furnished, and supplied with every facility for the prompt transaction of business. There are offices here of the Western Union, Mutual Union, and Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Companies. There is no visitors' gallery, but a lobby without the rail. The membership of the board is now 150, which, according to the by-laws, cannot be increased. When the Exchange was first organized, no charge was made for places in it. After a time a price was fixed at $50; then this was soon increased to $100; and from that figure it has been from time to time advanced, until now the privilege is estimated to be worth $5,000 or more. In its early days the Board had only one session, as the business was not sufficient to warrant more; but in time two were established; and since the removal to No. 53 State Street it has had a continuous session daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. The regular calls are at 10.30 A. M. and 1.30 P. M. The several Presidents of the Board have been as follows: —

NAMES.	TERM OF SERVICE.
Samuel Dana	Oct. 13, 1834–July 10, 1835.
Simeon Green	July 10, 1835–Sept., 1835.
George W. Pratt	Sept., 1835–Sept., 1837.
P. P. F. Degrand	Sept., 1837–Nov. 5, 1839.
Enoch Martin	Nov. 5, 1839–March 4, 1845.
C. D. Head	March 4, 1845–Nov. 19, 1845.
J. J. Soley	Nov. 19, 1845–Sept. 27, 1847.
H. W. Pickering	Sept. 27, 1847–Sept., 1852.
C. D. Head	Sept., 1852–Sept., 1855.
O. D. Ashley	Sept., 1855–Sept., 1858.
H. W. Pickering	Sept., 1858–Sept., 1860.
A. W. Spencer	Sept., 1860–Sept., 1862.
Gilbert Attwood	Sept., 1862–Feb. 24, 1863.
J. Murray Howe	Feb. 24, 1863–Sept., 1864.
H. P. Pickering	Sept., 1864–Sept., 1870.
Murray R. Ballou	Sept., 1870 (still acting).

The first secretary, T. R. Sewall, resigned in January, 1830. He was succeeded by the following, in the order named: Benjamin Brown, W. W. Keith, F. W. Warren, E. Lobdell, J. J. Soley, J. E. M. Gilley, George F. Swain, W. C. Fisk, F. A. Davis, and W. C. Fisk. Mr. Fisk performs the duties of the old-time secretary, under the title of clerk; while a secretary, not a member of the board, appointed by the Exchange at a fixed salary, assists him. The president receives a salary of $5,000, the secretary $2,000, and his assistant $1,200, per year. As now organized, the officers of the Exchange consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, clerk, secretary, standing committee, and committee on mining

securities. The duties of the president are, to call the stocks at the regular sessions of the board, settle all questions of order, and enforce the laws and regulations of the Exchange; in doing which, if necessary, he has the authority to impose reasonable fines at his discretion, from which there is no appeal. The vice-president performs the duties of the president in case of the absence of the latter. The treasurer keeps an account of the receipts, expenditures, and funds of the Exchange. The clerk keeps a list of all the fines imposed, and the proceedings of the Exchange outside of the stock transactions. These records are open at all times to the inspection of the members. The secretary records all sales and purchases made at the regular sessions of the Exchange, as well, also, such outside transactions between members as may be reported to him for the purpose. The standing committee consists of five members, including the president and vice-president *ex officio;* and it considers all applications for listing stocks (excepting mining-stocks, which is the business of the committee on mining-stocks) and also any change in conducting the business of the Exchange, and all applications for membership. As between the members and their customers, the exchange has certain established rates of commission for doing business, and any violation of these makes the offender liable to expulsion with a forfeiture of his seat. These rates are as follows: —

On bank stocks, per share (except Massachusetts National Bank, which is, per share, 62½c.) . . .	25 cents.
On manufacturing stocks, on par value (except Pacific Mills, which is, per share, $5)	⅛ per cent.
On insurance stocks, per share . .	25 cents.
On bonds, on par value	⅛ per cent.
On all stocks selling at $10 and over, per share	12½ cents.
On all stocks selling below $10 and at $5 or more (except Calumet and Hecla, which is, per share, 50 c.)	6¼ cents.
On all stocks selling under $5, per share	3¼ cents.

The commission on all bonds in lots of less than $5,000 is one quarter per cent. of the par value; and the commission on land, railroad, and mining stocks (excepting *only* Calumet and Hecla), in lots of *less than* 50 shares, is double the regular *rates.* Upon the death of any member of the Exchange, the sum of $20 is levied against each surviving member, and the sum of $3,000 is paid to the representatives of the deceased.

Streets. It has been long the custom to speak of Boston as a city of narrow and crooked streets, turning and twisting hither and thither into a hopeless tangle, which no stranger can successfully navigate without a pilot. This it undoubtedly was in the earlier days, before the great changes and improvements of modern times; but now with many of the older streets widened and straightened, and a great number of broad, fine, new streets in the old and business portion of the town as well as on the new territory added, it is a city, taken as a whole, of spacious thoroughfares, and convenient ways leading in every direction, well paved, well kept, sometimes agreeably adorned, generally clean and well brushed. It is true that the streets of Boston are not all laid out in straight lines, like the monotonous east-and-west and north-and-south streets of some cities (notably checkerboard-like Philadelphia); quite a number of them turn about occasionally; some are yet left to meander along in an unconventional sort of a way, and run into each other, or bring up nowhere in particular; and there are still remaining a few old-fashioned lanes, narrow "avenues," and "short cuts:" but these are not very difficult to follow after their peculiarities are once well understood, and they are certainly not without charm and picturesqueness. The work of improving the streets of the city began years ago, when Boston was yet a town. Broad Street, with a width of 70 feet, was laid out in 1806; India Street, the year following; in 1824 Washington Street was made out of the several ways through the centre of the town from the old Dock Square — now "improved" out of existence — to Roxbury. In 1825–26 the great street and other improvements carried out with the building of the Faneuil Hall Market-house, through the energy and enterprise of Josiah Quincy, were accomplished. [See *Faneuil Hall Market.*] In 1832 Tremont Street, the way-down town portion of it at first called Long Acre Street, was pushed through to the Roxbury line; Blackstone Street, built upon the bed of the old Middlesex Canal, by which canal

boats came down from the up-country, along the Merrimack to the east-side wharves of Boston, was opened in 1834; and Harrison Avenue, as an additional thoroughfare to the then new South End, was opened in 1841. Other noteworthy changes followed in the succeeding years, at great expense to the city, notably the building of Atlantic Avenue along the water-front, at a total cost of $2,404,078, a thoroughfare 100 feet in width, extending from the junction of Commercial Street and Eastern Avenue to Federal Street, at the head of the wharves on that side of the city. But the most extensive changes, in later years, were those made after the Great Fire of 1872, which swept away so much of the business portion of the town, and obliterated several street lines. In this undertaking Washington, Summer, Congress, Federal, Milk, Hawley, Arch, and Water Streets were widened; Arch was also extended; Pearl, Franklin, and Oliver were extended; and Post-Office Square laid out, the whole at a total cost of more than three and a quarter millions. From June 1, 1822, one month after the organization of the first city government, to April 30, 1885, the total amount expended by the city for laying out, widening, and extending streets was $29,272,426.12. In addition to this large sum, $1,183,362.12 was expended for improving the so-called Church Street district; $1,575,000 for levelling Fort Hill, and in making there what is known as the Fort Hill improvement; $490,007.16 in improving the Northampton Street district at the South End; and $2,428,248.96 on the Suffolk Street district: making a grand total of $34,949,135.36. But with all this expense, there is yet more and extensive work to be done in extending, widening, and improving other streets. In the street paving department 1,200 men were employed in 1885, and $1,248,415.30 was expended. Since 1870 the duty of laying out, altering, or discontinuing the streets and ways of the city has devolved upon a commission known as the board of street commissioners. This consists of three persons, each holding office for three years, at a salary of $2,000 per year. One commissioner is chosen annually by the people at the city election. Assessment and payment of damages for laying out and widening streets are made by the commissioners, under the direction of the board of aldermen. Before the establishment of the commission, the aldermen had direction of the work it now does. There is also a superintendent of streets, appointed by the mayor with the approval of the aldermen. His salary is $3,400. The paving department is under the direction of the board of aldermen, as "surveyors of highways." The total length of the streets in the city is about 415 miles. [See *Nomenclature of Streets.*]

Street-Lighting. See *Electric Light;* also *Gas.*

Street Railroads. The street railway system was introduced in Boston in 1850, and its growth from the start was very rapid. The Metropolitan Railroad Company was the first to be established, procuring its charter as early as 1853. Its line at first extended only from Scollay's Square to the South End and the Roxbury line. The omnibus system was at that time extensive; and successful and popular lines, known as "King's" and "Hathorne's," continued to run for some time after the beginning of the running of street cars. These lines were purchased by the railroad company, and operated by it for some time together with the line of cars. There are seven companies owning and operating street railways in the city; and the network of tracks in the main thoroughfares, with the variety of lines, is as bewildering to the stranger as the tangled streets of old Boston used to be. The business is a profitable one for all the lines, and street car companies' stock is held generally as a good investment. The Metropolitan Company, the first to be chartered, has always operated the most extensive line. Its cars run to different sections of the city proper, including the Back Bay district, to East Boston, and, by way of Washington and Tremont streets, to all parts of the Roxbury District, Dorchester, Milton Lower Mills, Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, and Brookline. The Highland Street Railway Company, organized in 1872, is a competitor of the Metropolitan; and it runs some of the handsomest and best equipped cars in the city. Its route extends to the Roxbury District, by way of Shawmut and Columbus avenues, to Grove Hall in one direction, and

Mount Pleasant in another. The South Boston Railroad runs its cars to South Boston; the Middlesex Company, from the Old Colony and Boston and Albany railroad stations to and through the Charlestown District, to Union Square and to Winter Hill in Somerville, and to Everett and Malden; and the Cambridge Railroad operates lines running from Bowdoin Square to Harvard College and various other sections of Cambridge and Somerville, the Brighton District, Arlington, Watertown, and Newton Corner. A portion of the cars of the Cambridge road pass over the tracks through Scollay Square; and others pass along Charles Street to the Providence Railroad Station. Chelsea, Revere Beach, and Lynn are connected with the city by the Lynn and Boston Street Railroad. The Charles River Railroad was established in Cambridge in 1882, in competition with the Cambridge. Its tracks were laid and the line operated in portions of Cambridge and Somerville for some months before the right to enter Boston over the tracks on West Boston Bridge, connecting with the network of lines in the city, was obtained. This was secured in November, 1882. The single fare within the city limits, on all the railroads, is five cents. On some of the lines the drivers and conductors are to a slight extent uniformed. The "bell-punch" was at one time part of every conductor's equipment: it was abandoned on several of the roads in the autumn of 1882, and noisy gongs registering each fare substituted. These may be serviceable to the companies, but they are a great annoyance to the passengers.

Stoughton Poor Fund. A bequest of Lieut.-Gov. William Stoughton, who died July 7, 1701. By his will he gave £50 to the relief of the poor of Dorchester, to be improved by the care of the selectmen, and the income to be distributed to the most needy inhabitants. The fund is administered by the overseers of the poor. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*] The fund amounts to $1,564.80.

Students' Aid Society, connected with Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., with its officers in this city. Established in 1878. It is designed to aid young women in going through the college course. Many of the girls thus assisted are daughters of missionaries, and are themselves expected ultimately to work in foreign lands. All the beneficiaries become teachers, or enter professions; and as fast as they find positions they pay back to the society the money loaned them. All of them seem to regard the assistance as a debt, to be liquidated at as early a date as possible; and thus far those girls receiving it have been found to be very scrupulous regarding their payments. The society has no fixed headquarters, but meets at the call of the president whenever and wherever it is most convenient.

Suburbs of Boston. The suburbs of Boston, in the commonly accepted sense, comprise all the surrounding cities and towns within the territory whose limits are the terminal points for the local or suburban trains run by the various steam railroads centring in the metropolis, together with the semi-rural parts of the city itself, such as Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton. The residents of this territory are closely connected with the city by business and social interests, and may be termed, for the most part, day residents of Boston. All this territory is geographically a part of the city, although not politically; and looking suburbanwards from any eminence in the city proper, so continuously does the sea of houses spread away, — rolling off over the hills like populous billows, — that it is impossible to tell where the city ends and the suburbs begin. The terminal points of the suburban trains are from 10 to 12 miles from the State House, and are as follows: Braintree and Mattapan (Shawmut and Milton branches), on the Old Colony Railroad; Norwood, on the New York and New England; Readville and Dedham (Dedham branch), on the Boston and Providence; Newton Lower Falls and Newton Highlands (Newton Circuit), on the Boston and Albany; Waltham (Watertown branch and main line), on the Fitchburg; Arlington, Woburn, and Stoneham (Middlesex Central, Woburn and Stoneham branches), on the Boston and Lowell; Reading and Medford (Medford branch), on the Boston and Maine; Lynn, on the Eastern (main line and Saugus branch); and Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn; and Winthrop, on the Boston, Winthrop, and Point Shirley. Hundreds of suburban trains run each

way daily over these railroads, bringing many thousands of passengers into the city on business and pleasure. Counting the branches, the suburban territory around Boston is served by twenty lines of railroad. The tendency of the day is towards the establishment of very low rates of fare, with numerous trains; and, in consequence, the suburbs are growing at a quite rapid rate. The suburban service has been most fully developed by the New York and New England Railroad, where tickets are sold on the same principle as in the horse car service; five tickets, good for any point as far as Dorchester station (over five miles out), being sold for 25 cents, season tickets for those stations being abolished. The Boston and Albany Railroad has established a special suburban service, with tasteful and comfortable cars of a uniform pattern designed for the purpose; and has instituted a system of frequent trains, at low fares, running over the Newton Circuit Railroad alternately through Brookline and Auburndale. The suburbs are classified in an inner and outer tier; the former, or immediate suburbs, comprising those that are connected with the city by the horse-car systems, while the outer tier depends entirely upon steam cars. The former lie chiefly within the five miles circle, and comprise the districts of Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton; the cities of Cambridge, Somerville, Chelsea, and Malden; and the towns of Brookline, Watertown, Arlington, Medford, Everett, and Revere; while the outer tier is formed by the cities of Newton, Waltham, and Lynn, and the towns of Quincy, Braintree, Milton, Hyde Park, Readville, Dedham, Norwood, Belmont, Winchester, Woburn, Stoneham, Melrose, Wakefield, Saugus, and Winthrop. Both Lynn and Newton are connected with Boston by horse cars; but these are used principally for local travel, the distance being too great for through passengers. — The suburbs of Boston are famed as the most beautiful in the world. They are marked by a great variety of the most charming scenery; and nature has been assisted by art in a way that has entirely girdled the city with a succession of delightful communities, traversed in every direction by picturesque, meandering roads, smooth and finely cared for, and well adapted for driving, riding, bicycling, and walking. Cheap excursions may be made from the city into the surrounding country on every hand by the open horse cars of the various lines, almost all of which reach delightful spots; while the steam cars of every railroad bring localities of great beauty within easy distance. The most famous and fashionable of all the suburbs lie to the southward and westward, with beautiful rural estates of Boston's merchant princes. Milton, Brookline, and Newton, in particular, stand in the front rank in this respect, although but little in advance of Dorchester and West Roxbury. The northern suburbs also contain many delightful estates, and are noted for their wild and romantic scenery, the hills being more rugged than the graceful undulations to the south and west. For aquatic pleasures, the suburbs possess beside the harbor, which bears the largest fleet of yachts in America, the Charles, Neponset, Mystic, and Saugus rivers, and Jamaica, Fresh, Spy, Mystic, and Spot ponds, and Lake Quannopowtit in Wakefield, beside the several beautiful ponds in Lynn, and various minor lakes nestling among the chain of hills surrounding the city. Where there is so much to choose from, it is hard to specify particularly attractive localities. From the uplands of Quincy may be seen, for instance, a glorious landscape, with ocean background, and many inlets from the bay threading the woods and meadows; the beautiful homes of a family of statesmen, with the ancestral associations of two presidents; the scenes of the revels of Merry Mount at Wollaston; and the titanic granite quarries. In Milton there are the slopes and valleys of the mountain-like Blue Hills which gave the name to the State, — the interpretation of Massachusetts Bay being, "The Bay of the Blue Hills," — and the broad acres of the lordly estates whose fortunate possessors have held the land singularly undivided for a Boston suburb, and also kept the town small in population, very wealthy, and low in its debt and tax-rate. Dedham is the stately "shiretown" of Norfolk County, beautifully intersected by the Charles in its rambling course. Brookline is famed for its fine country-seats, its elegant dwellings, its gardens, and ornamental grounds. Newton is

known as "The City of Villas," its hill-tops crowned by the homes of wealth and taste; while the Thames cannot surpass the beauty of the Charles as it skirts the borders of this charming suburb. Waltham has the eminence of Prospect Hill, which shares with Circle Hill in Arlington (Arlington Heights, as christened by residents upon it) the honor of being the highest land between Boston and Mount Wachusett. Belmont has the famous Waverly Oaks, and many a landscape feature celebrated in Lowell's verse; also a memorial town hall of ideal beauty. Arlington's soil, now famous for market gardens, is sacred with the associations of the Lexington battle day. Medford has, in the Craddock House, the oldest building in New England; and in Medford, Winchester, Stoneham, Malden, and Melrose is situated the wilderness of woods, lakes, and craggy hills, known as the Middlesex Fells, which it is proposed to devote to a great public forest. In Woburn the Winn Public Library is a noble architectural monument of individual munificence worth going far to see. In Lynn there is Dungeon Rock, with its legends of pirate treasure, and records of superstitious folly; together with many picturesque points in the Lynn Public Forest, the first of the kind in the State; also High Rock, overlooking city and sea, with the beautiful line of Lynn Beach, like a fragment of Newport, joining hands with Swampscott, and linked with beautiful, surf-beaten Nahant.

Sub-Treasury. See *Post-Office and Sub-Treasury.*

Suffolk Club (The), whose house at No. 4½ Beacon Street is a modest, unpretentious, but exceedingly comfortable and homelike structure, was organized in September, 1845. It is purely social in its nature and purposes; and though politics do not enter into its plans of composition, it so happens that many prominent Democrats are among its members. Its numbers are not limited. The club rooms are on the second floor of the house, and the bay-window at the front overlooks Beacon Street and the corner of Tremont. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston.*]

Suffolk County. This county comprises the city of Boston, the city of Chelsea, and the towns of Winthrop and Revere. The United States census of 1880 gives it a population of 387,626, and the State census of 1885, 421,122. The county buildings are the Court House, Court Square, occupying 15,175 feet of land; the Registry of Deeds and Probate Office building, Court Square and Tremont Street, 2,423 feet of land; the Jail, Charles Street, 135,900 feet of land; the Municipal Court House, Roxbury District, Roxbury Street, 14,300; and the Municipal Court building, East Boston,—the old Lyman School-House, Meridian Street, —13,616 feet. The East Boston branch of the Public Library is also situated in the latter building.

Summer Gardens. Established in the outlying districts of the city. These do not compare with the great summer gardens in some of the Western cities, nor the German beer gardens of other places, with their music and jollity. They are soberer affairs, pleasant places enough in their way, with fair restaurants, pleasant walks, and other attractions; but they lack the brilliancy and gayety of the gardens which are features of some of the newer cities, and are not unknown to New York. At Oakland Garden, near Grove Hall, within the limits of the Dorchester District, the theatrical performances nightly given during the season are the chief attractions; to these are added occasional round of out-door sports, and regular band-concerts. The Forest Garden near Eggleston Square, Roxbury District, was the first of these gardens to be established. This was formerly one of the finest private estates in the Roxbury District, long known as the "Peter Parley" estate, from the fact that it used to be owned and occupied by that famous writer for the world of boys in his day. It is situated on high woodland, and is embellished with a fine growth of noble trees. A broad, winding avenue leads to the old family mansion in the centre of the grounds, which is the chief building of the garden. Oakland Garden was also once a private estate of fine proportions and many natural attractions. Its theatre is a covered building with open sides. The performances here are given by established companies "on the road," who, during the regular theatrical season in town, occasionally play engagements at the city theatres. The Oriental Garden, on the

corner of Ruggles Street and Shawmut Avenue, Roxbury District, was opened for a while during the summer of 1880. The Forest Garden is on the line of the Metropolitan Railroad; and the Oakland on that of the Highland Street Railroad. A modest admission fee is charged at the entrance to these gardens, and additional charge is made for seats in the theatres. There are also in the Roxbury District several German gardens, reproductions on a small scale of the gardens "in the fatherland," so universally patronized by the beer and music loving Teutons.

Sumner's House. See *Old Landmarks.*

Sumner Statue. The statue of Charles Sumner, standing in the Public Garden, near Boylston Street, and facing the inside of the garden, was erected in 1878. It is of bronze, 9½ feet high, and represents him standing, with his left hand in front clasping a roll of manuscript. The figure seems awkward and clumsy, and the difficulties of representing modern costume in unyielding bronze have not been overcome. It is the work of Thomas Ball, whose design was selected from three which were approved by the committee of citizens to whom the duty of selection was assigned by the promoters of the movement. Three prizes of $500 each were offered for the three most approved designs; and they were awarded to Mr. Ball, Miss Anne Whitney, and Martin Milmore. The cost of the statue and pedestal was $15,000, raised by popular subscription. The pedestal is of Quincy granite. At the unveiling of the statue, Dec. 23, 1878, there were no formal ceremonies; but a historical sketch was read by Alexander H. Rice, then governor of the State. Bartlett, the sculptor, in his "Civic Monuments in New England," repeats the criticism made when this statue was first put in place, and remarks that "it is difficult to believe that the intelligence and courage that made the Washington were active in the production of this bronze."

Sunday in Boston is no longer the Puritan Sunday. Its observance is in sharp contrast to that which prevailed in the old times. In the days of the Puritans, and later, even within the memory of the middle-aged of the present day, there were rigorous Sunday laws which were enforced with the utmost vigor. For many years Sunday began at sundown on Saturday night, so far as its observance as "the Lord's day" was concerned. It was unlawful then to do any work "on land or water," except work of necessity or charity, between sundown on Saturday night and Monday morning. The public houses could entertain only strangers and lodgers. "Unnecessary and unreasonable walking in the streets or fields" of the town was prohibited. No funerals could be solemnized on that day; no graves could be dug or coffins made, without the approval of two of the selectmen. No travel into or out from the town was permitted, and only a magistrate could give permits for travel in cases of emergency. These were some of the provisions of the law of 1692, which held in force, with occasional lapses, for many years. As late as 1740 a notice was published in the "News-Letter" [see *First Newspaper*], announcing that the "justices of the town have agreed to walk and observe the behavior of the people," on Sundays; and that "all persons profaning the Lord's day by walking, standing in the streets, or in any other way breaking the laws made for the due observance of the Lord's day, may expect execution of the law upon them for all disorders of this kind." Forty years later the Count de Rochambeau, in his letters descriptive of Boston, gave this picture of the Boston Sunday at that time. "All business, how important soever, is then totally at a stand, and the most innocent recreations and pleasures prohibited. Boston, that populous town, where at other times there is such a hurry of business, is on this day a mere desert: you may walk the streets without meeting a single person; or, if by chance you meet one, you scarcely dare to stop and talk with him. A Frenchman that lodged with me took it into his head to play on the flute on Sundays for his amusement; the people, upon hearing it, were greatly enraged, collected in crowds round the house, and would have carried matters to an extremity in a short time with the musician, had not the landlord given him warning of his danger, and forced him to desist. Upon this day of melancholy you cannot go into a house but you find the whole family employed in reading the Bible; and, indeed, it is a

an affecting sight to see the father of a family surrounded by his household, hearing him explain the sublime truths of this sacred volume." Now it is all changed. The day is decorously observed by the people generally, as of old, but with little rigor and restraint. The churches have their many services, and the larger portion of them their large congregations; but out of doors there is much movement, much "walking and standing in the streets." Not only is travel for recreation as well as necessity as general as elsewhere, but recreation is afforded the people, by order of the city government, in various ways. On pleasant Sundays, in the summer season, there are public band-concerts on the Common, and occasionally in other sections of the city. The Common is in all parts common to the people, and the sign, "keep off the grass," is unheeded on that day; the public fountains play cheerily; the street-cars are filled with excursionists to the outlying districts of the city and the suburbs; the Museum of Fine Arts, and the Public Library reading-rooom are open to the public; and in the evening of Sunday in all seasons of the year there are frequent Sunday evening concerts, some of which are announced as "sacred," but others are of the most secular order. Nothing, perhaps, about the Boston of to-day is so significant of the great changes which have come over it during a half century as the present observance of Sunday. It has drifted far away from the rigorous Puritan standard, and is steadily approaching that of the old Continental cities.

Sunday Papers. See *Budget, The Sunday; Courier, The Boston; Gazette, The Saturday Evening; Globe, The Boston Daily;* and *Herald, The Boston.*

Swedenborgians. See *New Church Union,* and *New Jerusalem Church in Boston.*

Swiss Benevolent Society. Incorporated 1882. This organization succeeds the Swiss Aid Society, established in 1865. It assists Swiss immigrants, and Swiss residents in distress. Employment is procured; money sometimes loaned for the purchase of tools; transportation is furnished to those in search of work; relief, pecuniary and otherwise, in cases of sickness given; and burial expenses paid. Charity cards are given out to members, by which applicants for aid are referred to the agent who administers the charitable and benevolent work of the society. The annual fee of membership in the society is $2 for men and $1 for women; and this carries with it the right to proper protection or help when in need, from the organization. See Boston Directory for name and residence of the agent of the society, to whom application is to be made. The treasurer, at No. 1824 Washington Street, receives contributions.

T.

"Taft's." See *Point Shirley.*

Tavern Club. Club rooms corner of Park Square and Boylston Street, opposite the Common and Public Garden. This club was formed to supply a want which had long been felt of inexpensive quarters where authors, artists, and other professional men could dine together, and extend hospitality from time to time to distinguished guests. The club was organized in September, 1884, and at once met with success. The rooms are in a building in which William M. Hunt, the painter, had his studio, and it is hoped that this room, which is now occupied for the same purpose by an artist member of the club, will be added to its accommodations. The membership of the club is limited to 100. The entrance fee is $25, and the annual assessment $30. Candidates for admission are passed upon by a small election committee before being ballotted for by members. One black ball in five excludes. A special feature of the club is its table d'hôte breakfasts and dinners, which are provided by an Italian caterer at moderate rates. Meals can also be obtained à la carte. The president of the club is William D. Howells, who has entered with zest into its social life. There is a delightful atmosphere of good fellowship about it, and the informal six o'clock dinners are especially enjoyable. Members drop in also in

the evening, and are now and then favored by the singing or playing of some of their distinguished musical associates. Besides the receptions which the club gives from time to time to noted actors or musicians visiting the city, there is an annual dinner for members which is an occasion of much enjoyment. Among those who have been entertained by the club are Henry Irving, George Augustus Sala, Edwin Booth, and Lawrence Barrett. [See *Appendix C.*]

Taverns of the Earlier Days. Time was when the taverns of Boston were famous places; the cheeriest of inns where the hospitality was generous and hearty; the chief gathering places of the gossips, the wits, and the men of affairs; the news-centres of the town. Their very names were inviting, and they abounded in good cheer of a sort unknown in these modern, rushing, in a way more prosaic days. All long ago disappeared, and it is possible now only to point out where they once stood. The first tavern in the town was called an "Ordinaire." It was opened as early as 1634, by one Samuel Cole, and was in the neighborhood of what is now Merchants Row. Then after a time came the Ship Tavern, the Blue Bell and Indian Queen, the Elephant, the Red Lion, the Blue Sun, the Castle, the King's Head, the Green Dragon, and the Bunch of Grapes. The Ship stood on North Street, corner of Clark. It was long kept by John Vyal, and was known also as the Noah's Ark. During Vyal's proprietorship this tavern, says Drake, "was a favorite resort of the king's commissioners, who were sent over by Charles II. after the restoration, with instructions to visit the New England colonies, and adjust all matters of dispute." The old Ship was at one time the property of the father of Gov. Hutchinson, and was given by him to his daughter Hannah, who married Rev. Samuel Mather. It stood until 1806. The Red Lion Inn stood also on North Street, at the northeast corner of Richmond. It was once kept by Nicholas Upshall, a man of substance, an owner of property, and one of the first members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. He was a Quaker, and "one of the first to feel the rigor of the persecution of the Quakers. He was banished, imprisoned, and at length in his old age died a martyr to the faith which, amid all his sufferings and hardships, he seems stoutly to have upheld. . . . His first banishment was for an attempt to bribe the keeper of Boston jail to give food to two starving Quaker women in his charge." Upshall was buried in Copp's Hill Burying-Ground. He was keeper of the Red Lion, it is believed as early as 1654. The original Sun Tavern stood on Dock Square, and the last of several which bore this name was on Batterymarch Street, corner of Hamilton Street. The King's Head stood at the northwest corner of North and Fleet streets. The Green Dragon, the most famous of all the earlier taverns, which came to be the secret headquarters of the Sons of Liberty, the patriots who planned the Revolution, stood on Union Street; and its site is now marked by a tablet on the front of the modern building standing in its place, bearing a reproduction of the Green Dragon, which hung from the iron crane in front of the old tavern as its sign. [See *Old Landmarks.*] The Starr Inn stood nearer the present Hanover Street, on Union, and began its career in 1646. The Blue Bell and Indian Queen used to stand on what is now Washington Street, nearly opposite the Province House. [See *Old Landmarks.*] It stood from as early as 1673 to 1820, when the Washington Coffee-House was built in its place. This also long ago disappeared. It used to be the starting place of the old Roxbury hourlies. The Blue Anchor Tavern used to stand near the site of the "Globe" newspaper building. It dated from as early as 1691. Of taverns of a later date, the St. George's, or George, the British Coffee-House, the Royal Exchange, the Bunch of Grapes, the Lion, the Lamb, and the White Horse taverns were among the most famous. The George, built in 1720, stood at the Neck, at about the northwest corner of the present Washington and Northampton streets. It commanded a pleasant view of the town and the harbor, and must have been a cheery and inviting place. Here the royal governor, Burnet, was received on his arrival. Here in 1721 the General Court met for a while, "perhaps on account of the prevalence of the small-pox in Boston in that year, when it raged with frightful violence," says Drake; and in 1730 the Probate Court

was held here. In 1769 its name was changed to the King's Arms. In 1775 it was the American advanced post, and in that year was burned by the British. Several years before, there was a King's Arms tavern on what is now Exchange Street. The British Coffee-House, built in 1741, and the Bunch of Grapes, dating from 1713, stood on State Street, the former where the building No. 66 now is, and the latter, bearing a sign of three clusters of grapes, on the corner of Kilby. The Bunch of Grapes was called in its day the "best punch-house in Boston." The repeal of the Stamp Act was celebrated in these taverns. From the Bunch of Grapes some early historians contend that the party disguised as Indians, who threw the tea overboard, started. [See *Tea Party.*] The Royal Exchange tavern, built in 1726, stood on the southwest corner of Exchange and State streets. After the burning of the Town House in 1747, the General Court was held here for a few days. The quarrel between Henry Phillips and Benjamin Woodbridge, which ended in the duel on the Common [see *Common*], in which the latter was killed, began here. At a later period the Exchange was the regular stopping place of the Providence stages. The Roebuck Coffee-House stood in what is now Merchants Row, near Faneuil Market-House. It was evidently a rough place. Shurtleff speaks of "poor Henry Phillips (Stonehewer Davis), [who] was so uselessly hung on the 13th of March, 1817, for killing Gaspard Dennegri" at this tavern. The Crown Coffee-House, on the southwest corner of State Street and Chatham Row, was built in 1710, and owned by Gov. Belcher. The Cromwell's Head Tavern was on School Street, where Mrs. Harrington's restaurant flourishes. It dated from 1751. Here Lieut.-Col. George Washington lodged in 1756, when on a mission to Gov. Shirley. Parts of the old walls are still standing. The Lion, Lamb, and White Horse taverns stood near together, on what is now Washington Street, between West and Boylston streets. The Lion, built in 1713, stood on the site of the Bijou Theatre; the Lamb, built in 1745, on the site of the new Adams House; and the White Horse, built in 1702, nearly opposite what is now Hayward Place. The Lion displayed a swinging sign, with a rampant British lion painted on it. From the Lamb the first stage-coach of the Providence and Boston line started in 1707. The White Horse bore a large sign, with a spirited white charger as its most conspicuous feature. At the close of the last century Hatch's tavern stood on Tremont Street, at the corner of Mason. The Bite Tavern, whose original name was the Bight of Logan, stood in Faneuil Hall Square, just west of Change Avenue. It dated from 1735. In later days it was a famous inn for marketmen. The Bull's Head, built in 1774, stood on the northeast corner of Congress and Water streets. The great Exchange Coffee-House, on State and Congress streets, which was built early in the present century, was intended to eclipse anything ever before attempted in public houses. Charles Bulfinch was the architect. It was seven stories in height; its front on Congress Street, 132 feet long, was ornamented with marble Ionic pilasters, crowned with a Corinthian pediment, and on top was a dome. It contained within, a large hall for merchants' gatherings, a ball-room, a Masonic Hall, a great dining-room capable of seating 300, and 210 rooms for guests. It was two years in building, cost half a million dollars, and did not pay. It was a speculation ahead of the times, in which many lost. Its career, though short, was eventful. Opened in 1808, in 1818 it was destroyed by fire. The great personages who had visited the city during that time had been among its guests, and in the great dining-room there had been many noteworthy gatherings. Capt. Hull made his headquarters here when at this port during the war of 1812; the news of the treaty of peace was celebrated by a great dinner here, at which Harrison Gray Otis presided, on Feb. 22, 1815; and President Monroe, on the occasion of his visit to Boston in 1817, stopped at the Exchange, and on the Fourth he was entertained here at a banquet at which a most distinguished company was present. During its existence it was the central gathering place, and the business headquarters with many of the townspeople. Most of the stages made it either a starting place or stopping place. Four years after it was burned, a new but less pretentious coffee-house was built in its stead; and

this was continued as a tavern until 1853. The Julien House, first kept by Jean Baptiste Julien, a French refugee, of "Julien soup" fame, was first opened in 1759. It stood on the northwest corner of Milk and Congress streets. Among other taverns or inns contemporaneous with or succeeding these were the Bromfield House, on Bromfield Street, which succeeded the second Indian Queen; the Pearl Street House, on Pearl Street, which went down in the great fire of 1872. [See *Great Fire of* 1872.] Wilde's, Doolittle's, and the Elm Street House, on Elm Street and Brattle Square, with their courtyards paved with cobble stones, were, when the stage lines were in their prime, before the advent of the railroad, the favorite taverns with stage travellers, as the stage headquarters were generally in this quarter of the town. For many years, however, the Portland and other eastward stages used to bring up at the Eastern Stage House in Centre Street, at the North End, with an entrance from North Street under a spacious arch. The original house was built in 1763, and demolished in 1816. Then a brick one of three stories was erected, which stood until 1860. The Marlborough House long stood on Washington Street, between Bromfield and Winter streets. Here, in 1825, Gen. Lafayette was entertained at a banquet at which a distinguished company was present. It flourished for years as a temperance hotel. [See *Hotels.*]

Taxation. The tax levy in the city of Boston includes the amounts required to meet the appropriations of the municipal government, the expenses of Suffolk County for courts, jail, etc., and the State tax. Boston's share of the last is 38.537 per cent. of the whole warrant. In theory, the poll-tax is supposed to cover the state and county taxes; but as this assessment is limited to $2 on each poll ($1 for state and $1 for county tax), it is of late years found inadequate, and the deficiency is assessed upon property. In declaring the tax rate, no distinction is made, and the rate upon assessed property is that which, together with the amount collected on polls, will satisfy the entire levy. The poll-tax is assessed upon every male citizen 20 years of age and over, not exceeding $2, and fifty cents upon each female citizen who *may register* her name as a voter for school committee. The poll-tax upon males is assessed upon all who are residents of the city on the first of May, and is collectible by the usual process of law. Females are not assessed for a poll-tax unless voluntary personal application is made. In 1822, the first year of Boston's existence as a city, the tax rate was $7.30 on $1,000, and for seven years the average rate was $7.27, being lower than that of the last seven years of the town government, which was $8.15. From this figure the rate increased until, in 1841, it reached $12 on $1,000. During this period, however, the valuation of property for purposes of taxation was fixed at one half its actual market value; and when, in 1842, the system was changed and property assessed for taxation at its "fair market value," the rate fell to $5.70 on $1,000. It remained near this figure for several years, and then began to rise, reaching $15.80 in 1865, and its highest point, $17, in 1884. In the first year of the city government, 1822, the amount of the tax levy was $167,131.73, of which real estate paid $85,280.00, personal property $68,531.67, and polls (at $1.50 each) $13,320. Year by year the expenses of the growing city increased, and in 1847 for the first time the warrant called for more than a million dollars, the levy being $1,014,674.40. It has never since fallen below that amount, and in 1874 reached its highest figure, the citizens in that year paying $12,352,873.62 in taxes. In 1884, when the highest rate prevailed, the total tax was $11,288,309, a loss of $116,000,000 in valuation causing the rate to exceed that of ten years before. The extraordinary increase of the rate in 1884 led to the passage of an act (chap. 178, acts of 1885) limiting the rate for current municipal expenditures (that is, the tax levy, exclusive of the amount necessary to meet the state tax and interest on the debt) to $9 on $1,000 of the average valuation for the preceding five years. Under this law, the average being $661,011,076, the tax levy for 1885 was $8,093,747, divided into state tax $578,055, county tax $301,000, and city tax $7,814,692. The rate of taxation for 1885 was $12.80 on $1,000, of which the state tax called for .71, the county tax .27, and the city tax $11.82. Of this rate, $2.13 was for school expenditures.

The special taxes, known as betterments, are not included in the above. These consist of the assessment of a portion of the cost of laying out and improving streets, constructing sidewalks and sewers, parks, etc., upon estates which may be benefited thereby. [See *City Debt* and *Valuation.*]

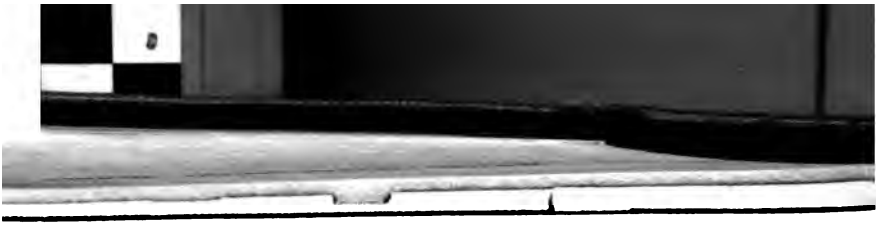
"**Tea Party**" (**The**, of 1773). The story of the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, the one article from which the obnoxious tax of the British government, imposed after the repeal of the "odious Stamp Act" [see *Stamp Act*], had not been removed, and which the patriots had determined should not be landed, is one of the most dramatic of the stirring chapters in the history of the events culminating in the Revolution. The refusal of the colonists to use or import the taxed articles had crippled British commerce, and thus the government was driven to abandon all the taxes save that on tea. Upon this the issue was to be tried. To enable the East India Company to offer the tea, which was accumulating in large quantities upon its hands, at low rates, notwithstanding the tax (three pence on each pound), Parliament relieved it of the duty in England; and vessels were speedily loaded with the chests, and dispatched to various American ports, consigned to "tea commissioners" in the colonies, representing the company. When this news reached Boston, the town was thrown into great excitement. During the night of Nov. 1, summons were left at the houses of each of those who had been named as consignees for Boston, to appear at the Liberty Tree on the following Wednesday to resign their commissions; and at the same time and the following day handbills were posted and circulated throughout Boston and the neighboring towns, calling upon the freemen to meet also at the Liberty Tree at the appointed time, "then and there to hear the persons to whom the tea shipped by the East India Company is consigned make a public resignation of their offices as consignees upon oath, and also swear that they will re-ship any teas that may be consigned to them by said company, by the first vessel sailing for London." These handbills were signed "O. C., Secretary;" and this significant line was at the bottom of each: "Show us the man that dare take this down!" To this summons none of the consignees responded. A committee waited upon them, but they refused to comply with its request. Then a legal town meeting was held; and, through a committee representing the people there assembled, the resignation of the consignees was formally requested. Again they refused. A second town meeting was held, on the 18th, after the arrival of a vessel reporting that the tea ships were on the way; and for a third time the resignations were called for, and a third time they were refused. Thereupon, without further action or expression of any opinion whatever, the town-meeting at once dissolved. At this the consignees took alarm, and soon deemed it prudent to seek refuge in the Castle. [See *Fort Independence.*] On Sunday, the 28th, the Dartmouth, the first of the tea-ships to arrive, made her appearance in the harbor. The selectmen of the town at once met; and meetings were also held of the "committee of correspondence," representing the patriots. The latter obtained from the owner of the Dartmouth, — "Quaker" Rotch, — a promise not to enter the vessel until the following Tuesday; and Samuel Adams was authorized to call a mass meeting, through the committees, of Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, Brookline, and Cambridge, in Faneuil Hall, on Monday morning. Handbills were also posted and circulated, addressed to "Friends, Brethren, Countrymen!" announcing that "that worst of plagues, the detested Tea shipped for this port by the East India Company" had arrived in the harbor, and that "the hour of destruction or manly opposition to the machinations of "tyranny" stared them in the face. "Every friend to his country, to himself, and posterity" was therefore called to meet, "to make a united and successful resistance to this last, worst, and most destructive measure of administration." When the time for the meeting came, Faneuil Hall was too small to hold the great concourse that besieged its doors; and the throng swept through the streets to the Old South meeting-house, where the meeting was finally held. Jonathan Williams was made moderator. On the motion of Samuel Adams, it was resolved unanimously,

that not a chest of the tea should be landed on American soil, that no duty should be paid upon it, and that it must go back to the place whence it came. A recess was taken until afternoon, to allow the consignees time to make concessions if they would; and then, no word coming from them, on the petition of Hancock, who with Adams, Warren, Young, Molineux, and other leading patriots, was among the leaders of the meeting, further delay, "out of great tenderness for them," was granted, and the meeting adjourned to the next day; the owner and captain of the Dartmouth meantime having been summoned before the great assembly, and charged not to land the tea upon their peril. Next day the meeting reassembled, — another great gathering. To this the consignees communicated their reply to the demands repeatedly made upon them. They could not send back the tea, they wrote: with their orders from the East India Company, it was beyond their power; but they were willing to store it until they could report to England and receive advice. Before action could be taken on this reply, the sheriff of Suffolk appeared in the church, bearing a proclamation from Gov. Hutchinson, calling upon the meeting to disperse, "and surcease all further unlawful proceedings, at your utmost peril." This was met with a storm of hisses; and the discomfited sheriff retired to report to the governor, who was at a safe distance from the town, at his country-seat in Milton, while the meeting voted unanimously not to disperse. Then Copley the artist, whose father-in-law, Richard Clark, and the latter's son, were of the consignees, endeavored to act the part of a mediator. He asked if, in case he could prevail upon them to appear before the meeting, they would be treated with civility. He was assured that they would be, and two hours were allowed him to produce them. Thereupon the meeting took a recess for that time. When it had reassembled, Copley had not returned. The trip to the Castle had to be made by water, and it was necessarily a slow journey. Finally he appeared without his friends. He assured the meeting that he had exerted his utmost influence with them; but they had *maintained that they* could see no advantage in appearing before it, as they could only reiterate their former statements. But, "as they had not been active in introducing the tea, so also they would do nothing to obstruct the people in their procedures with regard to it." The meeting promptly voted that Mr. Copley's answer was not in the least degree satisfactory, and then, again summoning "Quaker" Rotch into its presence, demanded of him that the cargo of the Dartmouth should be returned "in the same bottom in which it came." To this demand Rotch entered his protest, but nevertheless, overawed by the expression of the will of the people, agreed to the demand. The captain of the vessel was also, "at his peril," forbidden to assist in unloading the tea, and was forced to consent to carry it back to London. John Rowe, part owner of another tea-ship, whose immediate arrival was expected, and Mr. Timmins, factor of a third, were made to give similar pledges. Then resolutions were passed, declaring that any persons concerned in the importation of tea subject to duty should be esteemed enemies of their country, that it was the determination of the meeting to prevent all sale or landing of tea, and that the people were prepared to follow this course at the risk of their lives and property; post-riders were appointed to give notice to the country towns in case of attempt to land the tea by force; the committee of correspondence was instructed to establish an armed patrol by night, composed of volunteers; and provision was made for the tolling of the bells as a signal for a general uprising, should they be molested during the night-time. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, William Phillips, John Rowe, and Jonathan Williams were appointed a committee to send official notification of the action taken throughout the colonies and to England; and then the meeting peaceably dissolved. The other two tea-ships which had been expected and prepared for, the Eleanor and the Beaver, soon arrived, and were anchored alongside the Dartmouth, off Griffin's (now Liverpool) Wharf. Under the revenue laws ships could not be cleared without first discharging their cargoes; and if this was not done within 20 days after a vessel's arrival, it was liable to be seized by the

revenue officers, and its cargo landed at the Castle. Hutchinson was determined to prevent their return. No vessel was allowed to put to sea without a permit from him; the guns of the Castle were loaded, and two war ships guarded the passages out of the harbor. On Dec. 16 the 20 days for the discharge of the Dartmouth's cargo would expire. On the 14th another meeting was called by the following vigorous poster, which was widely displayed and circulated: "Friends! Brethren! Countrymen! The perfidious arts of your restless enemies to render ineffectual the late resolutions of the body of the people demand your assembling at the Old South meeting-house precisely at ten o'clock this day, at which time the bells will ring." The meeting thus called was larger even than those preceding. People from far into the country crowded to it. Samuel Williams Savage, a citizen of the town of Weston, was made moderator. "Quaker" Rotch was again summoned, and enjoined, "at his peril," to ask for an immediate clearance for London as soon as he had landed all his goods excepting the tea; and Samuel Adams, with eight others, was made a committee to see that this was done forthwith. The request was made, but the collector refused to give an answer until the following morning. Accordingly the meeting adjourned to the 16th, the last of the 20 days. Meantime the collector and the comptroller at the Custom House had both refused, unequivocally and finally, to allow the ships to depart without first discharging their cargoes. On the morning of the 16th there were no posters displayed urging the assembling of the people; but business was suspended, and the people from every direction thronged to the Old South. At this day's meeting there were "nearly 7,000 gentlemen, merchants, yeomen, and others, respectable for their rank and abilities, and venerable for their age and character;" so run the chronicles of that time. The owner of the Dartmouth appeared, with the committee appointed to accompany him to the collector, and reported that a clearance had been denied him. He was then told that he must apply forthwith to the governor for a pass, that the ship might that day proceed to London. Hutchinson had again made off to Milton, and Rotch was requested to make all haste in seeking him and demanding a permit. Then the meeting adjourned until afternoon. At three o'clock it reassembled. Rotch had not returned. Then the question was raised for immediate consideration, — should the body abide by its former resolutions in respect to not suffering the tea to be landed, in the event of the governor's refusal of his pass? Several of the leaders addressed the assemblage on this question, among them Adams, Young, and the younger Quincy; and then the great throng voted as one man that the tea should not be landed. Five o'clock came, and still Rotch had not returned. The people became uneasy; but the leaders counselled patience, urging that everything in their power should be done to send the tea back according to their resolves. The time was occupied in fervid speech-making; and, as dusk approached, the intrepid Rowe put the significant query: "Who knows how tea will mingle with salt water?" This was received with applause; but few in the great gathering could have known how significant it really was, for the preparations that had been made for the final act, in case all appeals failed, had been conducted with the utmost secrecy. As darkness approached, the old meeting-house was dimly lighted with candles. Still the throngs remained. At length, at about six o'clock, Rotch appeared. His reply was brief but sufficient: the governor had refused his pass. Then "solemnly arose the voice of Samuel Adams: 'This meeting can do nothing more to save the country.'" Instantly from the gallery rang the signal war-whoop; it was re-echoed from the street below; and a band of men, disguised as Indians, suddenly appeared in the street before the church doors. The meeting broke up in confusion; and, following the lead of the "Mohawks," many of the people rushed down Milk Street to the wharf off which the tea-ships lay, guarded by a volunteer vigilance committee to prevent the landing of their detested cargoes. The "Mohawks" boarded the ships, each vessel having a detachment allotted to it, under a recognized leader. "Everything," says Drake, "was orderly, systematic, and doubtless previously concerted. The

leaders demanded of those in charge of the ships the keys to the hatches, candles, and matches, which were produced. The Dartmouth was first visited, and relieved of her cargo of 114 chests. As the chests were passed on deck they were smashed, and nervous arms plunged them into the dock. The contents of 342 chests mixed with the waters of the bay, and the work was done. It was low tide when the ships were boarded; and the apprentice boys, who formed the large number of those engaged (about 60 went on board the ships), jumped upon the flats, and assisted in breaking up and trampling in the mud such of the chests as had escaped the hatchets of those on board the vessels. The tide beginning to flow, the whole mass was soon adrift." The names of 70 of the actors in this daring affair are preserved. Among them was Paul Revere, and some authorities give Dr. Warren as one of them. Drake says that under the blankets of these "Mohawks" "were concealed many a laced and ruffled coat." The leaders who had planned the outbreak had their meetings in the back office of Edes & Gill's printing house, on Court Street, at the corner of Franklin Avenue (the site in later years occupied by the "Advertiser" building, and now by a business block). Others prepared for the work in the Bunch of Grapes tavern which stood on State Street. [See *Taverns of the Earlier Days.*] After the summary destruction of the tea, the great crowds dispersed, and the town was soon quiet. There was no rioting, no lawlessness; and, on the part of the representatives of the home government, no interference with the Mohawk band, no resistance to their work. Lossing has preserved this tradition: While the "Mohawks" were marching from the scene of their labors, they took occasion to chaff Admiral Montague, who was lodging in the town. "Well, boys," he growled in return, "you 've had a fine, pleasant evening for your Indian caper, have n't you? But never mind, you 've got to pay the fiddler yet!" "Oh, never mind!" shouted Pitts, the leader, "never mind, squire; just come out here, if you please, and we 'll settle the bill in two minutes!"

Telegraph. In the early days of telegraphy, *Boston was* a telegraph centre. Much interest was taken here in its development, and much capital was invested in it by Boston men. Morse himself was of Charlestown, just over the river; and he was intimately known to the community. Since the beginning of the telegraph business, more than 20 different organizations have had offices here, and several of the earlier enterprises had their start in Boston. The first telegraph office, that of the Northern Telegraph Company, was opened about the year 1840. This was in the building on Court Square now occupied as the second Police Station. The next office was that of the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company, on the corner of State Street and Merchants Row. This company had wires running between Boston and Montreal. Then there was the New York and Boston Telegraph Company. Then the Magnetic Company also had lines between Boston and New York; and at length this was combined with the New York and Boston Company under a new name, — that of the Union Telegraph Company. About this time the House Printing Company was established, with a line running through Worcester, Springfield, and other large places, to Albany. Then came the American Telegraph Company, with its office at No. 31 State Street; then the Independent, its first office in the basement of the Old State House; then the People's Telegraph Company, with an office on Washington Street; then the Insulated Air-Line Telegraph Company, with a wire between Boston and Washington; then a second Northern Telegraph Company, running wires between Boston and Concord. The first Maine line was the International, between Boston and Bangor; and the next the Magnetic Line, which still preserves its organization, though leased to the Western Union. The Franklin Telegraph Company came along, with its much more extensive connections than most of its predecessors. The Atlantic Telegraph Company established a little line along the coast for shipping purposes, one of the earliest enterprises to obtain the prompt receipt of shipping news. This was an enterprise of John T. Smith, and was operated for the benefit of the Merchants' Exchange. The first line along Cape Cod was that of the Brewer



and Baldwin Cape Cod Telegraph Company. One of its chief objects was to bring Highland Lighthouse into telegraphic communication with Boston. Then the United States Company was organized. It absorbed the Independent Line, and spread out in a promising way; and for a time it was a question which was to be the ruling line in the country, — the United States or the Western Union. Finally the Western Union absorbed its rival; and the late William Orton, then the president of the United States Company, became the president of the Western Union. Then followed the establishment of the Atlantic and Pacific, the American Union, the Mutual Union, the American Rapid, the Bankers' and Merchants', the Baltimore and Ohio, and the United Lines succeeding the Bankers' and Merchants'. The first three have been absorbed by the great Western Union. The main office of the Western Union is at No. 100 State Street. The office of the Associated Press, the great newspaper news-gatherer, which has its agents all over the country and in leading news-centres abroad, was long in the same building, but early in 1880 it was moved to the northern corner of State and Washington streets. The main office of the United Lines is at No. 177 Devonshire Street, and that of the Baltimore and Ohio at No. 33 Milk Street. The Mutual Union maintains a distinct office at No. 77 Milk Street. There are many telegraph branch offices in different sections of the city, in the leading hotels, the exchanges, and railway stations. There is a Gold and Stock Telegraph Company for stock quotations at No. 7 Merchants' Exchange building, and a company for local, general, and messenger service.

Telephone (The). Though there are several claimants for the honor of the invention of the speaking telephone, it is generally admitted that the earliest practical public demonstrations of its workings and its possibilities were made by a Boston man, and in this city, in connection with the city of Salem. On the evening of the 13th of February, 1877, Prof. A. Graham Bell, then of the Boston University, who had for some time been experimenting with and perfecting the speaking telephone, having a little laboratory at the extreme end of Exeter Place, off Channey Street, delivered a lecture on the telephone and its powers, at Salem; and on that occasion telephonic messages were transmitted between the hall in Salem and the Exeter Place experimenting-rooms here, with most gratifying success. The following morning the "Daily Globe" published a detailed report of the lecture, with an account of the experiments, all of which was received by telephone from Salem, — the first "special dispatch by telephone" to be published in a newspaper. A few days later, similar successful experiments were made in Chicago, between that city and Milwaukee, by Prof. E. P. Gray, with a musical telephone. Prof. Bell was the first to utilize all the currents, and to him belongs the credit for first perfecting the telephone for practical use. Following these early exhibitions the telephone was developed with great rapidity, not alone by those who were first to appear before the public, but by other electricians who had been experimenting simultaneously with them; notably in this neighborhood, Prof. Dolbear of Tufts College, College Hill, Medford, the inventor of the Dolbear telephone. The Bell telephone was the first to be introduced for public employment in the city and neighborhood; and the telephone system, established by the American Bell Telephone Company, very quickly came into general and popular use. From time to time great improvements were made in the telephone, and the system extended throughout the country. The general offices of the Boston division of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has succeeded the several earlier organizations, is at the corner of Pearl and Franklin streets; and there are branch offices and stations at the principal hotels, and at many convenient points throughout the city. In the autumn of 1882 the establishment of a system of underground wires in the city was begun.

Temple Adath Israel. Jewish Synagogue; corner of Columbus Avenue and Northampton Street. Dedicated in January, 1885. A plain structure of Philadelphia face brick, with brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings. There are three entrances on Columbus Avenue, and one on Northampton Street. The interior is attractively finished, and contains

iently arranged. On the first floor are the Sabbath-school rooms, so constructed that they can be thrown open into large halls. The church proper is on the second floor, reached by staircases at the right and left of the entrance, and from a spacious vestibule running the length of the Columbus Avenue front. In the centre of the pulpit platform, at the rear of the audience-room, is the ark of oak containing the holy shrine, ornately carved and attractively draped. In front of the ark is the pulpit, and at the left, the organ, also of oak. The interior wall and ceiling panels and the pews are of brown ash; the walls and ceilings are richly tinted and frescoed; and the floors well carpeted. The building is thoroughly ventilated throughout. Louis Weissbein and William H. Jones were the architects. On the occasion of the dedication of the temple several Unitarian clergymen were present, among them Revs. Rufus Ellis, Brooke Herford, Edward E. Hale, and Minot J. Savage, — and took part in the exercises. Rev. Solomon Schindler is the rabbi of the temple. The congregation formerly worshipped at No. 139 Pleasant Street. This was the first synagogue established here by German Hebrews. [See *Hebrews in Boston.*]

Temple Club. Club house, No. 35 West Street. This was established in 1829, and is the oldest of the existing clubs having houses of their own in Boston. It is a purely social club, and its membership is conveniently small. It has always maintained an excellent reputation for good-fellowship. Its club house was built expressly for it, and displays a modest front, appearing not unlike the less ornamented business buildings on either side of it. Before the establishment of the Somerset Club, it was the fashionable club of Boston. One of its early presidents was George T. Bigelow, afterwards chief justice of Massachusetts, and of those succeeding him were Patrick Grant, J. T. Coolidge, F. W. Lincoln, and Peter Butler. The interior of the club house is most inviting, and is admirably arranged and equipped for club purposes. In the second story are a lobby, reading-room, parlors, and billiard-room; and additional rooms, for cards, smoking, and *other pastimes* are on the floor above. Among its most attractive features is its excellent bowling alleys. The situation of the club house, directly opposite the head of Mason Street, upon which is the rear (or "carriage") entrance to the Boston Theatre, makes it convenient for its members on "opera nights," and other events in that playhouse during the musical and dramatic season, to enjoy the combined pleasure of the theatre and the club. The entrance fee to the club is $50, and the annual assessments are not allowed to exceed $100. A candidate for membership is required to have three, instead of two proposers, the rule generally in other Boston clubs. The club possesses a small collection of paintings, among which is the "Greek Girl," presented to it by the late William M. Hunt, the artist. There is also a painting of "An Interior of a Dutch Kitchen," presented by the late Col. William P. Winchester; a "Bull's Head," by Hinckley; and "The Dutch Singing School." One of the curiosities of the club is a rare old pitcher of colossal dimensions, the gift of the late John Brooks Parker, who was its treasurer from 1867 to 1870. This was originally the property of the old hand engine No. 7, "Tiger," located on School Street, in front of the old City Hall. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston.*]

Temporary Home for the Destitute. Nos. 46 and 48 Worcester Street. Established 1847; incorporated 1852. (Known as Aunty Gwynne's Home.) It undertakes to bring children over seven months old, who have no homes, to good homes which have no children. It also cares for children while their parents or friends are unable to provide for them, or need treatment at a hospital. The matron corresponds with the adopted parents of children, and keeps a record of all intelligence received. There are fifty beds in the home.

Temporary Home for Workingwomen. No. 126 Pleasant Street. First opened in May, 1877, at No. 327 Tremont Street, to shelter penniless and friendless women, always to be found in a great city, who want to make an honest living, and need a helping hand at the start. The institution grew so rapidly that it soon outgrew its original quarters. Beside attaining its primary object of providing a

temporary shelter, and acting as an agency to secure a permanent one, it also, to a great extent, provides a most useful industrial school. The present quarters were first occupied during 1881. The buildings are of brick, three stories high, occupying an entire corner lot. In the basement is a laundry, kitchen, and store-rooms; on the first floor are the reception-room, parlors, dining-rooms, and sewing-rooms; and the second and third stories are devoted to dormitories capable of accommodating about 50 lodgers. An employment office directly connected with the home is one of its most valuable features. The large portion of those who seek the protection of the Home are young girls. It is often a refuge where those who enter it are safe from the temptations and dangers which beset young women of slender means who are strangers in the city. Here they are free to stay until the matron has procured a situation for them, the only condition being that they shall in the Home earn the nominal price of their board and lodging. It is not sectarian, nor in any way does it make distinction; all creeds and all nationalities are alike welcome.

Terminal Facilities. Within recent years extensive improvements to furnish the most satisfactory terminal facilities at this port have been completed or advanced; the work having been pushed with the greatest energy since the increase in the steamship business began, and the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel. The Hoosac Tunnel Dock and Elevator Company, acquiring several old docks on the Charlestown side of the harbor, has built new wharves on an extensive scale and in a most substantial manner. There are four piers, each 500 feet in length, and three docks having a depth of about 25 feet. The docks vary in width: Hittinger's being 110 feet wide; Damon's 149 feet wide at the lower end; and Tudor's, 110 feet. The piers also vary in width: Hittinger's being 115 feet; Damon's 155 feet; and Tudor's and Gage's, irregular in shape, but affording ample space. An elevator for grain has been constructed here, with all the modern improvements. It has a capacity of 600,000 bushels, and is so arranged as to admit of a large addition. The grain is conveyed by rubber belts to all the piers, so that steamers or vessels loading at any of the docks can receive it without handling. Two-storied warehouses are built upon three of the wharves, and a one-story structure on the fourth. The upper stories of the large warehouses are for storage, and a large portion bonded for goods of foreign production. The railroad tracks extend the entire length of the wharves; so that the cars can be placed alongside the vessels, and unloaded as fast as they arrive. The warehouses are lighted at night by the electric light, and the first and second floors are connected by hydraulic elevators, each having a capacity of four tons. The lines connecting directly with these terminals are the Erie, Lackawanna, West Shore, Central Vermont, and Grand Trunk. — The New York and New England Railroad Company, on the South Boston side, is pushing forward the work of improving its terminal facilities. Large warehouses offer facilities to steamers and sailing vessels in receiving and discharging cargoes; there is a grain elevator of 500,000 bushels capacity; new docks and piers are building. Improvements have also been made on the East Boston water front. Freight from the railways is distributed to the wharves of the city for lading steamships and other vessels, by the Union Freight Railway. This was first operated in 1872, and in 1876 the Old Colony Railroad acquired control of it. Its tracks run to Constitution, T, Lewis's, Eastern Avenue, Commercial, Union, and Central wharves. It extends from the tracks of the Boston and Lowell to those of the Old Colony, and its length is 2.45 miles. [See the several railways, *Steamships and Steamship Trade of Boston.*]

Theatre, The Boston. See *Boston Theatre.*

Theatres. See *Drama in Boston.*

Theological Library. See *General Theological Library.*

Theta Delta Chi. This Greek letter college fraternity has two chapters, known as charges, in Boston, one, the Lambda Charge, at Boston University, established in 1876 by O. S. Marden and others; the other, the Boston Graduate Charge, chartered in 1885, the first legally chartered graduate chapter in the fraternity. The charter members were Elmer H. Capen, D. D., president of Tufts Col-

lege, Joseph Bennett, Charles P. Gorely, A. E. Scott, Arthur L. Bartlett, George L. Taft, and Edwin A. Start. Many men well known in professional and business circles in Boston are members of this organization. Nearly 75 of the fraternity reside in Boston and its suburbs. The Theta Delta Chi Fraternity has charges in Harvard, Tufts, Amherst, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin, in New England, beside those in Boston. Outside New England it is represented in Columbia, the College of the City of New York, Cornell, Hamilton, Hobart, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Lafayette, Dickinson, Lehigh, and Kenyon. There is a social association of the members in New England known as the New England Association of Theta Delta Chi, which holds a banquet in Boston two years in three, and in Portland, Me., in the odd year. The fraternity originated in Union College in 1847.

Tonic Sol-Fa Association (The Boston). Organized January, 1883. An organization whose object is to spread the principles of the tonic sol-fa musical method. The practical musical work is done by the Tonic Sol-fa Choral Union, which meets each Tuesday evening at No. 5 Park Street. Singers who have studied the method are eligible to membership after examination, and those who hold certificates of the Tonic Sol-fa College or any of its examiners are admitted without examination. The Choral Union is managed by the executive board of the association. The tonic sol-fa movement originated in England, and the association here is endeavoring to naturalize it in this country. In practice it conducts the chorus, disseminates tonic sol-fa literature, and institutes lectures and singing classes; it further acts as a bureau of information and undertakes to furnish churches, schools, societies, or individuals, teachers of this method. The membership ranges from 80 to 100. Concerts are given at intervals during each musical season by the Choral Union. The movement assumes national dimensions in the existence of the American Tonic Sol-Fa Association, which holds an annual convention. [See *Appendix A.*]

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor, now occupied by the Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, was *occupied as a trading* post before the arrival of the Puritan fleet; and the settlement established here antedates Boston by several years. The Thompson for whom it is named was "David Thompson, gentleman, London," a Scotchman, travelled and scholarly, who had been the London agent of the company of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and was sent over here to superintend the settlement of Gorges and John Mason at Portsmouth. According to an ancient tradition, Thompson examined the harbor islands in 1610, in company with Masconomo, the sagamore of Agawam, seeking a place to establish a trading post, and he chose this island because it had a "small river and a harbor for boats;" and the testimony of Blackstone [see *Blackstone or Blaxton*] is given, that he knew "ould Mr. Thompson," who chose this island for settlement because "there is a harbor in the island for a boat, which none of the rest of the islands had." Subsequently, in 1621, Miles Standish visited the harbor; and one William Trevore, who was with him, a sailor in the Mayflower, took possession of the island for Thompson, naming it Island of Trevore; and later Thompson obtained a grant of the land by patent. Here Thompson built him a castle of logs, and drove a thriving trade with the Indians in beaver-furs and fish, maintaining at the same time a similar trading station on the Kennebec. Thompson died in 1628, "leaving his wife and infant son to garrison the island, and to give generous hospitality to the colonists of Boston and Dorchester," says Sweetser in the "Handbook of Boston Harbor;" "and after the arrival of the Puritan fleet, the good Episcopalian lady abandoned her snug Atlantis, and sailed away to where she could hear once more the familiar 'Let your light so shine' in some distant prelatical realms." In 1634 the General Court of the Massachusetts colony granted the island to Dorchester; and in 1639 the town of Dorchester voted to rent it for 20 pounds a year, the revenue "to bee pajd to such a school-master as shall vndertake to teach English, Latine, and other tongues, and also writing;" and it is curious to observe that the idea of mixed schools was thus early entertained, the question "whether maydes shalbe taught wth the boyes or not" being left for the elders and seven men to determine. Dor-

chester did not long enjoy the ownership of the island; for in 1648 John Thompson, the son and heir of David Thompson, appeared, and laid claim to it, producing affidavits of Blackstone, Masconomo, Standish, and Trevore in support of his demand. Thereupon, the title being found good by the General Court, the island was surrendered to the claimant. A few years later, in 1654, the Indian Winnequassam laid claim to it; but in a trial of the case he failed to make good his claim, and Thompson's ownership was sustained. In 1834 the island was purchased, at a cost of $6,000, for the Farm School, incorporated the year before, and the institution established here [see *Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys*]; and the same year it was set off from Dorchester, within whose jurisdiction it had been since the grant from the General Court, and annexed to Boston, so to remain so long as it should be used for a farm-school or other charitable purpose. By its annexation, however, Dorchester was not deprived of the enjoyment of its clam banks; for the provision was made in the act setting it off, "that nothing in it should destroy or affect any lawful right which the inhabitants of Dorchester might have of digging and taking clams on the banks of said island." Thompson's Island is about a mile in length, and a third wide. It is about three miles from Long Wharf, but only about a half a mile from Squantum, North Quincy, between which and the island the water is so shallow at extreme low tides that one can cross almost the entire distance by wading. It is a pleasant island, with fruit-bearing trees, a grove planted by Theodore Lyman in 1840, — who also gave the farm-school $10,000, — excellent soil, and fertile meadows. Part of the lowlands was once a pond; but this has now been diked and drained, and its place supplied by rich meadow-lands. [See *Harbor, The Boston.*]

Thorndike (The Hotel). See *Hotel Thorndike.*

Title Company (The Boston). See *Boston Title Company (The).*

Title Insurance Company. See *Boston Title Company (The).*

Trade Centres. State Street is the centre of business of the city. The financial centre is within the boundary limits of Washington, State, Broad, and Milk streets. The leading banks and banking houses are within these limits; the post-office and the sub-treasury, the great life insurance offices, the brokers' quarters, the insurance agencies and real estate brokers, the Stock Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and other exchanges are in the immediate neighborhood. The great dry goods quarter covers a large territory in the business section of the city. The wholesale trade is mostly centred in Devonshire, between Milk and Franklin streets, Franklin and its lateral streets, Winthrop Square and Otis Street, Summer, and its lateral streets; and the retail, "shopping section," trade in Summer, from Chauncy Place to Washington, Washington between Summer and Boylston, Tremont from School to Boylston, Temple Place, and Winter Street. Boston was from 1830 to 1850 the chief dry goods market of the country. As the great cotton and woollen factories multiplied, and the number of domestic commission houses increased, the erection of the massive granite warehouses began, which before the great fire were such conspicuous features of the business section of the city. Many of the present buildings are as fine and substantial, and superior in architectural design, and perhaps in fire-resisting qualities. For years the retail dry goods trade centred in Hanover Street. Gradually it moved southward, first to Tremont Row, and then to Washington Street, between Summer and West streets, and later spreading into Winter Street. The first "palatial" dry goods store was that of George W. Warren, the site of which is occupied now by the extensive establishment of Jordan, Marsh & Co. C. F. Hovey, who first established himself in Winter Street, originated the "one price system." The clothing trade is situated in the quarter occupied by the wholesale jobbing dry goods trade; an exception being the great establishment of Macullar, Parker & Co., the leading and most thorough concern of its class in the city, which is situated on Washington Street, between Franklin and Summer, occupying an immense building extending back to Hawley. Pearl, High, and Federal streets contain the bulk of the great wool houses, the trade of which has in

recent years assumed great proportions. The boots, shoes, and leather trade now occupy Pearl and High streets, Purchase Street, and the lower part of Summer, and portions of Lincoln and neighboring streets. The Shoe and Leather Exchange is situated in the midst of the leather district, on Bedford Street. [See *Shoe and Leather Exchange.*] The hardware trade, once second in importance to the dry goods trade in the city, and yet quite extensive, is mainly situated in the neighborhood of the leather district, in the section where once stood Fort Hill. [See *Fort Hill.*] The paper trade, whose business is very large and steadily increasing, is centred largely in Federal Street and vicinity; and near by, on Federal and Franklin streets, are some of the largest crockery ware establishments of the city, occupying spacious buildings, and presenting a variety of goods of the first order, particularly of decorated ware, which lifts them to the plane of art establishments. The wholesale trade in drugs is centring in Milk Street and its vicinity. The wholesale grocery, fish, and flour and grain trades mainly occupy streets near the water front. The first of these clings to Broad and India streets and their neighborhood, near the agencies of the great sugar refineries; and the tea, coffee, and sugar brokers are mostly on Broad Street and its immediate vicinity. The fish trade centres on Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue; and the flour and grain business, on Commercial Street, near by many of the principal wharves. The jobbing foreign fruit trade is on Merchants Row, Chatham and South Market streets, and their vicinity; the produce trade occupies the same neighborhood, extending into Commercial Street; and the wholesale provision trade, the streets about the Faneuil Hall Market. The great slaughtering houses of John P. Squire, covering ten acres, and at which, during the year 1882, 400,000 hogs were slaughtered, and the concern of Charles H. North & Co., covering nearly nine acres, where 300,000 hogs and cattle were slaughtered during the same period, are situated in the neighboring city of Somerville. The business section of the city is so compact that all parts of it can be readily reached. State Street is equi-distant from the several railroad stations of the city; so that it is an easy walk from any one of these to the business centre and the bustling portion of "down-town."

Trade Club (The). Rooms 143 Federal Street. Organized in March, 1885. A dining club, fashioned somewhat after the New York Hide and Leather Club. Its members include representatives of the leather, hides, boots and shoes, and wool trades. The number is limited to 125. An initiation fee of $20 is charged; the monthly dues for dinners are $15 each, and quarterly dues $5. A member absent a certain length of time, and sending notice, is not required to pay the monthly due. The club rooms comprise a parlor, dining-room, side-rooms, and kitchen. They are comfortably furnished, and agreeably decorated. Lunch is on from twelve to three daily, during the business seasons. [See *Appendix C.*]

Training Schools for Nurses. There are several of these schools in Boston. The first was established in connection with the New England Hospital for Women and Children, in 1863; and the others are connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, the Boston Lying-In Hospital, and the McLean Asylum. These are all for women only. The conditions of admittance are not severe. Applicants for admission in the *New England Hospital School* must be between the ages of 21 and 40 (those under 31 preferred), and of sound health. The pupils in this school are supported by the hospital during the term of 10 months, when diplomas of competency are bestowed. The conditions of admittance to the school connected with the Massachusetts General are: sound health, age between 25 and 35, good moral character, and a common school education. During the first month of probation the pupils are lodged and boarded; and, if they pass this successfully, they are admitted to a two-years' course. During the first year they receive, beside board and lodging, a salary of $10 a month; and the second year increased pay, when they are recognized as full nurses. At the end of the term they receive diplomas. This school is known as the "*Boston Training School for Nurses,*" and is under the direction of 24 lady directors. It was established

in 1873, and incorporated in 1875. [See *Appendix A.*] The *City Hospital Training School* also provides a two-years' course. Each applicant must bear a certificate signed by two responsible persons (one a physician preferred) as to her character and sound health, and should be not under 25 nor over 40 years of age, — 35 preferred. Here, as in the General Hospital school the first month is a season of probation; the candidate being lodged and boarded in the institution. If then accepted as a pupil, she receives, in addition to lodging and board, $10 a month the first year, and $14 a month the second year; a diploma being bestowed on graduation. Pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the hospital. The right to exclude or discharge any person from the school is reserved by the government of the hospital and those in charge of the instruction. Candidates for admittance should apply to the superintendent of the hospital. This school was established in 1878. In 1885 the *Nurses' Home*, where the nurses of the hospital are lodged, was established. This is on the corner of Harrison Avenue and Springfield Street, separated by the latter streets from the hospital grounds. It is of brick with freestone trimmings. The entrance is on the Springfield Street side. On the first floor are reception and drawing-rooms, the rooms of the assistant matron in charge of the house, and sleeping-rooms. The three upper stories are devoted entirely to sleeping-rooms. The kitchen is in the basement. The house is admirably arranged for the special purpose for which it was constructed. The apartments are ventilated systematically, and the house is so built and equipped as to be wholesome throughout. It is connected by telephone with the central office of the hospital. The *McLean Asylum Training School* for nurses gives a two-years' course of training in general nursing, with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental diseases. The superintendent of nurses has charge of the Training School, under the authority of the Superintendent of the Asylum, and of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital. The practical work of the nursing service is supplemented by a course of formal instruction by lectures and class-room recitations, — study of text-books, systematic class-drill, and practice in writing notes of lectures and clinical observations. The pupils are paid $14 a month during the first year, and $16 a month during the second year; and when the full term of two years is completed, receive (after final examinations) diplomas certifying to their period of training, their proficiency, and good character. The Boston Lying-In Hospital on McLean Street furnishes an opportunity for nurses previously trained in one of the larger hospitals to fit themselves for the care of confinement cases. A diploma is granted after the completion of a six months' course. [See *City Hospital*, *Massachusetts General Hospital*, and *New England Hospital for Women and Children.*]

Transcendentalism. See "*Isms.*"

Transcript (The Boston Evening), published from the granite front "Transcript Building," on the corner of Washington and Milk streets, is the oldest evening journal in New England, and for years has sustained the reputation of being the favorite afternoon paper of cultivated Boston. It dates from 1830, and its beginning was Liliputian. It was at first a paper of four small pages, with four columns a page. The pages were a little over a foot long, and less than nine inches wide. Lynde M. Walter was the projector and first editor, and Dutton & Wentworth, then the State printers, were its first printers, becoming proprietors with Mr. Walter soon after the starting of the venture. The first number was issued on the 24th of July, 1830; and, after two more issues, there was an intermission of a month. The third number was entirely filled by the editor's report of the argument of Daniel Webster for the government, in the trial of the Knappe for the murder of Capt. White of Salem, an absorbing case with the local public at the time. Thereafter the paper appeared regularly, an assured success. Mr. Walter continued as editor until his death, in 1842; the last two years of his life, however, by reason of ill health, he was much of the time unable to perform the work of his office; and Dr. Joseph Palmer, afterwards long with the "Advertiser," was practically the responsible editor. Mr. Walter, on his death, was succeeded by his sister, Miss Cornelia M. Walter, in

editor. She continued in the position until the autumn of 1847, when she resigned, and was succeeded by Epes Sargent. Mr. Sargent conducted the paper for about 5½ years; and in 1853 Daniel N. Haskell, who had been a gossipy newspaper correspondent, became the editor. It was not until 1848, while Mr. Sargent was editor, that it was considered necessary to employ a regular reporter. During Mr. Haskell's conduct of the paper, which covered a period of 21 years, its scope was greatly enlarged, as well as its size, and the methods of journalism underwent the radical change which has lifted it into a systematic business and a recognized profession. Mr. Haskell, more than any of his predecessors, gave to the "Transcript" the literary flavor which made it so acceptable to many readers. He had for many years, as his assistants, the late E. P. Whipple the essayist, and Rev. Thomas B. Fox. Other literary people were frequent contributors. At one time Starr King wrote letters for it; and Edwin H. Chapin, the eminent Universalist preacher and popular lecturer in his day, was among those occasionally writing for its columns. Mr. Haskell died in 1874. He was succeeded by William A. Hovey, who was the editor until 1881, when he retired, and Edward H. Clement succeeded to the position. Mr. Wentworth, the junior partner of the original firm of Dutton & Wentworth, died Oct. 25, 1847. For nine years after, his family retained an interest in the paper, and then Mr. Dutton became the sole proprietor. In course of time his son was taken into partnership, and the firm name changed to Henry W. Dutton & Son. Both the son and father died within a few months of each other, in 1874, soon after the death of Mr. Haskell. Thereupon the publication was assumed by trustees in the interest of the heirs of the Duttons, until 1879, when the Boston Transcript Company was incorporated; the stock being held almost entirely by the Dutton heirs. William Durant, who has been connected with the business department of the paper for half a century, is business manager and treasurer of the company; and S. P. Mandell is the president. The "Transcript" was first enlarged when it was about 10 years old, by the addition of an extra column to its pages. Other enlargements were subsequently made, until, in 1866, it had eight columns to the page. After it had recovered from the effects of the Great Fire of 1872, when its new office on the site of the present building was destroyed, it made a greater change, appearing as a large quarto, as it has since been published. It is now printed from fast presses, having several editions a day, and a weekly edition, the contents of which are selected with care and excellent judgment from the daily issues. It is a well-edited and well-written paper, under its present management fully sustaining its superior reputation. In politics the "Transcript" is Independent Republican. Its regular force of assistant editors, critics, reporters, and correspondents is large, and composed of thoroughly trained men.

Traveller (The Daily Evening), published from the Traveller Building, at No. 31 State Street, by Roland Worthington & Co., was the first two cent evening paper established in Boston. It was founded in 1845, succeeding the "American Traveller," a weekly paper, projected before the advent of the railroad, when the public conveyances were stages and steamboats; and designed mainly to afford information to travellers in relation to routes, methods of travel, stopping-places, and hotels. Its head-line exhibited a spirited cut of the four-in-hand stage, dashing along the dusty road. The "Evening Traveller" was first published by the proprietors of the "American Traveller," under the firm-name of Upton, Ladd & Co. Ferdinand Andrews, formerly of Salem, and Rev. George Punchard were the first editors. The initial number made its appearance on the 1st of April, 1845. The announcement was made that it was to be a good business and family paper, free from immoral tendencies, and that it would support and defend all institutions for moral and intellectual improvement. Among other things it refused to publish advertisements of theatrical performances. In October, 1845, Henry Flanders became a partner, the firm-name being changed to Upton, Flanders & Co.; in December following, Albert Bowker being admitted, there was another change in the firm-name, to Bowker, Flanders & Co.; and

in about a year, Mr. Bowker retiring, still another change, this time to Henry Flanders & Co. The next change was in 1851, to Worthington, Flanders & Co.; the next, in 1856, to Worthington, Flanders & Guild (Curtis Guild, now of the "Commercial Bulletin"); then Worthington, Flanders & Co. again; and finally Roland Worthington & Co., as it has since remained. Col. Worthington, its chief proprietor and conductor, associated himself with its originators about two months after the issue of the first number, and early became a member of the publishing firm, and its directing mind. Under his direction the paper soon achieved its reputation as an enterprising and prompt collector of news; and several radical changes in the business were brought about. To him is due the custom of selling the daily newspapers on the street through newsboys, which was done, before the "Traveller" started the general movement, by the penny papers only, and avoided by the "respectable" papers. The "Traveller" also introduced the custom of displaying the features of its news upon bulletins hung out in front of the newspaper office, now almost universally followed. It was early enterprising in the gathering of news. One of its "big" enterprises was the publication of Webster's Marshfield speech on the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, in 1848. The speech was made on a Friday afternoon, was brought to Boston by express, and written out by the reporter Dr. J. W. Stone, published and for sale early in the next morning, the "Traveller" alone having it. Messrs. Andrews and Punchard retired as editors in 1856. In 1857 the "Atlas," "Chronicle," and the "Evening Telegraph" were merged into the "Traveller;" and the experiment of a large metropolitan quarto was tried, under the editorial conduct of the late Samuel Bowles, the eminent editor of the "Springfield Republican," and a large staff of assistants and writers. The first publication under this arrangement was made on the 1st of July that year. It continued only until September 15, when the quarto form was abandoned, and a return made to the *old* form and the former arrangements. Mr. Bowles thereupon returned to Springfield and the "Republican," which he made a power in New England journalism, establishing a national reputation for his journal and himself. The "Traveller" moved into its present quarters about the year 1853, having been first published from the Old State House. From the building it now occupies, Benjamin Russell, one of the most aggressive of Boston editors, and one of the ablest, published the "Columbian Centinel," so named in 1790, having started in 1784 as the "Massachusetts Centinel," merged into the "Advertiser." [*See Advertiser.*] The "Traveller" continues to be conducted with spirit and ability, and holds its own as an enterprising evening newspaper. Its "Review of the Week," published every Saturday, is, and long has been, a marked feature. While presenting the news, supplementing the Associated Press telegraphic reports with dispatches from its special correspondents, publishing letters from correspondents, and paying careful and constant attention to the local and general news, it regularly maintains its departments of literary matters, book and art reviews, dramatic and musical criticisms, etc.; constantly aiming to make an interesting and readable family paper. The "Traveller" is now the only newspaper published on State Street, which used to be the favorite place for newspaper offices.

Tremont House (The). Tremont Street, corner of Beacon. The oldest of the existing hotels of the city, the Tremont enjoys a wide reputation. It was built originally by a stock company, prominent in which were several well known Bostonians of the time. William H. Eliot was the original projector and the largest stockholder. The corner-stone was laid on the Fourth of July, 1828; and the event was one of the features of the local celebration of the day. The ceremonies were under the direction of the government of the Charitable Mechanic Association. Under the stone a plate was deposited with this inscription: —

"The corner-stone of the Tremont House was laid by Samuel Turell Armstrong, president of the Charitable Mechanic Association, on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1828, and the 53d anniversary of American Independence; Levi Lincoln being governor of Massachusetts, and Josiah Quincy mayor of Boston. A desire to promote the welfare and to contribute to the embellish-

ment of their native city led the proprietors, Thomas Handasyde Perkins, James Perkins, Andrew Elliot Belknap, William Harvard Eliot, and Samuel Atkins Eliot, to undertake this work. In its accomplishment they were aided by the liberality of the persons whose names are enrolled on the parchment in the glass case beneath. Isaiah Rogers, architect."

After the ceremonies of laying the stone, the company and its guests dined in the "saloon" of the Tremont Theatre, which then stood opposite, where the Tremont Temple now stands. On the site of the hotel the mansion-house and garden of Thomas Perkins had stood, and also that of the Belknap family, the latter house with its end to the street; and another fine old estate fronting on Beacon Street. Over a year was consumed in building the hotel; and it was opened to the public in October, 1829. Since that time it has been several times enlarged, until now it occupies the entire lot bounded by Tremont and Beacon streets, Tremont Place, and the Granary Burying-Ground, between which and the hotel is a passageway from Tremont Street to Tremont Place, for foot passers. Its granite front, though extended, is not materially changed from its original appearance; but the effect of its massive stone portico, in the Grecian Doric style, which was for many years its exterior distinguishing feature, with the sweep of granite steps leading to the entrance on the second floor, was lost by the radical changes made in the summer and winter of 1885, when the new entrance on the street floor was constructed and the house was considerably enlarged by building over portions of the yard between the original hotel building and the houses on Tremont Place added to it several years ago. Mr. Rogers, the architect of the Tremont, designed numerous other buildings and dwellings in the town; notably the Merchants' Exchange Building on State Street. The house has always been a first-class hotel, and has had a reputation for solid comfort and quiet elegance in its conduct. For years the famous Paran Stevens was its proprietor, conducting the Revere House at the same time. [See *Revere House.*] Dwight Boyden, son of Simeon Boyden, the famous hotel-keeper of his time, was its first landlord. Under his efficient management the house early *attained a national* reputation; and he was enabled in the course of time to retire with a fortune of nearly half a million dollars. The house has had many distinguished guests in its time. Here Henry Clay stayed when in Boston. President Jackson, on the occasion of his visit to the city in June, 1833, was its guest; Charles Dickens stayed here while in Boston during his first visit to America, and he wrote of it, "It has more galleries, colonnades, piazzas, and passages than I can remember, or the reader would believe." Jenny Lind also stayed at the Tremont during her triumphant season here, when the town was in a whirl of excitement over her wonderful singing, and paid her lavish attention; and in 1860 the Prince of Wales and his suite were quartered here. In 1859 the property was acquired through purchase by the great Sears estate, accumulated by David Sears, an opulent merchant in his day. The Tremont is at present conducted by Silas Gurney, formerly of the firm of Chapin, Gurney & Co., who had for years managed it with the Revere House, as previous proprietors had done. In 1879 Mr. Chapin retired from business, whereupon Mr. Gurney, who had had charge of the Revere, succeeded to the Tremont management; and since that time the two houses have been under separate management. The house has about 280 rooms, many of them arranged in suites which are largely occupied by families wintering in town. The public parlors have a fine lookout upon Tremont Street. On the second floor are several small dining-rooms suitable for clubs and private parties. The main entrance is now beneath the portico, between two of the huge granite columns, and leads into a broad hall or central room for general resort. The ladies' entrance is at the southerly side of the portico. The hotel is kept on the American plan, and prices range from $3 to $4.50 per day. It is much patronized by English people visiting Boston.

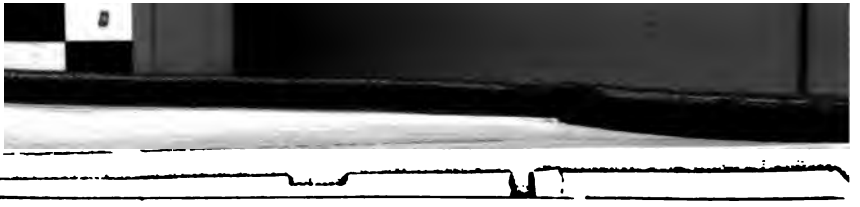
Tremont Temple (The). The building known as the Tremont Temple, on Tremont Street, opposite the Tremont House, which contains one of the largest and best equipped public halls in the city, is the place of worship of the Union Temple Church, and the headquarters of New England Baptists. It

Tremont Temple.

is the result of a modest effort begun in 1839 to establish a free church in Boston, where "all persons, whether rich or poor, without distinction of color or condition," might worship. The suggestion was that of Timothy Gilbert, a practical reformer of his day, especially identified with the anti-slavery movement. The first meetings were held in a hall at No. 31 Tremont Street. In 1840 larger quarters were secured in Congress Hall, then on the corner of Milk and Congress streets; and there the Tremont Street Baptist Church was organized with 82 members, dismissed for this purpose from the various Baptist churches in the city and its vicinity. Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D. D., was the first pastor, and he remained in charge for twelve years. Public worship was continued in Congress Hall for about a year; then this place becoming too small for the constantly increasing congregations, a third removal was made to a room on the corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, which was fitted up to seat from 600 to 700 persons. The increasing attendance, however, soon crowded these new quarters; and a few of the prominent friends of the enterprise concluded that the time had come to secure a large place of worship centrally located, and capable of accommodating a greatly increased congregation. Early in 1843 the Tremont Theatre was offered for sale; and this estate, containing 15,000 feet of land, was at length purchased for $55,000, Timothy Gilbert, S. G. Shipley, Thomas Gould, and William S. Damrell taking the deed, which was dated June of that year. The purchasers, on their own personal responsibility, had the interior of the building remodelled, the hall, stores, and other rooms arranged in a manner convenient for the purpose designed, and furniture put in, at a total expense of $24,284.53, making the total cost of the property and its rearrangement, $79,284.53. On the 7th of December, 1843, the new house was dedicated, and afterwards occupied by the church as a prominent place of worship. On the night of March 31, 1852, the entire building was completely destroyed by fire. The subject of rebuilding became a serious question to the trustees (the original proprietors being now trustees, the deed having been changed to the form of a trust in April, 1844), who alone had the entire control of the estate; the church having only a prospective interest when the property should be free from debt, or, in case of sale, in any surplus which might be left. Finally they decided to rebuild, and the new building was completed in December of the following year (1853). Its cost, including furniture, organ, gas and steam fixtures, insurance, interest, etc., was $126,814.26. The trustees, becoming satisfied that they could not with safety to themselves, and those involved with them, contrive to carry the burden of this property on the old conditions, called a meeting of the prominent men of the denomination in the city and its vicinity, to devise some plan of relief. This was held March 1, 1855. It was then determined that it was desirable to secure the estate to the denomination; and an arrangement was made to place it temporarily in the hands of 37 individuals, until subscriptions could be obtained for its purchase, with a view of conveying it to a society to be called the Evangelical Baptist Benevolent and Missionary Society. June 28, 1855, the property was conveyed by deed to Thomas Richardson, Frederick Gould, J. W. Converse, G. W. Chipman, and J. W. Merrill, as trustees; the sum of $30,711.03 over and above its outstanding liabilities being paid therefor; and the new Evangelical Baptist Benevolent and Missionary Society being duly organized May 11, 1858, the whole estate was transferred to it by a deed of conveyance dated Nov. 30, that year. The land on which the building stood was at the time of the conveyance valued at $8 a foot, and the estimated value of the entire property was $230,814.26; its cost to the society was $165,188.84. On June 9, 1859, a lease was executed, "granting the Tremont Street Baptist Church and Society the use of the great hall, with the organ and furniture therein, during the daytime on Sundays, as a place of public worship: and also basement-rooms for vestry and Sabbath-school. The church shall always maintain public worship on the Sabbath, with free seats, and so support a good, efficient pastor, as shall be creditable to the Baptist denomination, and such as shall be so considered by the Baptist churches in the city of

Boston, and the adjoining cities and towns of Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Charlestown, and Chelsea; and that the church shall hold and maintain the doctrines of the evangelical Baptist churches in said cities and towns. Either of the Baptist churches in said cities and towns may at any time call a council, to be composed of two members from such churches — not less than a majority of the whole number — as may choose to send delegates, to inquire whether the church has broken any of these covenants; and if the council so chosen shall decide that the church has failed to comply with any of the covenants, then this lease shall cease. In case of a sale of the estate, this lease is null and void; and the amount realized from the sale, after paying the cost of the same to this corporation, with interest, charges, and expenses, shall be paid over to said church, which amount shall be held in trust by the deacons of said church for the purpose of building a new place of worship, or to be appropriated to some other religious or charitable object by said church." On Dec. 5, 1863, by a mutual agreement between the church and the society, an arrangement was made giving the board of directors a concurrent vote in the election of pastor. Aug. 14, 1879, the building was again destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt promptly on an improved plan, and reopened for religious services Oct. 17, 1880, the hall being dedicated by a fine musical entertainment. The present audience-room is one of the finest in the country. It is 122 feet long, 72 feet wide, and 66 feet high. It has beside the main floor, a first and second galley, the whole furnishing seats for 2,600 people. The organ is of the Hook & Hastings make, the fourth this firm has built for the Temple. It is of great power and of singular beauty. It has four manuals, 66 registers, 3,442 pipes, and unusual mechanical resources. Beneath the main hall of the Temple is the Meionaon, a smaller and most convenient hall, with a seating capacity of nearly 1,000. [See *Halls.*] The several entrances to both halls are commodious, and afford a speedy exit from them. In other rooms of the Temple building are the offices of the American Baptist Missionary Union [see *American Baptist Missionary Union*]; the New England department of the Home Mission Society, whose headquarters are in New York city; and the business and editorial rooms of the "Watchman," the recognized newspaper organ of New England Baptists. [See *Watchman.*] The Baptist Social Union [see *Baptist Social Union*] has its monthly meetings here. The Union Temple Church has steadily increased, and now has a large membership, and crowded congregations at every meeting. There is also a large Sunday-school connected with it, and a young men's organization called the Young People's Association. Its pastors have been Rev. Dr. Colver, spoken of above as the first pastor; Revs. I. H. Kalloch; J. D. Fulton, D. D.; George C. Lorimer, D. D.; F. M. Ellis, D. D. Emory J. Haynes, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., who succeeded Dr. Ellis, began his work here on May 1, 1885. [See *Appendix B.*]

Trinity Church (Protestant Episcopal), at the intersection of Huntington Avenue and Boylston and Clarendon streets, Back Bay district, is admitted to be the finest church edifice in New England, if not in the country. It is in the pure French Romanesque style, in the shape of a Latin cross, with a semicircular apse added to the eastern arm. The clear-story is carried by an arcade of only two arches. Above the aisles a gallery is carried across the arches, which is called the "triforium" gallery, and serves to connect the three main galleries, one across either transept, and one across the west end of the nave. The extreme width of the church across the transepts is 121 feet, and the extreme length 100 feet. The chancel is 57 feet deep and 52 feet wide. A unique chapel is connected with the main structure by an open cloister, the effect of which is very striking. The whole interior of the church and chapel is finished in black walnut, and the vestibule in ash and oak. The interior decorations are elaborate and in exquisite taste, and they form an enduring monument to the skill of John La Farge of New York. A great central tower, 211 feet high, surmounts the structure, rising from four piers at the crossing of the nave and transept. It is massive in form, and is the main feature of the edifice. Inside, the tower is 46 feet square. The ma-



terial employed in the body of the church is Dedham granite, ornamented with brown free-stone trimmings. The exterior of the apse is decorated with mosaic work of polished granite. The church has several stained glass memorial windows, made in Europe. It resembles some of those cathedrals in the South of France which are recognized as models in a noble school of ecclesiastical art. Though the building cost $750,000, the parish has no debt. The architects were Messrs. Gambrill of New York and H. H. Richardson of this city. The church was consecrated on Feb. 9, 1877, the bishop of the diocese conducting the services. Four prelates of the church, many clergymen, the governor of the State, the mayor of the city, and a large number of other people of distinction were present on the occasion. —The history of Trinity Church begins with the year 1728. In April of that year steps were taken towards the formation of a third Episcopal church in Boston, "by reason that the Chapel [King's Chapel] is full, and no pews to be bought by new comers." Land was purchased, corner of Summer Street and Bishop Alley, now Hawley Street; and it was arranged that a church should be built thereon, "most conducing to the decent and regular performance of divine service according to the rubrick of the common Prayer-book used by the Church of England, as by law established." The movement developed slowly; and it was 6 years before the corner-stone of the proposed building was laid, though the church was organized under the name of Trinity Church, and services begun. On April 15, 1734, sufficient subscriptions being then secured, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Roger Price of King's Chapel as commissary of the Bishop of London. The building was erected without further delay, and on Aug. 15, 1735, opened for worship. It was a wooden structure, 90 by 50 feet, and 30 feet stud. It was a plain affair, with gambrel roof, standing with its end to the street. Shaw, in 1817, described it as having "a shew of the Corinthian style, but nothing to recommend it but its roominess, and convenience for worship." Rev. Addington Davenport was the first regular minister of the church; and the holy sacrament was first administered within its walls June 17, 1730, by Mr. Davenport, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Habury of New London. In 1828 this building was taken down, and Sept. 17 of that year the corner-stone of the second church building was laid. The features of the latter were its massive walls and its stately tower. It was a solid Gothic structure, and intended to reproduce the Old English type of the Episcopal temple. It was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1872; and its broken tower and partly crumbled, massive walls formed a most picturesque ruin after the havoc of the flames, and before the "burnt district" was cleared up and prepared for rebuilding. In the winter preceding this disaster, the parish had referred the subject of a new church building to a building committee, and eventually the designs of the architects for the church now standing were accepted. The new Trinity was then built and completed in the winter of 1877. The pulpit of Trinity has been occupied by a long line of distinguished men. Following is a list of the rectors: Revs. Addington Davenport, 1740–1746 (died that year); William Hooper, 1747–1767 (died that year); William Walter, D. D., assistant minister 1763, rector 1767–1775; Samuel Parker, D. D., assistant minister 1774, rector 1779–1804 (died that year); John S. J. Gardiner, D. D., assistant minister 1792, rector 1805–1830 (died); J. W. Doane, D. D., assistant minister 1828, rector 1830–1833; John H. Hopkins, assistant minister, 1831–1832; Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., rector, 1833–1838; John L. Watson, assistant minister, 1836; Manton Eastburn, D. D., rector, 1843–1860; Thomas M. Clark, assistant minister, 1847–1851; Henry Vandyke Johns, D. D., assistant minister, 1851; A. G. Mercer, D. D., assistant minister, 1861; Phillips Brooks, D. D., rector, 1869; Frederick Baylies Allen, assistant minister. Rev. Samuel Parker, the third rector, was a native of Portsmouth. He was bishop of Massachusetts, and in his day stood at the head of the Episcopal Church in New England. Rev. Dr. John Sylvester John Gardiner received his degree of A. M. from Harvard College in 1803, and his D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. The famous Anthology Club, which gave birth to the Boston Athenæum and the "North

American Review," was formed in his house. He was a strong opponent of Unitarianism, and charged the Unitarians with "assassinating Christianity in the dark." Rev. Dr. Doane was the second bishop of New Jersey, and founder of Burlington College. Rev. Dr. Hopkins was first a lawyer, and left the bar for the ministry in 1823. In 1832 he became the first Bishop of Vermont. Rev. Dr. Eastburn was born in England, and came to this country when a boy. He graduated at Columbia College, and became Bishop of Massachusetts in 1843, on the death of Bishop Griswold. His successor, as rector of Trinity in 1869, Rev. Dr. Brooks, is one of the most famous preachers in the Protestant Episcopal denomination. He is much beloved by his parishioners, and highly esteemed in the community. He is a brilliant, rapid speaker, earnest and eloquent, and, a man of superior stature, is a conspicuous figure in Boston. [See *Appendix B.*]

Trinity House. No. 13 Burroughs Place. Established 1881. A charitable work supported by Trinity Church. [See this.] It has five departments: a day nursery for children whose mothers go out to daily work, paying five cents a day for each child left here; an industrial department, including kitchen garden classes in housekeeping for girls, cooking classes for both girls and women, mending, sewing, and "mothers' classes," the latter taught to cut and make garments; an out-door department, in which temporary relief is given when necessary; and a casual department, in which women sent by the wards 10, 11, and 12 conferences of the Associated Charities — the wards in which the work of Trinity House is mostly done — are employed at housework or work in the day nursery at 75 cents a day without meals.

Trust Companies. See *Banks.*

Tufts College Club. A social club composed of graduates of Tufts College and members of its faculty. It has been organized for several years. At first only graduates in the arts course were eligible for membership, but as the university character of the institution came to be more fully recognized, the doors were open to graduates of the scientific department and theological schools, and finally to members of the faculty, whether graduates or not. The club is the most active alumni organization of Tufts College, has a good membership, and holds well attended meetings at Young's Hotel monthly. A paper on some timely subject is usually read by some member or by an invited guest. Among well-known members are the Rev. E. H. Capen, D. D., president of the college, Byron Groce of the Boston Latin School, Z. L. White, editor of the Providence Star, A. E. Scott, and others.

Turnhalle. See *Germans in Boston.*

Turnverein. See *Germans in Boston.*

Twelfth Baptist Society (colored). Phillips Street, near Anderson. About the year 1847 a number of persons belonging to the colored Baptist Church on Smith Court seceded and met for a time under the ministrations of a white licentiate by the name of Ayers. This body was the seed from which grew the third historic colored society of the city, the Twelfth Baptist, historic because of its first regular pastor, the late Rev. S. A. Grimes, of blessed memory among the people of his own race. The seceders were first known as the Second African Baptist Church. Mr. Ayers, not being successful with his charge, decided to resign. The colored missionary Baptist convention was then in session in New Bedford, and there several of the Boston delegates met Rev. Mr. Grimes, formerly of Leesburg, Va., and later of Washington, D. C. He was formally called to take charge of the new church, when Mr. Ayers with a party of followers withdrew and much dissension ensued. Two councils were held and it was finally voted not to recognize either society. At the request of Mr. and Mrs. Grimes, Rev. Edmund Kelly of New Bedford, who had been connected with the old Baptist society, then came to Boston, and through his mediation the contending parties disbanded and reorganized as the Twelfth Baptist Society, Mr. Grimes being ordained as the pastor. He served as its pastor for 28 years, respected highly in the community which knew him well, and only called away from his pastorate by death. The society to which he ministered now occupies a plain structure on Phillips Street, near Anderson, in the old West End. (See Appendix B.)

Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society.

Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Parker Memorial Building, Berkeley Street, corner of Appleton; the representative of the society formed by "friends of free thought" in 1845, for Theodore Parker. In January of that year, when the pulpits of Boston were practically closed against him, "a company of gentlemen met," says Parker's biographer, O. B. Frothingham, "and passed a single resolution: 'that the Rev. Theodore Parker shall have a chance to be heard in Boston.'" The Melodeon, which used to stand where the Bijou Theatre is now, was engaged; and here his Boston ministry began, on Feb. 16, 1845. In December following he accepted a formal invitation to become the pastor of the new society; and on Jan. 4, 1846, he was installed. The ceremony was very simple. The chairman of the committee made a short statement of the manner in which the society was formed, and of its action in calling Mr. Parker; and the remaining exercises were conducted by the new pastor, without the support of any other clergyman. His sermon was on "The Idea of the Christian Church." In 1852 the society moved to the Music Hall, and with this place his fame as a preacher is associated. Says Frothingham in his biography before quoted: "In this spacious temple, dedicated to art, Theodore Parker made his power felt. He grew to the place. The central position commanded a broad view. Standing here he could be seen on all sides. The multitudinous doorways let in the world; it was the world he wanted. The assembly was, on the whole, the most remarkable that ever gathered statedly within four walls in America; up to that time, much the largest, if we except Whitefield's, which was composed of very different people, drawn by a very different attraction. . . . He had no accessories of rite, symbol, ceremony, doctrinal, or ecclesiastical mystery. He read the old Bible, but with great freedom; and he read other writings beside. Hymns were sung, but not from collections in general use with Christians. The prayers were expressions of devout feeling, usually of gratitude and longing, on a sober level, personal and tender, but without humiliation, superstition, or the least recognition of dogma at beginning or end. The sermons were grave, solid, seldom less than an hour in length, often more, and were crammed with thought. The preacher took the intelligence of his audience for granted, and often taxed it severely. To listen to him regularly was indeed a liberal education, not in theology or even religion alone, but in politics, history, literature, science, art, everything that interested rational minds." The sittings were free; and the expenses were met by voluntary contributions, and subscriptions by a few of the parishioners. Parker preached here regularly until his illness in 1859; and he continued as minister until his death, which occurred in Italy, May 10, 1860. To succeed him as pastor of the society, Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, now of Syracuse, N. Y., was first called. For a year, from May, 1865, to July, 1866, David A. Wasson of Medford was the minister. In 1866 the Parker Fraternity Rooms were established, at No. 554 Washington Street, to which the society moved. While here Samuel Longfellow was for two years minister; then Rev. James Vila Blake; succeeding him, Rev. J. L. Dudley; and then James Kay Applebee. In 1873 the present Parker Memorial Building was erected, and the Parker Fraternity established itself here. During its occupation of this and the Washington Street location, it has had occasional pulpit services of John Weiss, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, now all dead; of Wendell Phillips, O. B. Frothingham, Francis E. Abbott, Moncure D. Conway, Celia Burleigh, Edmah D. Cheney, and many others. [See *First Church in West Roxbury* for reference to Theodore Parker's first settlement in what is now a part of Boston; and *Old Landmarks* for reference to his home in Exeter Place; also *Appendix B.*]

U.

Union Boat Club. See *Boating.*

Union Church, Columbus Avenue, corner of West Rutland Square (Congregational Trinitarian). Organized in 1822. It was formed by a union of former members of the Park Street, Old South, and Braintree churches, — dismissed from their respective churches for this purpose, — with a minority of a small society first gathered in 1819, with Rev. James Sabine as its pastor: hence its name of the Union Church. Mr. Sabine's society held its meetings originally in Boylston Hall, and soon after its organization several individuals connected with it built a meeting-house on Essex Street. This was then occupied by the society for about two years; but, difficulties arising between the pastor and a portion of his people, he withdrew from the meeting-house, followed by his supporters, and Boylston Hall was again occupied by them. Subsequently, on June 10, 1822, the minority, with members of the three churches who came to their assistance, were organized as a separate church; and in August following the name of the Union Church was taken, when a formal title to the meeting-house was obtained. The first pastor of the reorganized church was Rev. Samuel Green. He was installed March 26, 1823, and continued in the position for 11 years; when, on account of failing health, he resigned, his pastorate ceasing on the anniversary of his installation. A few months later, Nov. 20, 1834, he died, at the age of 42. Rev. Nehemiah Adams, who succeeded him, was the senior pastor for more than 40 years, — until his death in 1878, — and for 35 years the sole pastor. He was a thoroughly cultivated man, and early won a reputation as a writer as well as a preacher of power and finish. Beside these advantages, Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, in his chapter on "The Congregational (Trinitarian) Churches," in the "Memorial History," notes "the comeliness and beauty of his person, and his calm self-possession in all public duties." He is perhaps best known from his book in defence of the institution of slavery, which he published soon after a visit to South Carolina in 1854, under the title of "A South Side View of Slavery." This met with bitter criticism from the little band of earnest abolitionists, and others whose convictions were like theirs, but whose courage was weak; and for years after he was scoffingly spoken of in the town as "South Side Adams." Under Dr. Adams's ministrations the church grew in numbers and strength. On Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869, he was taken dangerously ill while in the pulpit; and from that time until May, 1871, he was unable to preach. Meanwhile the old church building on Essex Street was disposed of for purposes of trade, and the present beautiful edifice of stone was built and occupied. The last public services in the old church were held on May 22, 1869; and the new church was dedicated Nov. 17, 1870. It is a picturesque stone structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, with chapel adjoining. A feature of its interior is its high-pitched roof of open-work timbers. Rev. Henry M. Parsons was the first associate of Dr. Adams, and was installed Dec. 1, 1870. He served until December, 1874, when Rev. Frank A. Warfield succeeded to the position. Mr. Warfield was installed Feb. 1, 1876; and upon the death of Mr. Adams he became the sole pastor. Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., was called to the pastorate in 1883. The society was considerably embarrassed by the building of the new church, but a few years ago its debt was entirely removed. [See *Appendix B.*]

Union Club. Club house, Park Street, opposite the Common. This was established during the War of the Rebellion (on the 9th of April, 1863), primarily as a political club in support of the Union cause. It has since that time abandoned its political feature, and has become a purely social club. It is renowned for its respectability. Its membership, limited to 550 includes representatives of the bench and bar, leading men of other professions, and a few merchants. Its first president was Edward Everett; and among his successors have been such men as Charles G. Loring, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Henry Lee, Lemuel Shaw, son of

Chief Justice Shaw, and William G. Russell. Applicants for admission must first be reported on favorably by a committee, and then are voted on by the club. One black ball in five excludes. The entrance fee is $100, and the annual assessment $50. A feature of the club is its excellent table d'hôte dinners. The club house was formerly the residence of Abbott Lawrence. It is spacious, well arranged and furnished, adorned by paintings and other works of art, and provided with a well-furnished library. On the occasion of the inauguration of the club house, Oct. 15, 1883, Mr. Everett, in his address as president of the club, gave the following pleasing picture of its situation: "It stands on dry native soil; elevated and open to the air, but central and easily accessible. It is in a neighborhood as desirable as any in town, and all its surroundings are of congenial respectability. Its proximity to our noble Common is a feature of extreme beauty; the views from every story of the house are cheerful and attractive: those from the upper windows and the observatory on the roof are of unsurpassed loveliness. As I contemplated them the other day, gazing, under the dreamy light of an Indian summer, on the waters in the centre of the Common, sparkling through the tinted maples and elms; the line of surrounding hills, Brighton, Brookline, Roxbury, and Dorchester; the islands that gem the harbor; the city stretched like a panorama around and beneath, — I thought my eye had never rested on a more delightful prospect." [See *Club Life in Boston*, and *Appendix C.*]

Union Freight Railway. See *Old Colony Railroad*, and *Terminal Facilities.*

Union Hall. See *Halls*, or *Young Men's Christian Union.*

Union Park. See *Parks and Squares.*

Union Temple Church. See *Tremont Temple.*

Unitarianism and Unitarian (Congregational) Churches. King's Chapel, which was the first Episcopal church in Boston, became, in 1782, the first Unitarian church in Boston. But some years before that time Unitarianism had been regularly preached in Boston pulpits. At the close of the Revolutionary War, all the Congregational pulpits in what is now Boston, with but two exceptions, — the Old South and the First Church in Charlestown, — were occupied by Unitarian preachers; and as early as 1747 a settled minister over one of the leading Boston churches — Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, the pastor of the West Church from 1747 to 1766 — preached the doctrine of Unitarianism, or, as some claim, that of Universalism. [See *Universalism and Universalist Churches.*] The followers of the liberal faith were first called Arminians; and the title of Unitarian was not assumed until early in the present century, when, in about the year 1815, the Unitarians separated from the Trinitarians, and the distinct sect was established. The early history of the denomination bristles with controversies. In 1805 Rev. Henry Ware, Sr., a pronounced Unitarian, was made Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard College; and Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, in his chapter on the "Unitarians in Boston," in the "Memorial History," says: "There can be but little doubt that this event either induced or hastened the foundation of Andover Theological Seminary and the establishment of Park Street Church, — the former destined to furnish earnest antagonists of Boston Unitarianism, the latter specially designed to check its ascendancy and to counteract its influence." The first Unitarian minister of the First Church, now situated on the corner of Berkeley and Marlborough streets, then the "Old Brick" Church, on what was then Cornhill (now Washington Street), nearly opposite the head of State Street, was Rev. Charles Chauncy. Rev. John Clark was ordained as his associate in 1778, and upon his death, in 1787, became the sole pastor. Succeeding ministers were Revs. William Emerson (the father of the eminent Ralph Waldo Emerson), John L. Abbot, Nathaniel L. Frothingham, and Rufus Ellis, ordained in 1853, and whose pastorate was brought to a close by his death in Liverpool, Eng., in 1885. [See *First Church.*] Of the Second Church, in "the pulpit of the Mathers," Rev. John Lathrop, ordained in 1708, was the first Unitarian minister; and he was followed by Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., in 1817, Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1829, Revs. Chandler Robbins in 1833, Robert Laird Collier in 1876, and Edward A. Horton in 1880. This was the society

worshipping in the Old North Church, which was torn down by the British soldiers during the siege, and burned for firewood. [See *Second Church.*] King's Chapel became Unitarian under Rev. James Freeman; the proprietors, two years before his ordination, having adopted an amended liturgy, excluding the recognition of the Trinity and the supreme deity of Christ. Mr. Freeman was first engaged, in 1782, as "reader," and was ordained as rector in 1787, when the connection of the church with the American Episcopal Church was terminated. His successors have been: Revs. Francis W. P. Greenwood, in 1824; Ephraim Peabody, in 1846; and Henry W. Foote, in 1861. [See *King's Chapel.*] The first Unitarian minister of the Brattle Square Church, now dissolved, was Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, who was the pastor from 1805 to 1812. Edward Everett succeeded him in 1814; Revs. John G. Palfrey, from 1818 to 1830; and Samuel K. Lothrop, 1834 to the dissolution of the society, not long after its removal to its new stone church building on Commonwealth Avenue, now the church of the First Baptist Society. [See *Brattle Square Church.*] Dr. Lothrop lived to the ripe age of 82, dying, rather suddenly, on June 12, 1866. The Federal Street Church, now the Arlington Street Church, became distinctly Unitarian under the ministrations of Rev. William Ellery Channing; though it forsook the Presbyterian form and adopted the Congregational in 1786, and Jeremy Belknap, its minister from 1787 to 1798, is classed as among the earlier Unitarians. Channing began his labors here in June, 1803; and, says Dr. Peabody, in his "Memorial History" chapter quoted above, "his power as a preacher . . . raised the Federal Street Church to a commanding position and influence." Channing died Oct. 2, 1842. His successors were Revs. Ezra S. Gannett, John F. W. Ware, and Brooke Herford, installed in the autumn of 1882. [See *Arlington Street Church.*] Hollis Street Church became Unitarian under Rev. Samuel West, in 1780. During the settlement of Rev. Horace Holley, the next minister, installed in 1809, the church building which was so long a landmark in Hollis Street, was erected. Of the succeeding pastors were Revs. John Pierpont, from 1819 to 1845; David Fosdick, 1846–1847; Thomas Starr King, 1848–1860; George L. Chaney, 1862–1877; and Henry B. Carpenter, whose term of service began in 1879. The removal from the old church into the new was during the latter's pastorate. [See *Hollis Street Church.*] Pastors of the West Church, following Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, referred to above as the first Unitarian preacher in Boston, have been Revs. Simeon Howard from 1767 to 1804, and Charles Lowell, 1806–1861. Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol was installed as colleague of Mr. Lowell in 1837, and after Mr. Lowell's death he became the sole pastor. [See *West Church.*] The New North Church, which flourished for many years, finally disappearing in the Bulfinch Place Church, had some famous Unitarian ministers. John Eliot was the first of the long line, which includes such names as Francis Parkman, Amos Smith, Joshua Young, Arthur B. Fuller, Robert C. Waterston, and William R. Alger. The New South, whose church used to stand on Church Green, at the junction of Summer and Bedford streets, now occupied by trade, had for its Unitarian ministers, first, Rev. Oliver Everett from 1782 to 1792; then, from 1794 to 1810, Revs. John T. Kirkland, afterwards President Kirkland of Harvard College; Samuel Cooper Thacher, 1811–1818; J. W. P. Greenwood, 1818–1821; Alexander Young, 1824–1854; Orville Dewey, 1857–1861; William P. Tilden, 1862. In 1868 the church building was demolished, and Church Green obliterated; and two years before what was left of the society united with the New South Free Church, on Camden Street, corner of Tremont, of which Mr. Tilden is the pastor. The First Parish in Roxbury became Unitarian under Rev. Eliphalet Porter, its minister from 1782 to 1833. It has had but two pastors since Mr. Porter's death. Rev. George Putnam, first as Mr. Porter's colleague in 1830, succeeded him, and continued as senior pastor until his death in 1876; and he was in turn succeeded by Rev. John G. Brooks, who had served a year as colleague. Mr. Brooks resigned in 1882, and was succeeded in the winter of 1883 by Rev. James De Normandie. [See *First Parish in Roxbury.*] The First Church in West Roxbury was the church over which Theo-

dore Parker was for some years settled, — from 1837 to 1840; and its first Unitarian minister was Rev. John Bradford, who served from 1785 to 1825 [see *First Church in West Roxbury*]; of the First Church in Jamaica Plain, Rev. Thomas Gray, settled in 1793, was the first Unitarian minister; of the First Church in Dorchester, Rev. Moses Everett, settled from 1774 to 1793; and of the First Church in Brighton, Rev. John Foster, pastor from 1784 to 1829. [See *First Church in Brighton, First Church in Dorchester*, and *First Church in Jamaica Plain*.] Of the churches formed during the present century, the following are still in existence: South Congregational Church, Rev. Edward E. Hale; Church of the Disciples, Rev. James Freeman Clarke; and Church of the Unity, Rev. Minot J. Savage, — in the city proper [see each of these by their titles]; Hawes Place Church, South Boston; church in Washington Village; Second Congregational Church, East Boston; Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Roxbury District; Third Religious Society, Lower Mills, Dorchester District; church in Harrison Square; Church of the Unity, in Neponset; and Harvard Church, Charlestown District (of which Rev. George E. Ellis was pastor for a long period, from 1840 to 1869). There are also the Warren Street Chapel, established in 1834 [see this]; the Bulfinch Street Chapel, formerly Bulfinch Street Church; the Parmenter Street Chapel; the Morgan Chapel, and the Unity Chapel, Washington Village, — mainly devoted to mission work. [See *Benevolent Fraternity of Churches*.] The several churches in Boston are united for practical denominational and general work in the "Suffolk Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches." [See *Appendix B*.]

The several denominational missionary and other organizations whose headquarters are in Boston include the great American Unitarian Association founded in 1825, and incorporated in 1847, whose field is the country at large; the Unitarian Sunday-School Society, instituted in 1827, and reorganized in 1854, which publishes "The Dayspring" monthly, the "Sunday-School Lessons," and text-books for use in Unitarian Sunday-schools; the Ministerial Conference, organized in 1819, which holds an annual meeting in this city on the last Wednesday in May, for address and discussion; the Ministerial Union, organized in 1864 "to promote ministerial fellowship, welcome and assist those entering the liberal ministry, protect the profession and parishes from incompetent and unworthy men, contribute to the edification of its members, and assist in the diffusion of knowledge;" the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety, and Charity, incorporated in 1805; the Massachusetts Evangelical Missionary Society, instituted in 1803 to aid feeble parishes in supporting preaching; the Society for Promoting Theological Education, organized in 1816, incorporated 1831; the Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen, formed in 1848, incorporated 1850; the Ladies' Commission on Sunday-School Books, whose chief object is the preparation of lists of books suitable for Unitarian Sunday-school libraries, and also lists to be recommended for general reading, adapted to the use of young persons, and as guides in the formation of small libraries; the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches of Boston, organized 1834, incorporated 1839; the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute in the City of Boston, instituted 1849, incorporated 1864; Industrial School for Girls, Dorchester District, organized 1858, incorporated 1864; Temporary Home for the Destitute, established 1847, incorporated 1852; and the Home for Aged Colored Women, No. 27 Myrtle Street, founded in 1800. The more important of these various associations and organizations will be found described in detail elsewhere in this book, under their respective titles. The denominational newspaper is the "Christian Register," edited by Samuel J. Barrows, and published by the Christian Register Association. [See *Christian Register*.] The headquarters of the denomination are in the "Unitarian Building," corner of Beacon and Bowdoin streets. [See *Appendix B*, and *Unitarian Building*.]

Unitarian Building (The). Corner of Beacon and Bowdoin streets. Unitarian Denominational House and headquarters of the American Unitarian Association; completed in 1886. It is a structure having many of the character-

istics of the fortress-like palaces at Florence, Rome, Naples, and Siena, being constructed in the imposing Roman style called "rusticated." It has a frontage of 53 feet on Beacon Street, and 85 feet on Bowdoin. Its exterior walls are entirely of brown sandstone brought from near Springfield; the windows are round-headed, arranged in twos and threes, and the decorations about these, as well as the cornice capping the structure, help to relieve the heaviness of the building. It is constructed in the most substantial manner, with "mill" floor framing of heavy pine timber, the ceiling plaster being on wire lathing on hoop-iron furring. Partitions, where not of brick, are of cement blocks. The roof is coppered; the stairs are of iron; the halls have no plastered walls, but are finished in face-brick. The main entrance to the building is on Beacon Street, and is reached by a long, spacious flight of stairs. At the right of the entrance is the Sunday-school sales-room, and at the left is the book sales-room. Beyond the book-room, and looking upon Bowdoin Street, is the office of the assistant secretary, and the room for the Ladies' Commission, with a retiring-room attached. In the basement are the sales and packing room for books, the boiler-room, and a bath-room. The lower hall is tiled, and like all the halls, is finished with the masonry in sight. The rooms throughout the building are finished plainly in oak, without any elaborate decoration; and are provided with open fire-places. On the Beacon Street side of the second story are the directors' large room at the corner, the secretary's smaller room, and a large reading-room. Along the Bowdoin Street side are three committee-rooms of different sizes, and the office of the Sunday-School secretary. On the upper floor is the large hall of the Association, "Channing Hall," occupying the entire Beacon Street front, and nearly half the depth of the building. It is abundantly lighted by the windows on the two sides and by the skylight above. It is finished with the timbers in sight, and designed with a small L attachment beyond which are the retiring-room and a small hall, with a committee-room opening into it. Peabody & Stearns were the architects of the building. It was *dedicated on June 24*, 1886.

Unitarian Association. See *American Unitarian Association.*

Unitarian Club (The). An association of gentlemen representing Unitarian churches in Boston and neighboring places, to "encourage friendly and social relations among laymen of the Unitarian faith, of Boston and vicinity, to secure concert of action, and to promote the general interests of the denomination." The officers — consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and an executive committee of three — form together a council for the control of the club. They are elected annually by the members of the club, by ballot. The initiation fee is $10, and the annual assessment is decided each year by the council. Monthly meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month, from October to April, at which supper is provided; after which an essay is read, and speeches made. Each member has the privilege of inviting, at his own expense, one guest to each of these meetings; and the council is empowered to invite, at the expense of the club, a number of guests not exceeding six at any one meeting. The limit of membership is fixed at 250. The first meeting for organization was held in the rooms of the Boston Merchants' Association [see *Merchants' Association*], in January, 1881. The meetings and dinners following have been held at the Hotel Vendome. The club holds to the Unitarian denomination a position similar to that held toward their respective churches by the Congregational Club [see *Congregational Club*], the Baptist Social Union [see *Baptist Social Union*], and other like organizations. [See *Appendix C.*]

United States Court. See *Courts.*

United States Custom House. See *Custom House.*

United States Hotel (The). Beach Street, extending from Kingston to Lincoln. One of the oldest of the established hotels of the city, and one of the best, enjoying an excellent reputation in every respect. Its seal dates back to 1825. It was built before the establishment of the railroad system of the State, with Boston as its great centre; but its projectors were men of foresight, who comprehended something of the changes to be wrought in the immediate

future, as indicated by the signs of the times, and selected its site and planned its proportions accordingly. When built, it was the largest hotel in Boston, and was considered a great acquisition, one of the noteworthy features of the growing city. It was first known as the City Hotel. Since its opening, it has been twice enlarged by the addition of an entire block on Lincoln Street, and another on Kingston Street, named respectively "Oregon" and "Texas;" these wings having been built at the time these States were admitted into the Union. The property now covers nearly two acres of ground, inclosing large areas for light and air, half an acre in extent. The house is of brick, three stories high. It has a broad entrance on its generous front, and a convenient side entrance from Lincoln Street. It has spacious and high-studded public rooms, with broad halls extending through the entire front and wings, giving plenty of light and air throughout the building; and its 500 guest-rooms are all of the fine old fashioned proportions, comfortably furnished, well ventilated, and open to the sunlight. For years the United States was a favorite stopping place of distinguished men. Daniel Webster lived here for a while. Here Charles Sumner entertained Dickens. In the spacious dining-hall many noteworthy banquets have been given. Of late years it has been made the winter residence of a large number of families, some of them owning country-seats, which they occupy in summer. At the same time its popularity with transient guests has been steadily maintained. The landlord is Hon. Tilly Haynes, formerly of Springfield, a gentleman of broad acquaintance in the State, who has served in the State Senate and in the Executive Council. During his conduct of the house he has completely refurnished, refitted, and modernized it. The United States is conveniently situated, near all the southern railroad stations, and within easy distance of the great retail and commercial sections of the city. The street cars, connecting with the network of lines reaching all parts of the city, pass in front of its doors. The house is kept on the American plan, and prices are moderate. It is owned by a corporation.

United States Internal Revenue Office. See *Post-Office*, and *Sub-Treasury*.

United States Navy Yard. See *Navy Yard*.

United States Post-Office. See *Post-Office*, and *Sub-Treasury*.

United States Signal Service Station. Top of the Post-Office building. [See *Post-Office*.]

Universalism and Universalist Churches. The first Universalist society in Boston was organized in 1785, but for more than ten years previous to that time Universalism had been preached in the town. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, minister of the West Church from 1747 to 1766, is claimed by some of the historians of Universalism in America as the first preacher of the faith in Boston; but Rev. John Murray, who arrived in the country in 1770, and first appeared in Boston in 1773, is called the Father of Universalism here. He was the minister of the first Universalist Church organized in this country, at Gloucester, in 1779; and he was the first minister of the First Society in Boston, organized, as stated above, in 1785. Like others who strove to introduce doctrines obnoxious to the Puritans, he suffered bitter opposition and some persecution. His first meetings were in the hall in the Manufactory House, which once stood on Tremont Street and Hamilton Place, opposite the site of the present Park Street Church. [See *Old Landmarks*, and *Manufactures*.] In 1774, on his second visit to Boston, he preached in the same place, also in Faneuil Hall, and also in the Congregational meeting-house on School Street, the site of the present School Street Block, which had previously been the French Church, and in which, 14 years later, a Roman Catholic congregation gathered. [See *Catholicism and Catholic Churches*.] His preaching in the Congregational meeting-house was violently opposed by some of the people, led by the pastor, Andrew Croswell; and on one occasion he was stoned here. The circumstance is thus related in the "Life of John Murray:" "In the midst of the service, many stones were violently thrown through the windows, and much alarm was excited. . . . Lifting one of these, weighing about a pound and a half, and waving it in view of the people, he remarked, 'This argument is solid and

weighty, but it is neither rational nor convincing.' Though earnestly besought to leave the pulpit, as his life was in danger, he steadfastly refused, declaring himself immortal while any duty remained to him on earth." The First Universalist meeting-house stood on the corner of Hanover and North Bennet streets. It had formerly been that of Samuel Mather's society. It was purchased for the new Universalist society on Dec. 25, 1785. Rev. George Richards was the first regular minister. Murray was installed on Oct. 24, 1795. Here he preached with wonderful success and power until his death, Sept. 3, 1815. Rev. Edward Mitchell was his first colleague, serving for a year, from 1810 to 1811. He was succeeded by Rev. Paul Dean, who was colleague from 1813; and upon Murray's death he became the sole pastor, serving until April, 1823. On May 13, 1824, Rev. Sebastian Streeter became the pastor; and his connection with the historic church continued for nearly 40 years. His people were much devoted to him; and, as his years advanced, he became widely known and beloved as "Father Streeter." In 1851 Rev. Sumner Ellis became his colleague, and continued in this capacity until near the close of 1853. Rev. Noah M. Gaylord succeeded Mr. Ellis; his ministry beginning in March, 1855, and continuing until Oct. 28, 1860. After his resignation, for a while the church was closed; but in November, 1861, services were resumed under Rev. Thomas W. Silloway, continuing until May, 1864, when the society was dissolved. Mr. Streeter died June 20, 1867, at the age of 84. — The "Second Universalist Society in the Town of Boston" was incorporated in December, 1816; and the first meeting of the organization was held in January, the following year. Its first meeting-house was at once erected on School Street, on the site of the old church in which Murray had been stoned; and it was consecrated on Oct. 16, 1817. Rev. Hosea Ballou, one of the foremost preachers of his day, the father of modern Universalism, in contradistinction to the Calvinistic type of Murray's Universalism, was the first minister, the society having been organized mainly to secure his settlement in Boston. He was installed *Dec. 25, 1817*, and was the chief pastor of the society for 35 years, until his death, June 7, 1852. His first colleague was Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, who afterward became the famous New York preacher and popular lecturer, and who died in 1880; and his second, Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, installed May 31, 1848. Dr. Miner succeeded Mr. Ballou as sole pastor upon the latter's death. His church is now known as the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church. [See this.] The Third Universalist Church was established in 1823, and the meeting-house was that in Bulfinch Street. Rev. Paul Dean, who had been one of Murray's colleagues, was installed as the first pastor. He left the Universalists in 1823, and ultimately his church became Unitarian. The Fourth Universalist Church was organized in South Boston in April, 1830, and the first pastor was Rev. Benjamin Whittemore, son-in-law of Rev. Hosea Ballou. He served for 13 years, and was succeeded by Rev. T. D. Cook, who continued as pastor for 8 years. Succeeding pastors were: Revs. Calvin Damon, 1851–55; W. W. Dean, 1855–60; J. S. Cantwell, 1860–62; I. C. Knowlton, 1863–65; J. J. Lewis, 1867. The first meeting-house was on the corner of Broadway and B Street. The present handsome church building on Broadway was dedicated in 1870. The Fifth Society was formed in January, 1836, with Revs. Otis S. Skinner as its first pastor, serving until May, 1840; Joseph S. Dennis, the second, 1847–48; Dr. Skinner again, 1849–57; T. B. Thayer, 1857–67; then L. L. Briggs, 1867–76; J. K. Mason, 1876–80; Henry Blanchard, 1880–82; George L. Perin, 1883 (installed in January, 1883). In 1863 it united with the Church of the Paternity, founded in 1852, and reorganized under the name of the Shawmut Universalist Church; the united society purchasing the church building on Shawmut Avenue, near Brookline Street, from the Congregational society owning it. [See *Shawmut Congregational Church*, and *Shawmut Universalist Church*.] The first meeting-house of the Fifth Society is now the Jewish Synagogue on Warrenton Street. The Sixth Society was founded in 1840, in East Boston; and Rev. Sylvanus Cobb was the first pastor, serving from 1841 to 1844. Rev. Alexander Kichburn was the second pastor, serving two years; then

Dr. Cobb again took charge of the parish, continuing from 1840 to 1848. Succeeding pastors have been: Revs. Emmons Partridge, 1849–50; C. H. Webster, 1851–53; A. St. John Chambré (who afterwards joined the Protestant Episcopal Church), 1854–55; J. S. Barry, 1855–60; C. J. White, 1863–70; George H. Vibbert, 1871–73; Selden Gilbert, 1874–78; J. G. Adams, 1878–81; W. F. Potter, 1882–85; S. P. Smith, 1885. The first meeting-house was on the corner of Orleans and Webster streets; and the present one, on Central Square, was dedicated in 1866. The Universalist Parish in the Charlestown District was the second Universalist society established within the limits of what is now Boston. It was incorporated Feb. 27, 1811, and the first meeting held on March 14, following. Rev. Abner Kneeland was the first pastor. Among those succeeding were: Revs. Edwin H. Chapin, 1840–45, afterwards Ballou's colleague; Thomas Starr King, 1846–48, who afterwards became a foremost Unitarian preacher; A. G. Laurie, 1853–63; and Oscar F. Safford, 1865–70. Charles F. Lee, who succeeded Mr. Safford, was installed Jan. 7, 1870. The Roxbury Parish was organized March 2, 1820; and its church building, erected on the old Dudley estate, was dedicated Jan. 4, 1821. Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, grandnephew of Hosea Ballou, 1st, was the first pastor. He resigned in 1838, and afterwards became the president of Tufts College. He died May 27, 1861. Succeeding pastors were: Revs. Cyrus H. Fay, 1841–49; William H. Ryder, 1849–50; J. G. Bartholomew, 1860–66; A. J. Patterson, 1866. The Brighton Parish, dating from 1858, with Rev. Sumner Ellis as its first minister, but not formally organized until January, 1860, flourished until about 1884, when it was dissolved. It had a number of pastors, serving brief terms. Rev. B. F. Eaton, the last pastor, was installed in October, 1878. The Universalist society of Jamaica Plain was organized in May, 1871; the Dorchester Parish, in September, 1875; and the Grove Hall Parish, in June, 1877. The church building of the Jamaica Plain society was purchased of the Congregational society; the chapel of the Dorchester Parish, known as St. John's Church, was dedicated when the parish was organized in 1875; and the church building of the Grove Hall Parish was built in 1877, and dedicated in December of that year. The first pastor of the Grove Hall Parish was Rev. F. A. Dillingham (1878–81). He was succeeded by Rev. Eber H. Chapin (1881–83). I. P. Coddington, who followed, was installed in 1884. The first pastor of the St. John society was Rev. J. H. Weeks (1880–82). He was succeeded by Rev. R. T. Polk, who began his pastorate in 1885. [See *Appendix B.*]

The Universalist headquarters are at No. 16 Bromfield Street, in the rooms of the Universalist Publishing House. This house, incorporated in 1871, holds all its property for the use of the Universalist church. It is managed by a board of 21 trustees, who hold office until their resignation or removal from the State from which they were elected. Of the trustees in 1886, 14 belong in Massachusetts, two in Rhode Island, and one each in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and New York. The house publishes and owns the titles and copyrights of 150 volumes, and six periodicals: the "Christian Leader,"" "The Universalist," "Universalist Quarterly," "Sunday-School Helper," "The Myrtle," and "The Universalist Register." Charles Caverly of Boston is the agent and general manager. The "Christian Leader" is the denominational organ of the east, and "The Universalist" of the west. The former is the successor of "The Universalist," originally started in Boston in 1819, under the name of "The Universalist Magazine," and "The Christian Leader," published in the State of New York under various names for nearly 50 years. It is a quarto newspaper, published weekly; Rev. George H. Emerson, D. D., editor. The "Quarterly" is an octavo magazine, published the first of January, April, July, and October. The late Rev. Thomas B. Thayer, D. D., was long its editor, his service closing with his death early in 1880. Its publication was begun in 1844. "The Myrtle" is an illustrated Sunday-school paper issued weekly, Mrs. E. M. Bruce editor; and the "Sunday-School Helper" is a monthly publication devoted to Sunday-School teaching, with lesson sheets, Rev. G. L. Demarest, D. D., editor. "The Univer-

salist Register" is the statistical year book of the church, and is edited by Rev. Richard Eddy. In 1883 the "Star and Covenant," published in Chicago, was purchased, together with all the books issued by Rev. J. W. Hanson, D. D. The paper was enlarged to the size of the "Christian Leader," its name changed to "The Universalist," and Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D. D., a former pastor of the South Boston parish, was appointed editor, a position he now occupies. The business in Chicago is conducted under the name and style of the "Universalist Publishing House, Western Branch," Charles Caverly, general agent. In 1883 the Universalist Publishing House corporation purchased the estate No. 101 Tremont Street, fronting the Common, where its headquarters will ultimately be established.

Tufts College, the chief of the educational institutions under the patronage and control of the Universalists, is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Boston, on College Hill, on the boundary line between Somerville and Medford. Rev. Elmer H. Capen, D. D., is the president, and also the professor of moral philosophy and political economy. Charles Robinson, Jr., is president of the corporation. Dr. Capen is also president of the Tufts Divinity School, in connection with the college, of which Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., is dean and Packard professor of Christian theology. The Universalist Historical Society with headquarters in Boston, organized in 1834, for the preservation of facts, books, and papers pertaining to the history and condition of Universalism, has a library of about 2,300 volumes at Tufts College.

Universalist Club (The). A Universalist organization formed in 1873, and originally composed of laymen, social in its character, but interested in the advancement of the work of the denomination and its interests. Since 1884 the clergy have been admitted to associate membership. It meets at regular intervals during the year; and its annual festivals to which guests, ladies, and the clergy are invited, and which are generally held in Berkeley Hall, are exceedingly pleasant occasions. The club was, until December, 1882, called the "Murray Club," named for Rev. John Murray, one of the fathers of the denomination, of fragrant memory; of whom it has been said that, in spite of his antagonism to the prevailing religious creed of the people of Massachusetts during his life, he had their sincere respect and friendship. [See *Appendix C.*]

Universalist Sabbath-School Union. Organized in 1851, the leaders in the project being the late Thomas A. Goddard, John D. W. Joy, and Henry B. Metcalf, now of Rhode Island. At first the object of the association had scarcely more than the cultivation of acquaintance among the teachers in the several Sunday-schools composing it, to strengthen each other by sympathy in their mutual work. In 1853 the beginning of a permanent fund was made, and then, in 1856, the union was incorporated. The sphere of the work has gradually increased, until now it assumes oversight of all the schools in its organization, by a system of visitation, pointing out faults and suggesting improvements; assisting the weak schools financially, and instructing the teachers by lectures and discussions upon matters pertaining to the best methods of Sunday-school work. The trust fund amounts now to upwards of $10,000, only the interest of which can be expended. The membership of the union is composed of the officers and teachers in the Universalist Sunday-schools of Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, and Somerville, all clergymen in the fellowship of the Universalist church residing in these cities, and the life members. Nineteen schools are at present in its jurisdiction. [See *Appendix A.*]

Universalist Social Union. Organized in the autumn of 1884. A social organization including in its membership ladies and gentlemen representing the Universalist churches in the city proper, the Roxbury District, North Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Somerville, Chelsea, Arlington, Norwood, and Meriden, Conn. Its aim is to encourage among the members of the various societies a more intimate acquaintance, and to advance the general interests of the Universalist church. Its meetings are held monthly in Boston from October to May, no meetings being held in the summer months. There is usually a supper on the occasion of these meetings, with speeches by members and invited guests. [See *Appendix C.*]

University Education of Women (The Massachusetts Society for the). An organization of women, established in 1870, to increase the educational advantages offered to women, and to assist young women during their collegiate and post-collegiate courses of study. The first part of its work is carried on by the society at large; and the second is conducted so quietly as to escape public attention, but most efficiently. Loans or gifts are made by the executive committee, representing the society, to the following classes of beneficiaries: 1. Young women who are pursuing the regular course of study as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in any university in Massachusetts. 2. Young women who, having received a degree from any Massachusetts university, desire to pursue, in any place, additional courses of study. 3. Young women who, having been honorably graduated from any college or university in any State, desire to pursue in Massachusetts professional or higher liberal studies, as candidates for professional or the higher academic degrees. 4. Young women, not graduates of any college or university, who may be pursuing professional studies in any university in Massachusetts. The society has a membership of about 300. John G. Whittier, President Warren of Boston University, and Elizabeth P. Peabody are among the honorary members. It holds occasional parlor and public meetings during the winter season, at which essays are read, lectures on educational topics delivered, and reports made. Students in Boston University only are now aided.

Upham's Corner. See *Dorchester District.*

V.

Vacation Schools. Summer schools for poor children confined to the city during the vacation season, when the public schools are closed. The idea of establishing such schools originated with the rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd; but the credit of successfully starting the first one belongs to Miss M. E. Very, a teacher in the Hillside Grammar School for Girls, in Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District. She gathered 48 street children about her, in the little Chapel of the Evangelists, on Charles Street, the first summer of her experiment, in 1879, and carried the school through that season. In the summer of 1880, having procured the support of Mrs. James Brown, one of the visitors of the Associated Charities, the work was enlarged. [See *Associated Charities.*] The city gave the use of the Anderson Street school-house, and Miss Very had an assistant teacher and a sewing teacher to share her labors. Both boys and girls, from 3 to 15 years of age, attended; and during the session 285 names were registered, while the average attendance was 60. The next season, 1881, 485 names were entered: the largest attendance was 100, and the average attendance 90. A kitchen garden was added that year, and a teacher for that department employed. The same year Mrs. James Parmenter opened a second vacation school, on Parmenter Street, in the Cushman School building, with an efficient corps of teachers, which did for the North End what the Anderson Street School was doing for the West End. In 1882 Miss Very, at the parent school, found it necessary to restrict the ages of the children attending, admitting only those over 5 and under 12. This was necessary owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of teachers to enable her to properly classify the pupils. As a consequence, the attendance was smaller than the previous year; the number registered being 253, and the average attendance 50. The kitchen garden and the sewing department were continued, and a new modelling department was started, with Miss Baldwin, one of the teachers in the Cambridge Training School, as teacher. The school on Parmenter Street was also continued; and three new schools were opened, — one on Tennyson Street, with Miss M. T. Smith as teacher; one on Poplar Street, also under the supervision of Miss Smith, and supported by the Ward Eight Conference of Associated Charities; and one on Groton Street, at the South End, carried on

by several of the Unitarian churches. In the years following the system was still further increased. It has been estimated that about 1,500 children attend these various schools during the summer season. They come and go as they please. Very little restriction is laid upon them. No text-books are used, and no regular lessons are set. But much sound and serviceable instruction is received. The children are taught history and geography; the girls learn embroidery, sewing, drawing, and enjoy their kitchen gardens; and the boys draw, write, model in clay, learn carpentering, etc. In the vacation school in the Starr King school-house, on Tennyson Street, cooking is taught. In the basement a kitchen is fitted up. Each girl of the class has her own small gas stove and cooking utensils, and her share of the table, and there is an ordinary cooking stove for things that cannot be done by gas. The course consists of 20 lessons, each one a school session of three hours. The subject of each lesson is printed on a card, and a list of things needed in the cooking. The pupils do the cooking under the direction of a teacher who explains everything. Each pupil writes on her own card the method used, and the substance of the lesson. These cards are corrected by the teacher, and at the end of the term are returned to the pupils, each set tied together, making a practical cook-book with valuable information respecting the preparation of a meal. The school hours in the vacation schools are from nine until twelve each week day during the summer.

Valuation. The total valuation of Boston in 1823 was $44,800,800. In 1886 the assessors' returns, made up annually to the 1st of May, show a total of $710,-581,700, which is divided into real estate $517,495,200, and personal estate $193,-086,500. Of the latter amount, $14,729,-900 is bank stock. As compared with the valuation in 1884, the total shows a gain of $25,002,700; made up of a gain of $21,521,800 in real estate, and a gain in personal property of $3,480,900. The rate of taxation in 1885 was $12.80 on $1,000; in 1886, $12.70. Since 1865 the valuation has included an assessment on corporations chartered by the State, who are assessed for real estate and machinery, *the latter items* taxed as personal; the only personal estate taxable by local assessors to a Massachusetts corporation. The valuation of Roxbury, as a part of Boston, took effect in 1868. Upon its union with Boston in 1867, it brought a total valuation of $20,551,700, of which $18,265,400 was real estate. The valuation of Boston in 1867 was $444,946,100, of which $250,587,700 was real estate; and in 1868 the valuation, with Roxbury added, was $493,573,700. In 1870 the valuation of Dorchester, annexed in 1869, first became a part of that of Boston; and that year the figures stood: $305,593,100 real estate; $218,496,300 personal; total, $584,089,400. The united valuation of the two municipalities in 1869 was $500,-827,300, of which Boston had $493,573,-700. In 1874 the valuation of Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton, annexed in 1873, took effect as part of that of the city; and that year the valuation of Boston was placed at $798,755,050. The valuation of Charlestown when it was annexed was: real, $26,016,100; personal, $9,273,582; total, $35,289,682. Of West Roxbury: real, $10,254,350; personal, $5,894,250; total, $22,148,000. Of Brighton: real, $11,964,450; personal, $2,584,081; total, $14,548,531. The valuation in 1873 of Boston and the municipalities annexed in that year was $765,818,213. The valuation of the city on the 1st of May of the year of the Great Fire [see *Great Fire of* 1872] was $682,-724,300, of which $443,283,450 was real. Churches, charitable, scientific, and literary corporations hold property exempt by law from assessment as follows: value of land, $12,062,800; value of buildings, $11,761,100. Total real estate, $23,823,-800; personal estate, $3,448,500. The city of Boston in 1886 held in its corporate capacity, not assessed for city taxes, $19,959,100 of actual assets available for the payment of liabilities, and $41,278,-610 nominal assets. The total exempt valuation in 1886 was $88,510,010. Large amounts of property held by residents of the city of Boston, or located within its limits, are by law or judicial decisions exempt from all assessments; among the principal items in the list are the real estate of the United States and the Commonwealth, United States bonds, imported goods in original packages, and the furniture of a family below

$1,000 in value. [See *City Debt, Taxation.*]

Vendome (The Hotel). See *Hotel Vendome.*

Venus (The Statue of). See *Public Garden.*

Veterinary Hospital. Corner of Village and Lucas streets, South End. Connected with the Veterinary School of Harvard University. [See this, under *Harvard University.*] It is for the treatment of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. It is a building of brick with stone trimmings, three stories high, with a light, airy basement. The entrance on Village Street leads to the main floor, a large quadrangular space, surrounded by stalls for horses and other animals, — a padded stall for violent cases, large box stalls, and several ordinary stalls. This is lighted from above, by means of a light and ventilating shaft. Here also are the offices of the director and his assistants. On the second floor, reached by an incline, and also by an elevator, are other stalls, several extra wide ones, a large room for dogs, a pharmacy and operating rooms, and apartments for attendants. This floor is lighted also from above and from the sides in addition. The third story, reached from the second by a stairway and also by the elevator, contains work-rooms, harness-rooms, hay and grain loft, and a bedroom for the house surgeon. In the basement, the entrance to which is from Lucas Street and down an incline, are the forge-room, more stalls, and pens for cattle, sheep, and other animals, boiler, steam heating apparatus, and machinery for running the elevator. The latter is an extra strong affair, able easily and comfortably to carry the heaviest animals received. The arrangements for ventilation throughout the building and drainage, as well as light, are admirable. Sick, lame, and wounded horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs are received as patients under light conditions and for reasonable fees; and, in cases of chronic diseases, the buildings and pastures of the Bussey Farm in the West Roxbury District [see *Bussey Institution, The*] are at the disposal of the institution. The surgeons also visit animals away from the hospital when requested. Clinics are held each week on the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays, in the large room of the main floor. The hospital is in charge of Dr. Charles P. Lyman, fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of London, and his assistant is Robert H. Harrison, D. V. S. The building cost about $20,000, and was erected mainly by private contributions. The Veterinary School course embraces three years of study, and those graduating are entitled to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Voters and Voting. See *Elections.*

W.

Walnut Avenue Congregational Church (Congregational Trinitarian). Walnut Avenue and Dale Street, Roxbury District. This was formed in October, 1870, and duly recognized under its present name by a council of churches, Dec. 19 following. Services were held at first in Highland Hall; and the present building was built in 1872–73, and dedicated May 26, 1873. It is in the Gothic style, constructed of Roxbury stone with Nova Scotia stone trimmings. Rev. Albert H. Plumb, D. D., has been the pastor from the organization of the church. He was installed Jan. 4, 1872. [See *Appendix B.*]

Wards. The number of wards into which the city is divided is fixed by the State legislature at 24, but the division is made by the city council of Boston. The last division was made in November, 1885. The average number of voters in a ward is 3,870. East Boston and the islands constitute Wards 1 and 2, the islands being in Ward 2. The Charlestown District is comprised in wards 3, 4, and 5. Ward 6 extends along the water front of the city proper from the Charles River bridge to the New York and New England Railroad station, and includes the city hall and much of the business portion of the city. Wards 7 and 8 are in the North and West Ends, and Ward 9 includes Beacon Hill, the Common and Public Garden, and part of the South Cove. Ward 10 is the aristocratic ward of the city, including the

Back Bay as far out as West Chester Park. Wards 12 and 16 are along the water fronts of the South Cove and South End, and Wards 17 and 18 cover most of the residence portions of the South End. South Boston is embraced in Wards 13, 14, and 15, Ward 15 being in the middle of the peninsula and 14 including City Point. Wards 19, 20, 21, and 22 are in the Roxbury District, 23 covers substantially the West Roxbury District, and 24 the Dorchester District. The Brighton District and that part of the city between West Chester Park and Brookline form Ward 11.

Warren Museum of Natural History. No. 82 Chestnut Street. Founded 1846, incorporated 1858. A private museum, formed from collections largely made by the celebrated surgeon Dr. J. C. Warren, who held the position of professor of anatomy and surgery in the Harvard Medical School from 1815 to 1847; following his father, the first to hold that position. [See *Harvard Medical School.*] The central figure of the museum is the skeleton of the great mastodon which was discovered at Newburgh, near the Hudson River, in 1845, and purchased the following year by Dr. Warren. This has been pronounced to be the only perfect specimen of the kind in existence. The skeleton of a large elephant, and one of a horse, are placed near it for the purpose of comparison. There are also other skeletons; casts of heads of various animals, from the British Museum; heads and teeth of animals at different periods of life; the head of a whale, etc. Around the hall containing these specimens a specimen of the fossil skeleton of the zeuglodon cetoides, 60 feet long, is arranged; and slabs contain the fossil impressions of gigantic birds and large animals. On the second floor are the collections of crania from all parts of the world, made by Dr. J. M. Warren; the head, brain, and heart of Spurzheim, with a cast of his face taken by Dr. Winslow Lewis, and a portrait of him by Fisher; and a collection of Peruvian mummies and crania made by John H. Blake, from ancient Peruvian cemeteries near Arica. In another room is a collection of anatomical preparations illustrating healthy and morbid crania. There are also here casts of the eggs of gigantic birds, and other interesting and instructive objects. The building was erected especially for the Museum in 1849. It is fire-proof, and admirably arranged. Admittance can be obtained upon application to Dr. J. Collins Warren, No. 58 Beacon Street, or Dr. Thomas Dwight, No. 70 Beacon Street.

Warren Street Chapel (The). No. 10 Warrenton Street. Dedicated 1836, incorporated 1863. A free children's church, unique in its character and equipments. Planted in the midst of one of the most populous districts of the city, its doors have been invitingly open to children for half a century, and the services within have been adapted to their enjoyment as well as their understanding. The object has been to make Sunday the pleasantest day of the week to many who otherwise would lose the benefits of church-going, and also to provide for the social happiness of children on other days than Sundays. The scheme embraces the Sunday-school, divided into 22 classes; free city evening schools; a free day school for the poorest children who are unable to attend the public schools; a free kindergarten; a cutting and sewing school; choir and singing school; and bands of temperance and mercy. The services of all the teachers are given gratuitously; and those teaching in the evening-schools, which is part of the city public-school system, give what the city pays them to the chapel treasury, — an aggregate averaging $850. In the free day schools, the teachers and scholars "sit together as mutual friends, while book-learning and sewing are quietly forming the minds and character of the pupils." And all the evening pupils, "men and women, colored and white, American and European, come directly from hard manual labor to improve their minds." The department of amusements is under the direction of a committee. For all the holidays, special celebrations are arranged for the children: Washington's Birthday is observed in a joyous way, generally in Music Hall; Thanksgiving Day and New Year parties are given in the parlors and school-rooms of the institution; there is regularly a Christmas tree with gifts for all the children at Christmas time, when carols are sung by the juvenile choir; excursions are arranged in summer to the

country and the seashore; children in hospitals are visited, and the children of the chapel are helped to collect and arrange picture-cards for the sick in the hospitals; and more good and helpful work is done in many other ways. The chapel amusement committee, in addition to its own work, is intrusted with the care of the general children's celebrations of the Fourth of July, one of the pleasantest features of the official programme arranged by the city government. — The institution had its beginning in a little Sunday-school class for poor children, regularly gathered in the parlor of Miss Dorothy L. Dix, on Washington Street, corner of Dix Place. For many years Rev. Charles F. Barnard, known the city through, in his day, as "the children's friend," was the pastor and superintendent of the chapel, and he so developed and broadened its work that he is recognized as the founder of the present institution. Mr. Barnard died in 1884, and in the spring of the following year the tablet to his memory was placed in the chapel. This bears the inscription: —

Charles Francis Barnard
April 17 1808-November 8 1884
Founder of Warren Street Chapel
Pastor 1835-1866
Minister to Children and a Rare
Philanthropist

This tablet was formally dedicated on the 19th of April, 1885. A portrait of Mr. Barnard hangs on the wall of the hall. The memorial tablet in honor of those graduates of the chapel who lost their lives in the war of the rebellion was dedicated by E. W. Kinsley Post 113, of the Grand Army, in May, 1885. Mr. Barnard was succeeded by Rev. William G. Babcock with Rev. Eber R. Butler as executive manager. In 1880 Mr. Babcock retired, Mr. Butler taking his place as the head of the institution. Connected with it are 40 teachers and officers. The school library contains 800 volumes; and there is also a secular library of 1,500 volumes, and an infant-class library of 100 volumes. The chapel has an entrance at No. 33 Pleasant Street, as well as No. 10 Warrenton Street. It is open Sundays at 10, 2, and 3, and occasionally at 7 o'clock; and almost every week-day evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The free day school and kindergarten are kept in the forenoons, observing the vacations of the public schools; and the free evening school from 7 to 9 P. M. on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from October to March. There is also a dancing-school for chapel-children under 15 on Saturday afternoons. The institution is supported by trust-funds, subscriptions, and contributions. The chapel is not sectarian in its operations or work, but its conductors are in fellowship with the Unitarian order.

Washingtonian Home. No. 41 Waltham Street. Organized 1857, incorporated 1859. An institution for the cure of intemperance by medical, moral, and hygienic treatment. Applicants only who purpose to reform, or to strive to reform, are admitted. Each patient, unless special arrangement is made, is required to pay from $10 to $20 per week for board and medical care; and a limited number of patients having a permanent home within the State are supported from the interest of two funds. The rules, which every patient must obey, forbid the use of intoxicants, drugs, and nostrums; discourage the use of tobacco, and place the patient entirely under the care and control of the superintendent. The home accommodates about 40 inmates; and the average number of patients cared for yearly is 300. Visitors are admitted at any time within reasonable hours. Applications for admission are to be made to the superintendent, and applicants must be recommended by at least one responsible person.

Washington Statue. The colossal equestrian bronze statue of Washington, in the Public Garden, at the Arlington Street entrance, opposite the head of Commonwealth Avenue, is the largest and one of the most impressive works of sculpture in the city. The fund for its purchase and erection was raised by popular subscription, and by a great fair in 1859. The movement began in the spring of that year; and the first substantial contribution to the fund was from the receipts of an oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, given in Music Hall. The great fair for its benefit was held in November. The city appropriated $10,000; and $5,000 of the surplus of the Everett Statue fund, given after the completion of that work [see *Everett Statue*], brought

the fund up to the required amount. A contract was made with Thomas Ball; and the artist, who was then at home, erected his model in a studio in the rear of Chickering's pianoforte factory. In four years it was completed; but, in consequence of the war, the casting was necessarily deferred for some years, when it was finally successfully accomplished by the Ames Company at Chicopee, in this State. The statue represents Washington at the time of middle life, and the countenance and attitude are full of force and vigor. It faces to the south. The lines, both of horse and rider, are graceful and natural. The position of the statue is most attractive. It is set in the midst of one of the finest thoroughfares of the garden, handsomely inclosed, and surrounded by beautiful flower-beds. It was placed in position and unveiled on the 3d of July, 1869; Alexander H. Rice making an address on the occasion. It was regarded as a matter for congratulation, and not a little boasting, that all the work upon the statue and its support was done by Massachusetts artists and artisans. Its height is 22 feet, and the fine granite pedestal 16 feet; so that, with its pedestal, it reaches 38 feet. The foundation is of solid masonry, resting on piles 11 feet deep. The sculptor, T. H. Bartlett, pronounces this work to be "the most important and best specimen of monumental decoration in New England." "The horse," he says, "has a personality; the ears being thrown forward, the eyes and action of the head indicating that he is attracted by some object. This personality is an essential quality in a composition like this. . . . It is said that the rider does not sit well; that though the horse is intended to move, he has no motion; that the action of the hand holding the bridle is not worthy of its occupation, and that the action of the right hand is too frivolous. Whatever may be said against this statue from the standpoint of the great equestrian statues of the world, it is certain, that as time goes on, and the circumstances surrounding its production are fully understood, it will lose neither interest nor admiration." James Jackson Jarves holds that more justice is done to the action of the horse than to his rider.

Watchman (The). The representative journal of the Baptist denomination. A large quarto sheet, published weekly from Tremont Temple. [See this.] It was first published as the "Christian Watchman," in 1819. Then, in 1848, it was united with the "Christian Reflector," and the name of "Watchman and Reflector" was assumed. In 1876 the "Christian Era" was absorbed, and the name of the "Watchman" adopted. The first recognized editor of the "Christian Watchman" was Deacon James Loring. Rev. John W. Olmstead, D. D., was editor of the "Christian Reflector" in 1847, and he succeeded to the editorship of the "Watchman and Reflector," and the "Watchman." He is probably the oldest editor in continuous service in the country. The associate editors are Rev. Lucius E. Smith, D. D., and Rev. Joseph C. Foster, D. D. The paper is published by a corporation known as the "Watchman Publishing Company."

Water Color Society (The Boston). Formed in the spring of 1885, by a few Boston artists. The sole purpose of the organization is to facilitate the holding of exhibitions of water colors. Only the works of members of the society are admitted. There is no jury; and the association has neither habitation nor officers. The first exhibition was held in Williams & Everett's galleries towards the close of 1885.

Water Works. The public system of water works in Boston dates from Oct. 25, 1848, when with great ceremony the water of Lake Cochituate, previously called Long Pond, was turned into the fountain of the Frog Pond on the Common. The day was made a general holiday; a long procession moved through the streets, its route ending at the Common, where addresses were made by Mayor Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Nathan Hale, chairman of the water commissioners; and an ode written by James Russell Lowell, and a selection from the oratorio of "Elijah," were sung by the Handel and Haydn Society. The citizens had good reasons for this rejoicing; for, in addition to those which might be supposed to obtain in such an event occurring anywhere, this public letting-on of the water, which rose in a perpendicular stream from the fountain outlet to a height of 90 feet, was the visible and im-

pressive symbol of triumph after 23 years of political controversy on the question of a public water supply. As early as 1795 a corporation was formed to bring water from Jamaica Pond, in Roxbury, to Boston. This supply — for flowing which, pine logs bored out like pump-logs served as a conduit — and the water from wells and cisterns in the city proved sufficient and satisfactory until about the year 1825; when, on account of the growing impurity of the well water and the prospective great needs of the city, a system of public supply by aqueduct was recommended by Mayor Josiah Quincy, Sr. Politics, the adverse influence of the Jamaica Pond and other corporations which desired to supply the city, and the jealousy of the voters regarding a possible great increase of taxation, defeated the steady and strenuous efforts made for a public supply until May, 1846, when all opposition was overcome; and Nathan Hale, James F. Baldwin, and Thomas B. Curtis were appointed commissioners to bring water from Long Pond. Under their administration the work was pushed rapidly, and completed in 1848 as stated. The system has been very greatly enlarged since then; the source of supply is no longer Lake Cochituate alone, but comprises also the great flow of Sudbury River. This more than doubles the original capacity of the system, which is still, in the combined form, popularly known as the Cochituate system. An independent supply is derived from Mystic Lake, in Winchester, for that part of the city known as the Charlestown District. Besides the ceremonial of the introduction of the water from Lake Cochituate, there was an earlier one of historical interest, but which was participated in by a limited number of persons, in the breaking of ground at Long Pond, Aug. 26, 1846. For this a polished steel spade with a rosewood handle, bearing a silver plate with suitable inscriptions, was provided. The ceremony took place at the shore of the pond, in Framingham. The mayor of that date, Josiah Quincy, Jr., lifted the first spadeful of earth into a barrow. John Quincy Adams, ex-president of the United States, lifted the second spadeful; and Josiah Quincy, Sr., who as mayor in 1825 had initiated the scheme for a public water supply, lifted the third. A brass band present applauded the mayor's effort by performing "Hail Columbia;" that of the ex-president, by giving "Adams and Liberty;" and that of the ex-mayor, by "Yankee Doodle." Afterwards there was a dinner, with speeches, beneath a tent which had been pitched upon the grounds. — The daily supply to the city from all sources is about 104,000,000 gallons, of which about 22,000,000 comes from Mystic Lake. One of the most interesting features of the water works, which is at the same time quite accessible from the city, is the Chestnut Hill Reservoir in the Brighton District. A carriage ride thither in the pleasant season is enjoyable in itself, as the route extends through one of the most beautiful of the suburbs. This distance is five and a half miles from the centre of the city. The reservoir is irregular in outline. The area of its water surface is 125 acres. The situation is naturally beautiful, and it has been further adorned in the laying out of the grounds. A smooth macadamized driveway, of width varying from 60 to 80 feet, extends around the reservoir at the top of the embankment, covering in the entire circuit a distance of two and a half miles. The visitor passes over it in his carriage in full view of the water surface of the reservoir. The capacity of the reservoir is nearly 732,000,000 gallons. Here, by adjustments of water-gates, pipes, and conduits, the two systems of Lake Cochituate and Sudbury River supply are blended. The water from the two sources may be mingled in the reservoir, or either basin of it, or the two waters may be kept separate, and flowed by independent pipes to the city. If the visitor goes out by the most direct route of Beacon Street, he may advisedly return by the way of Roxbury District, passing *en route* the Brookline Reservoir, a part of the original Cochituate system; and in the Roxbury District he may visit the reservoir at Parker Hill, which supplies the high service of the city. The former has an area of 22 acres, and a capacity of 90,000,000 gallons; the latter, an area of one and a half acres, and a capacity of 7,200,000 gallons. Not far distant is the standpipe, a handsome piece of architecture, placed upon the site of the old Roxbury fort which was of fame in the Rev-

olutionary period, during the siege of Boston. At South Boston there is a small reservoir, which is a part of the system. It is of interest because it occupies the ground which Washington victoriously fortified in 1776. The place was then called Dorchester Heights; and as a military position it was so commanding as to endanger the British fleet, and its occupation compelled the British land and naval forces to depart from Boston. The event was regarded of such importance at the time, that the Continental Congress ordered a medal commemorative of it to be cast, which was done under Dr. Franklin's direction, in Paris.

As a matter of sight-seeing, few objects in the vicinity of Boston are better worth the attention of a visitor interested in architecture than the bridge at Newton Upper Falls, by which the great aqueduct or conduit of the Sudbury River system is carried across the Charles River, at a height corresponding to the regular grade of the conduit construction. The structure is of granite. The great arch which is projected across the stream has a span of 130 feet. For crossing the river valley, there are five other arches of 37 feet span each, and one of 28 feet. The pumping station of the high service department of the water system is in the Roxbury District, near the Tremont Street crossing of the Boston and Providence Railroad. The building has no architectural pretensions; but the enginery within it is of interest to experts. The Lake Cochituate and Sudbury River sources of supply are accessible by trains of the Boston and Albany Railroad stopping at stations in Framingham, Natick, and Ashland. The area of the lake is about 800 acres. The area of the three storage basins of the Sudbury, and that of Farm Pond, which is connected with them, is in the total 755 acres. Mystic Lake is situated in Winchester, 6 or 7 miles from Boston. A visit to it will make a pleasant carriage drive through Charlestown and over Winter Hill in Somerville. Thence the route will be by the way of Tufts College, to the pumping station and reservoir of the Mystic works, thence through West Medford and Winchester, around the lake to Arlington. Many technical and historical particulars concerning the water works may be found in Bradlee's history of the water works, and Fitzgerald's supplementary history; both of which were issued at city expense, under the sanction of the water board.

Wayfarers' Lodge. See *Overseers of the Poor.*

Webster Historical Society. Organized Jan. 18, 1878, its object, as stated in its constitution, being "to cherish the memory of Daniel Webster. . . . To promote the study and knowledge of the principles of political society and government, and of public law; to investigate and discuss the application of political and economic science to the social questions of the day, especially in their ethical practical bearing; . . . to endeavor to aid our youth, and the intelligent minds that come among us, to an understanding of the rights and duties of American citizenship; and to inspire in them loyalty to the spirit and ideas of our free institutions." The organization has its headquarters in the Old South Meeting-House. It intends to accomplish the objects it has placed before itself through the publication of such pamphlets and documents as may seem worthy of preservation and through lectures. It has thus far published an account of the Webster centennial in 1882, and a paper on John Adams, read before the society by Mellen Chamberlain, librarian of the Boston Public Library. A course of lectures on interesting topics in American history is given each winter in the Old South Meeting-House. The membership comprises about 1,200, including a large number of distinguished men in different sections of the country, such as James G. Blaine, George F. Edmunds, Thomas F. Bayard, William M. Evarts, and Dr. Noah Porter. The first president of the society was Stephen M. Allen of Duxbury. [See *Appendix A.*]

Webster's Home. See *Old Landmarks.*

Webster Statue. The statue of Daniel Webster, in the State House grounds, — facing Beacon Street, on the right-hand side of the broad flight of steps leading to the main entrance of the building, — is by Hiram Powers. It was the second statue of Webster executed by the sculptor, the first having been lost at sea while on the voyage from Leghorn.

It is of bronze, of heroic size, and stands on a pedestal of New Hampshire granite. The head and face were modelled from life by the artist, during a three weeks' visit for that purpose at Marshfield, when the great statesman was in his prime. The right hand points to the symbol of the Union, on which his left reposes; and "his imperial gaze" is "directed, with the hopes of the country," not "to the boundless West," as Everett with the orator's license but without the historian's exactness described it in his dedicatory oration, but to the troubled South. The movement for the statue was made in a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, soon after the decease of Mr. Webster; and a committee of one hundred, raised at this meeting, carried out the work. The fund was raised by subscription; and the statue, with its pedestal, was procured at a cost of $10,000. It was placed in position in 1859, and dedicated on Sept. 17, 1859, Edward Everett pronouncing the oration; Nathaniel P. Banks, then governor, representing the State; and Frederic W. Lincoln, then mayor, the city. Previous to its erection in the State House yard, it was for a while on exhibition in the hall of the entrance to the Athenæum on Beacon Street, and was at the time sharply criticised. Its admirers, however, contended that the light was bad; and they brought forward the evidence of recognized critics, whose opinion was respected in the community as that of competent judges, in favor of its truthfulness as a portrait and a reproduction of the statesman's personal appearance, and of its excellence as a work of art. The sculptor Bartlett, however, is of those who condemn it. In his papers on "Civic Monuments in New England," he says, "The idea of the statue is to represent the statesman and orator in the act of expounding the Constitution, and emphasizing the principle that union is strength; and this is expressed by placing the left hand upon a bundle of sticks, representing *fasces*, while the right points with an unrolled manuscript to this symbol. It is an illustrative statue in its fullest and nearly its flattest sense. . . . It is as near a work of art as bronze can make it. As a piece of workmanship, the right leg shows indications of study. Nothing can equal the hideous appearance of the back. The plinth is hardly large enough for a tin soldier, while the pedestal is common enough for all that it supports." James Jackson Jarves, in his "Art Thoughts" published in 1869, goes even farther than Bartlett, and says that this statue "is by universal criticism considered to be as indifferent a representation of that statesman as could be fashioned, and without any redeeming artistic features." He elsewhere says that the "Webster" was built up after an intense study of his last suit of clothing. Everett was of those who praised the statue, declaring it to be truthful and artistic.

Wells Memorial Workingmen's Club and Institute. Wells Memorial Building, No. 987 Washington Street. Established by the Wells Memorial Association, as a "Christian charity in memory of the late Rev. E. M. P. Wells . . . to promote the welfare of workingmen by furnishing reading-rooms, libraries, instruction, and whatever else may contribute to their physical and moral well-being." Rev. E. M. P. Wells, D. D., served for 30 years as the missionary of the Episcopal city mission; and he gave the best years of his life to the humbler and less favored classes of society, contributing to their physical well-being and comforts, as well as stimulating their better natures. He was widely known among the poor as Father Wells. He died on the 1st of December, 1875, four months beyond the venerable age of 85; and he pursued his work as zealously and as devotedly, as his years advanced, as in his prime. Soon after his death the movement to establish some fitting memorial of his useful life and noble character was begun. On the recommendation of a committee of a public meeting held in Trinity Church, the Mission House, No. 6 Tyler Street, was renamed "St. Stephen's House," and inscribed as a permanent memorial to Dr. Wells; and a workingmen's institute was established and endowed, administered by its own board of trustees. In order to secure for the object greater efficiency, the Wells Memorial Association was formed. The corporation organized in April, 1879, with Robert Treat Paine, Jr., as president, and chairman of the board of managers. The Workingmen's Institute, or Club, was promptly established; and rooms for its

accommodation, at No. 1125 Washington Street, were opened in the following June, the formal organization of the enterprise taking place in October. Its object is to promote the best interests of workingmen, to exert a healthful influence, and to better the condition, morally, intellectually, and physically, of its members. These first club rooms were supplied with a library, and had reading, game, smoking, and bath rooms. The building having been injured by fire, a removal was made in 1881 to No. 1025 Washington Street. The present club house was next built especially for the institution. The corner-stone was laid with fitting ceremonies on Memorial Day, in May, 1882, and the structure completed and dedicated Feb. 22, 1883. It embraces reading, billiard, social, conversation, game, and class rooms, halls for lectures and entertainments, and a gymnasium, with modern conveniences of many kinds. The building was erected through the aid of a number of philanthropic gentlemen, who have subscribed generously to the enterprise. The lower floor is occupied as a "casino," a popular coffee-house of the English pattern [see *Coffee Houses*], the rent for which goes into a fund, created for the purpose of enabling the club ultimately to purchase the building. The membership-fee is fixed at $1 a year, payable quarterly, which entitles a member to all the privileges of the rooms. A fee is charged for the use of the gymnasium by non-members, and there is a large hall which is let for public uses under certain conditions. The club is self-supporting. In June, 1880, the Workingmen's Co-operative Saving-Fund and Loan Association was organized within the club. [See *Co-operative Saving-Fund and Loan Associations.*] There are also within the club debating, dramatic, singing, and drawing classes. The rooms are open daily from nine A. M. to ten P. M.

Welsh in Boston (The). The Welsh residents of Boston and its vicinity are variously estimated at from three hundred to five hundred. They are much scattered, so that social gatherings are difficult and consequently infrequent, though they usually turn out in force on St. David's Day. They have a benevolent society, known as the "Sons of Cambria," holding its meetings at the office of Dr. David Evans, No. 226 Tremont Street. While small in numbers, this society does a great deal of good, both by assisting new arrivals to obtain employment, and by helping such of their countrymen as may have been unfortunate in their new home; the number of whom, however, is very small. The Welsh have no distinctive church of their own in Boston, but have a Bible-class for both sexes, holding its meetings at 2.30 P. M. every Sunday in the vestry of the Bromfield Street Methodist Church, which is kindly loaned them for that purpose, and where occasionally sermons in the Welsh language are preached. Here may be found all shades of religious opinion, the members of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church predominating. This church is one peculiar to the Welsh, being made up originally of members who, while following the teachings of Whitefield, adopted the itinerant method of Wesley. Nearly all of the Welsh community in Boston are natives of North Wales. All the leading trades are represented among them, Welshmen coming to this city generally having learned some handicraft. Quite a large number find employment as granite-cutters in Quincy and elsewhere.

Welsh Calvinistic Church. See *Welsh in Boston (The).*

Wesleyan Hall. See *Halls*, and *Methodist Episcopal Denomination and Churches.*

West Chester Park. See *Chester Park and Square;* also *Parks and Squares.*

West Church (Congregational). Cambridge Street, corner of Lynde. This is one of the older churches of the city, with an interesting history. It was organized in January, 1737, with 17 members, 14 of whom had been dismissed from the First, South, Brattle Street, North, New North, and Cambridge churches for this purpose; and the first meeting-house, a structure of wood, was built that year. Rev. William Hooper was the first minister. He was ordained May 18, 1737, and continued in the place until 1747, when he embraced Episcopacy, and left the church. Several years after, he became rector of Trinity, serving until his death in 1767. [See Trinity Church.]

His son was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, who has been claimed as the first preacher of Unitarianism in the Boston pulpits, and also as the first preacher of Universalism [see *Unitarian Denomination and Churches*, also *Universalist Denomination and Churches*], was the next minister. He was ordained June 17, 1747; and his ministry continued until his death, July 9, 1766. He has been called "in learning, courage, and eloquence, the first preacher in America." He was regarded as heretical by many of his brethren in the ministry; and Dr. Peabody, in his chapter on "The Unitarians in Boston," in the "Memorial History," recalls the fact, that there was no Boston minister in the council that ordained him, and he never became a member of the Boston Association of Ministers. The sermon on the occasion of his ordination was preached by Ebenezer Gay, pastor of the old church in Hingham. The third minister was Simeon Howard, D. D., of whom, Dr. Peabody says, "the record runs, that his parishioners loved him as a brother, and honored him as a father, . . . and the community at large reverenced him for his simplicity, integrity, and benevolence." He was ordained in May, 1861; and his pastorate extended over a period of more than 40 years, like that of Dr. Mayhew's, closing only with his death, which occurred in 1804. During the siege the church building was seized by the British, and occupied as a barrack; and the steeple was taken down, because "the rebels" had used it to make signals to the camp in Cambridge. Dr. Howard went with a number of his parishioners to Halifax during these troublous times. The fourth minister was Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., a leading member of the eminent Lowell family, and father of James Russell Lowell, the poet and essayist. He was ordained on the 1st of January, 1806. The same year the first meeting-house was pulled down, and the present structure was built in its place. The corner-stone was laid on April 4, and the edifice was completed and dedicated on "Thanksgiving Day" of the same year. It was built in the severe style of church architecture prevailing at that time, and is now classed with the old-fashioned structures fast becoming "historic." In March, 1837, Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol was ordained as junior pastor of the church; and in 1861, on the death of Mr. Lowell, he succeeded to the position of sole pastor. The square in front of the church was laid out in 1849; and it is related that in 1853 Dr. Lowell set out four oak trees here which had been raised from acorns planted in his beautiful grounds at Cambridge known as "Elmwood," subsequently the home of his son, James Russell Lowell. [See *Appendix B.*]

West End (The). This term is made to apply to the old portion of the city lying between lower Tremont, Court, and Sudbury streets, and the Charles River; all of Beacon Hill, and the entire Back Bay district. [See *Back Bay District.*] Many people, however, are coming to speak of the older portions as the "Old West End, and the Back Bay district as the "New West End." That portion of the West End lying on the westerly slopes of Beacon Hill, bounded by Pinckney Street on one side, and Beacon Street and the Common on the other, is a region of fine, comfortable dwellings, not so showy or so impressive as those of the newer and more modern Back Bay district, but substantial and "eminently respectable." Along Beacon Street, to the Back Bay district, on Mount Vernon, Chestnut, Walnut, Louisburg Square, Pinckney, portions of Joy nearest Beacon, on parts of Hancock Street, and other of the older West End streets, — many old Boston families reside; and this section of the town is especially attractive to old Bostonians, who have for so many years looked upon it as the most favored section, well representing the solidity and much of the culture of the city. It was in Chestnut Street that the widely known Radical Club used to meet [see *Club Life in Boston*, and *Isms*]; Richard Henry Dana lived for years here, and here he died. The well-known preacher and essayist, Cyrus A. Bartol, Edwin Booth, Francis Parkman, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and Bishop B. H. Paddock live here. On Mount Vernon Street are the winter homes of Charles Francis Adams, T. B. Aldrich, editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and ex-Gov. Claflin; the Boston home of Judge Gray of the United States

supreme bench, and long chief justice of the supreme court of this State, was also on this street. Miss Anne Whitney, the artist, has her studio here. On Pinckney Street was the modest dwelling of the late Edwin P. Whipple, the essayist and critical writer, who died June 16, 1886; and lower down the hill on the same street is the home of Rev. Brooke Herford of the Arlington Street Church; and on Charles Street Edward H. Clement, the editor of "The Transcript," Mrs. James T. Fields, and the family of the "war governor" John A. Andrew.

West End Boat Club. See *Boating.*

West End Nursery and Hospital for Infants. No. 37 Blossom Street. Established 1880; incorporated 1881, as the West End Day Nursery Society. Its object is to prevent and cure disease in children under 2, and to teach mothers the proper care of infants, especially as to artificial feeding. The hospital does not receive foundlings, deserted infants, or infectious cases. The nursery department receives infants for board, the parents contributing to the best of their ability. Women nursing infants not over two months old are received and charged $10 a month, clothing and medical attendance being furnished for each child. Temporary shelter is given to infants whose mothers are in another hospital. There is an out-patient department connected with the institution; and on recommendation of the Associated Charities or other benevolent organizations, medicine and food are given. [See *Associated Charities*, and *Charitable and Benevolent Organizations.*]

West Roxbury District (The). The most rural of the outlying districts of the city. It is a section abounding in charming scenery, with pleasant tree-fringed roadways and by-paths; a place of modern villas, old-fashioned cottages, and country homes, enjoying many of the advantages and conveniences of the town, with the freedom, roominess, and delights of the country. It has been called the natural park of the city, and it is within its limits that the larger portion of the modern system of public parks is located. [See *Public Parks System.*] It includes the beautiful section which has for so many years been known as Jamaica Plain [see *Jamaica Plain*], and the grounds of the Bussey Institution and the Arnold Arboretum. [See these.] The picturesque Forest Hills Cemetery is also within its limits, and Mount Hope Cemetery is partly within them and the Dorchester District. [See *Cemeteries.*] The celebrated Brook Farm, in later times occupied by the Brook Farm Orphan Home, is in this district. [See *Brook Farm.*] Originally West Roxbury was a part of Roxbury. Efforts for separation were begun as early as 1706, when it was made the Second Parish. Further efforts were repeatedly made in succeeding years; but it was not until 1851 that the section was set off, and made a separate town. The act incorporating the town took effect May 24 of that year. This was five years after Roxbury had become a city, a movement of which the western section did not approve. The new town took about four fifths of the territory of the new city; and the dividing line was made from Blue Hill Avenue, along Seaver Street, across to the Brookline boundary. West Roxbury was annexed to Boston in 1874; and it then brought to the city about 9,000 inhabitants, and 7,848 square acres of territory. [See *Annexations.*] The West Roxbury District is in part reached from the city proper by street cars through the Roxbury District, and by the Boston and Providence Railroad.

West Roxbury Soldiers' Monument (The) stands at the corner of Centre and South streets, in the Jamaica Plain part of the West Roxbury District, near Curtis Hall, formerly the Town Hall. It is a granite structure, in the Gothic style. On each of the four sides is a pointed archway, opening into a vaulted chamber in which stands a stone of Italian marble, inscribed with the names of the West Roxbury men who fell during the war. In the gables above the arches are the names of Lincoln, Andrew, Thomas, and Farragut; and at the corners are four pinnacles, ornamented with military trophies in relief. The structure terminates in a sort of pyramidal pedestal, on which stands the statue of a soldier leaning on his gun, in pensive contemplation of the loss of his comrades. The monument is 34 feet high. The base is of dark Quincy stone, and the remainder of the structure of light gray granite.

The architect was W. W. Lummis. The work was dedicated on Sept. 14, 1871, with fitting ceremonies, a leading feature of which was a memorial address by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, whose home is in this district of the city. [See *Church of the Disciples.*]

Wharves. Within recent years extensive improvements have been made along the entire water-front of the city; and an elaborate system of modern wharves and docks is either building or planned in connection with projects for providing improved terminal facilities for the railroad lines centring in Boston, and connecting with the great railway system of the continent, bringing them directly to tide-water. When completed Boston will have a series of piers and docks, substantial in their construction, with commodious warehouses and freight sheds, and ample provision for the easy accommodation of all the carrying trade that may come to the port, with prompt and cheap transportation. This system is described in detail in the paragraph on *Terminal Facilities* in this book. All the leading wharves of the city proper are connected with the several railroads by the Union Freight Railroad, whose tracks run along the water-front to Constitution, T, Lewis, Eastern Avenue, Commercial, Union, and Central wharves [see *Old Colony Railroad*]; the Fitchburg Railroad, with its Hoosac Tunnel and Western connections, is connected with the extensive series of docks and piers of the Hoosac Tunnel Dock and Elevator Company, along the Charlestown District water-front [see *Terminal Facilities*]; the Boston and Lowell and Concord Railroads, with their Western and Canadian connections, reach tide-water at the Mystic River wharves in the Charlestown District; the Boston and Albany and its New York Central connections reach the great wharves of the steamship lines on the East Boston water-front by means of the Grand Junction Railway, which it operates; and the New York and New England Railroad, connected with the Pennsylvania Central and other lines, has extensive docks and piers of its own on a section of the South Boston flats which it has acquired from the State. [See these railroads, and also paragraph on *Railroads.*] The wharves of the city have been for years of a superior kind, and for many years wharf property was the most productive of its real estate. According to E. J. Howard, long secretary of the Board of Trade, the annual net income of the several wharves ranged from $20,000 to $26,000 during the period from 1840 to 1855. "In many cases, such as Central and Long wharves," he says in one of his reports, "the amount did not include the rent of stores. The owners of stores on Central Wharf were allowed one fiftieth part of the income of the wharfage and dockage; and, there being 50 stores, it gave to each owner of a store $400 per annum. City Wharf was leased in 1832 for 20 years, for $20,000 a year; the lessees to erect the stores, the same to meet the approval of the city government. . . . Later, Commercial Wharf was leased for about the same sum; and in 1845 John H. Pearson took a lease of Long Wharf for ten years, at $50,000 per year; of this amount the regular packet lines to New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, contributed about two thirds. Fairfield, Lincoln & Co.'s packet for five years (1840 to 1845) paid to Lewis Wharf nearly $75,000. The most profitable wharf property was that of City Wharf, Mercantile Wharf, and Philadelphia and Baltimore Packet Piers, owing to the nature of the cargoes loaded and discharged." The wharfage was paid by the consignees of the goods; and the wharfage tariff was established by a combination of the corporations owning wharves, though special rates were made by individual wharf owners. The sale of the City Wharf in 1852, and its utilization for warehousing purposes, with the building of Mercantile Wharf Block and the State Street Block at the head of Long Wharf, which followed, in Mr. Howard's opinion marked "the beginning of the destruction of the once magnificent wharf property that belonged to Boston. . . . Atlantic Avenue completed it." Among the oldest wharves are Long [see *Boston Pier*], Central, T, and India wharves. Battery Wharf marks the site of the North Battery, to which fact its name is due; and Rowe's Wharf, the South Battery, on outworks of Fort Hill. Where Liverpool Wharf now

is was formerly Griffin's Wharf, the scene of the spirited "Tea Party." [See *Tea Party, The Boston.*] The line of the ancient Barricado, or Old Wharf [see *Barricado*], which in the early times used to extend from the foot of Copp's Hill to South Battery at the foot of Fort Hill, is now followed substantially by Atlantic Avenue. It inclosed the Town Cove, in which the shipping lay. Until about 1840 Commercial Street, from the old battery, or Battery Wharf, to Long Wharf, was a water-front; and until Broad Street was laid out, in 1808, Batterymarch to its junction with Kilby Street marked the water line. The old Town Dock, from which Dock Square — now lost in Adams Square, in the extension of Washington Street — took its name, was along the foot of the Market Place, about where Faneuil Hall stands; and near the junction of North and Union streets was the "watch house;" in its immediate neighborhood was also the "Conduit," a reservoir of water, raised in the centre and sloping at the sides. It was about twelve feet square, and the top was utilized as a meat market on Saturdays. At the foot of Merchants Row was a swing-bridge over the dock.

Whist Club (The Boston). No. 70 Boylston Street. Started in an informal way by three gentlemen, — Edward B. Townsend, William H. Kennedy, and Charles Wheeler, — during 1877, and subsequently, on Dec. 7 that year, formally organized with about forty members. This club early in its career reached a foremost place among the social organizations of its order in the city. Its first meeting place was at No. 3½ Beacon Street, where it occupied but one room. Thence it removed to No. 159 Tremont Street, and then shortly after, to No. 149 A Tremont Street, occupying an entire floor, its membership having considerably increased. Soon finding these quarters too small the present house was secured, and was first occupied at the beginning of June, 1880. It is most conveniently and delightfully situated, easy of access from the business and residential parts of the city, and with an outlook upon the Common and Public Garden. It is suitably divided for the various needs of the members of the club. In the basement is a billiard room and quarters for the club officers; on the first floor are drawing and reading rooms, the whist-room, where no game but whist is allowed, and lavatory and coat rooms; and on the second and upper floors, general and private card-rooms, and bedrooms for the accommodation of members at their option. Applications for membership to the club are made in writing, signed by the applicant and indorsed by two members in good standing. It is required that the names be posted on the notice-board for ten days after which they are considered at the first meeting of the membership committee, which consists of the executive committee *ex officio* and four others, elected by the club at its annual meeting. The adverse vote of three members rejects a candidate. The entrance fee is $20, and the annual assessment $25, or *pro rata* for the unexpired balance each year. The number of members is limited to 200; the number enrolled in June, 1884, was 130. A score book is kept by the card committee showing the number of rubbers of whist played during each year, as well as the standing of each individual player. The summary for 1885 was: —

Number of rubbers played		58,933
" " players		91
" " winning scores		36
" " losing "		55
	rubbers	points
Largest winning "	3481	+ 1941
" losing "	1920	— 852
" number rubbers played by one player		3481
Number scores + 100 or more		15
" " — 100 " "		25

Edward B. Townsend was the first president of the club. He served three years. T. Quincy Browne was the second, serving three years; Joseph C. McKay the third, also serving three years. William H. Bradley, the present president, is the fourth. The annual meeting of the club is held on the second Wednesday in April. [See *Appendix C.*]

Winchester Home for Aged Women. See *Asylums and Homes;* also, *Charitable and Benevolent Societies.*

Windsor Theatre. On the corner of Washington and Dover streets, in the old Williams Market building. A variety theatre. It was first opened as a regular place of amusement in the autumn of 1880, by Robert M. Hooley of Chicago, with "Hooley and Emerson's Minstrels."

under the name of "Hooley's Theatre." After a brief season the house was closed. In the winter of 1880–81 it was reopened as the "Novelty Theatre," with Charles H. Thayer as lessee and John McFadden as manager. Variety performances and the sensational drama were produced under this management, with varying success. The name of "Windsor" was assumed at the opening of the season of 1881–82, when John A. Stevens became lessee and D. B. Hopkins manager. George F. Lothrop, then of the Boylston Museum, took the enterprise in hand in the autumn of 1882. The theatre is Williams Hall remodelled. It is a small, compact playhouse, with roomy and convenient entrances, though a story above the street floor. There is but one gallery. The seats are well arranged and comfortable. There are two roomy private boxes. The auditorium is plain and cheerful. The property is owned by the Williams Market Association.

Winthrop Congregational Church (Congregational Trinitarian). Green Street, Charlestown District. Formed in 1833 by seceders from the First Parish [see *First Church in Charlestown*], and incorporated March 1, that year. Rev. Daniel Crosby was the first minister, and the earlier meetings were held in the Town Hall. The first meeting-house of the society stood on Union Street. The present structure was completed in 1849; the corner-stone being laid on May 31, 1848. It is built of brick, in the Gothic style; and its interior is a combination of old styles with modern improvements. Mr. Crosby continued as pastor for nearly 10 years, when he resigned, in May, 1842, on account of ill health. He died Feb. 28, 1843. The second minister was Rev. John Humphrey, who came from Fairfield, Conn. His term of service extended from Nov. 30, 1842, to March 26, 1847. He died in 1854, at the early age of 38. Succeeding pastors were: Revs. Benjamin Tappan, D. D., 1849–57; Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., 1859–63; and J. E. Rankin, D. D., 1864–69. Rev. Alexander Twombly, who succeeded Dr. Rankin, was settled May 2, 1872. The church is called the Winthrop in remembrance of Gov. John Winthrop. It has been a "mother of churches," many of its members having gone out to help in the formation of other societies; and two of its members have endowed colleges in the West, — the Carleton College in Minnesota, and the Doane College in Nebraska. On the 8th of January, 1883, it celebrated its 50th anniversary, Rev. Mr. Twombly preaching an historical sermon. The Bible used during the service was presented to the church by a descendant of Winthrop, as was also the silver baptismal font. [See *Appendix B.*]

Winthrop Statue. The statue of Gov. Winthrop, standing in the midst of the network of street car tracks in Scollay Square, is the work of Richard S. Greenough. It represents the first governor just after landing from the ship on the soil of the untried New World. The figure is clad in the strikingly picturesque garb of his period. The right hand holds the roll of the colony charter, and the left bears the volume of the Scriptures. Behind the figure is shown the base of a newly cut forest tree, with a rope attached, significant of the fastening of the boat in which he is supposed to have just reached the shore. The statue is of light bronze, on a pedestal of polished red granite, and a base of Quincy granite. It is a duplicate of that placed by the State in the Capitol at Washington. It was put in place in September, 1880, and uncovered to the public on the 17th, the day of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the city. Its cost was $7,391, and it was paid for out of the Phillips Fund. [See *Phillips Fund*, and *Quincy Statue.*]

Woman's Club (The New England). No. 5 Park Street. This club, which has come to be one of the institutions of Boston, always named among its conspicuous features, often visited by distinguished strangers of both sexes, who are entertained gracefully and graciously, was one of the first of the numerous clubs for women, which exist now all over the country. Its inception followed closely on that of Sorosis of New York; and although in a measure suggested by that organization, it does not resemble Sorosis the slightest in either its government or its aims. Sorosis is purely a social club; while the New England Woman's Club is not only social, but has a wide-reaching work in many directions. The profund-

nary meeting of women interested in the organization of the club was held some time in 1868, at the house of Dr. Harriot K. Hunt. The plan was discussed at length, and the present name adopted. At a later meeting for organization, the following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Caroline M. Severance; vice-presidents, Mrs. Edmah D. Cheney, Mrs. William Claflin, Mrs. James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Miss Lucy Goddard, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Anna C. Lowell, Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss Abby W. May, Mrs. Samuel Parkman, Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, Mrs. Josiah Quincy, Mrs. William B. Rogers, Mrs. R. C. Waterston, Mrs. Emory Washburn, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Willis; recording secretary, Miss Lucia M. Peabody; corresponding secretary, Miss F. L. Macdaniel; treasurer, Mrs. Jonathan A. Lane; directors, Miss Jane Alexander, Mrs. Charles D. Homans, Mrs. Anna Cabot Lodge, Mrs. M. D. Orvis, Mrs. Nina Moore, Mrs. H. M. Pitman, Mrs. Maria S. Porter, Miss Caroline Richards, Mrs. M. C. Sawyer, Mrs. Samuel E. Sewall, Miss Sarah H. Southwick, Mrs. George S. Tolman. Rooms were taken at No. 3 Tremont Place; and the club became an accomplished fact. From the first it showed wonderful vitality, proving that women might be classed among the "clubable" people of the world. The club was intended as a centre of rest and social convenience for women already active in various philanthropic ways, with the hope that the time thus economized from fruitless search of each other, or spent socially in a less satisfactory manner, given to this sympathetic intercourse, might turn to still more fruitful use. Although the rooms were to be open at all hours to the members, Monday was finally settled on as club-day, on which there was to be something of special interest which should draw the members together. The first Monday evening of every month was set apart for an entertainment of a purely literary character; the third Monday was appointed for the hearing of papers upon matters of social interest, to be followed by a discussion of the themes suggested, in which all present were invited to take part; the fourth was to offer an occasion of pure *amusement*; the second was to be given over to "club-tea." This plan was followed for a while; but latterly, with the exception of club-tea Monday, all are devoted to the reading of papers and a discussion. All the best essayists and poets in Boston, and vicinity, and many who have visited the city, have read before the club, some of them several times. The organization soon outgrew its Tremont Place quarters, and removed to No. 4 Park Street; after two years' stay there it removed to No. 5. Its rooms here are large and commodious, and the conveniences for entertaining are greater than they ever have been before. The appointments are by no means so luxurious as those in the masculine clubs, but there is a cosiness and home-iness about them that tell of the feminine *habitucés*; there are womanly touches everywhere, from the general arrangement of furniture to the grouping of the pressed ferns over the pictures. Mrs. Julia W. Howe's face smiles down upon them from one side of the room, and Lucretia Mott beams benignly from the other. There are pictures and busts; a piano, with music strewn over it; writing tables and easy chairs; while out from the windows the Common shows green on one side, and on the other the old elms of Granary Burying-Ground sway and swing. It is a delightful place to many who are admitted within its walls. It is often asked what the club really has done in a practical way. So much that even the members who do not belong to any of the various committees are not aware of the scope of the work undertaken in the interests of women, which has its origin in the club. While to all intents and purposes it is a social club, yet among the movements which have been started in the various committees are the school of agriculture, the placing of women on school-boards, the diet kitchens, and others that have proven equally beneficent to the public, both of men and women. The club numbers nearly 300 members. The annual meeting is a public one, and is held on the Saturday of Anniversary Week. [See *Appendix C*, and *Club Life in Boston*].

Woman's Journal (The). A weekly newspaper devoted "to the interests of woman — to her educational, industrial, legal, and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage."

The editors are Mrs. Lucy Stone (Blackwell), Dr. H. B. Blackwell, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell; its business manager is Miss Susan C. Vogl; and its occasional contributors include Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Miss Louisa M. Alcott, Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Miss Mary F. Eastman. It is owned by a joint stock company. It was founded in 1870, and Mrs. Lucy Stone and Dr. Blackwell were the first editors, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, T. W. Higginson, and W. L. Garrison as assistant editors. It is an eight page paper, five columns to the page. It is attractively arranged and well printed. The publication office is at No. 5 Park Street.

Woman Suffrage. See *Isms.*

Women's and Children's Hospital. See *New England Hospital for Women and Children.*

Women's Banking Rooms. There are but few of these banking rooms in the city, and the business is generally conducted in a quiet fashion with none of the dash and drive which characterize the speculation places for men. The most prominent of these rooms are located in the retail shopping quarter, on Washington and Tremont streets, in the neighborhood of Winter and West streets. They are called "Banking Parlors." They are comfortably and invitingly furnished. Their patrons are many. The larger number are women who have money to invest, though some of them are of a speculative turn of mind. Advice is here given as to investments; and for a small consideration money is placed in mortgages, stocks, or bonds. Women who are interested in the movements and fluctuations of the stock market find facilities for learning it here, and transfers of stock are made for them when they desire. The parlors are connected with "the street" and down-town brokers' offices by telephone or telegraph. A number of women are playing constantly with stocks; but the majority of those who do business here do it quietly, and are not actively or at least conspicuously interested in speculation.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union. No. 74 Boylston Street. Organized June 11, 1877, and incorporated three years later, under the above name, "for the purpose of increasing fellowship among women, in order to promote the best practical methods for securing their educational, industrial, and social advancement." This is an outgrowth of Sunday meetings for women which had been held by Dr. Harriet Clisby for four years previous to its formation. It was instituted with Dr. Clisby as president, Miss Melissa Chamberlain as secretary, Mrs. Sarah E. Enton as treasurer, and 15 members. In November following the organization a reading-room was opened at No. 4 Park Street; and before the first annual meeting the membership had increased to 550. The Union aims to do for women what the Christian Union does for young men. It is founded on the principle of the mutual benefit of sympathy and aid. [See *Young Men's Christian Union.*] The reading-room is always open, day and evening; there are found here the daily papers, magazines, and books of interest; and the committee on art and literature spare no pains to provide opportunity for the distribution of ideas, the exchange of thought, and the enjoyment of social life. A member of the committee is always present to receive strangers; and women everywhere are learning that there is at least one place in Boston where they are welcome. Services are held every Sunday afternoon, under the direction of the committee on moral and spiritual development, which is composed of ten women representing nine different sects. The speakers at these meetings are for the most part chosen from among the prominent women of the city. After the sermon or paper is read, opportunity is offered for questions or conversation on the subject presented. The educational department provides lectures and classes; and among the branches for which competent teachers are furnished are stenography, advanced and elementary drawing, French, Latin, German, English literature, elocution, oil-painting, music, millinery, dressmaking, and embroidery. Some evening classes are given. Of these, stenography, elementary drawing English literature, French, Latin, and elocution are free to members; while in the others the cost of tuition is placed at only a nominal sum. The industrial department keeps for sale articles made

by women, and takes orders for plain, fancy, and decorative work. Orders are also received for home-made cake, bread, jellies, canned fruits, preserves, and pickles. There is an employment bureau carried on under the care of a committee; a befriending committee formed in 1884 in the hope of aiding women, as individuals, in their various needs; an agency of direction, which gives information in regard to localities, lectures, schools, places of entertainment, and boarding places; and a hygiene committee, which provides lectures on such subjects of practical interest as "Foods," "Digestion," "Emergencies," "Nursing," etc. A competent woman physician is in attendance every day at noon, to give medical advice for a small compensation. There is also a protective committee, which investigates complaints of dues withheld from workingwomen; and if the complaints are found to be just, and the money is still refused, it provides lawyers' services free of charge. A great deal of work has been done by this branch of the Union, and it has come to be an absolute power in the community.

Worcester Square. See *Parks and Squares.*

Working-Boys' Home (The.) No. 34 Bennet Street. Established in 1883; incorporated 1884. Provides lodging and board to homeless working-boys at a nominal cost. It was founded by Rev. D. H. Roche, a Catholic clergyman, in a humble way, at No. 113 Eliot Street, with a single Protestant lad enjoying its comforts. The number rapidly increased, and very soon the little house became overcrowded. The energetic founder interested many friends in his work, and in course of time a sufficient fund was raised to secure the present convenient building, especially designed for it. This was first occupied on Memorial Day, 1886. The dormitories and refectory are roomy and well ventilated; there is ample play-room for the boys; and a large, well-equipped chapel is provided. In the reception-room is a life-size portrait of Archbishop Williams, a gift of a friend of the institution. On the front of the building, in a niche over the doorway, is a statue of the "Mother and Child." Though the institution is a Catholic one, its doors are freely open to working-boys of every creed, nationality, and color, who are without homes of their own. It is popularly known as "Father Roche's working-boys' home."

Workingmen's Club. See *Wells Memorial Workingmen's Club and Institute.*

Workingwomen's Temporary Home. See *Temporary Home for Workingwomen.*

World's Museum, Menagerie, and Aquarium. Nos. 661-3-5-7 Washington Street, a short distance south of Boylston Street. A popular, low-priced museum and variety theatre, open day and evening, Sundays only excepted. It succeeds the Boylston Museum, first established on the site as a museum of curiosities, and subsequently becoming a variety playhouse. The World's Museum occupies a building especially constructed for it. This is substantially built, as such a structure should be, and admirably arranged. The entrance is through a vestibule 30 feet wide, the walls of which are elaborately decorated, and the floor of marble mosaic. A conspicuous feature here is a large fountain. The neat little pagoda at the left is the box-office. One first enters, turning to the right, the hall devoted to the aquarium, where the marine curiosities are shown; or he can ascend by the main staircase directly to the foyer and the auditorium, paying a slight fee for admission to the latter in addition to the ten cents charged for admission to the general show. In the foyer some curiosities are exhibited, and glass blowers occupy the Washington Street end. The auditorium is 48 by 36 feet, and has comfortable seats for about 700 persons, with a gallery providing for 500 more. The proscenium makes a graceful curve and extends to the top of the room. The outer surface is tinted a light blue, the inner part being a warm lilac with designs in gold. The curtain represents a full view of Niagara Falls. The piece hanging from the flies, directly in front, of dark crimson, shows a globe bearing the lines "All the World's a Stage." The general decorations of the auditorium are simple. The ceiling is a dead old gold, the concave of the sides being salmon, with raised gold design. The woodwork is cherry. The four windows on the Washington Street front and

the three on Boylston Place have cathedral colored glass. On the third floor, entered from a small foyer, are the theatre gallery, a small exhibition hall, and a large open balcony commanding the entire auditorium, gallery, and stage. The small foyer and exhibition hall are used for the exhibition of a variety of oddities. On the fourth floor is the menagerie. Here are 3,000 feet of available space, with cages built along the sides and a double row down the middle. The Museum was first opened in the winter of 1885. It is managed by the "World's Amusement Company." [See *Dime Museums.*]

Y.

Yachting and Yacht Clubs. Boston Harbor offers very favorable opportunities for yachting. Its estimated area is 75 square miles. Although much of this is too shallow for the general purposes of navigation, it is all available at high tide for yachts of moderate draught, and the deep water, which is at least half the area, for all yachts at all tides. Peninsulas, and islands projecting in line beyond them, divide the harbor into four distinct areas, which are frequented by yachts; viz., the upper harbor, Dorchester Bay, Hull Bay, and the lower harbor, which in this division includes Quincy Bay. Of these, Dorchester Bay and Hull Bay are for various reasons preferable places of rendezvous for the local yachtsmen. The club houses and landing piers of the Boston, South Boston, and Dorchester yachting clubs are on the shores of the former; and those of the Hull and Quincy clubs on the shores of the latter. Of these locations, the favorite, as being most accessible at the same time from the city and from the sea, is at Dorchester Bay, in front of the houses of the Boston and the South Boston clubs, south of City Point, where several hundred yachts of various size have permanent moorings. Next in number are the moorings of the yachts of the Dorchester Club, on the opposite side of the bay, north of the shore of Commercial Point and Harrison Square. Nearly equal in number to the latter are the moorings of the Hull Club, along the shores by Hull village. City Point is at an air line distance of 2 nautical miles from City Hall; the Dorchester Club moorings are 3¼ miles, and the Hull Club moorings 7½ miles. The area of Dorchester Bay at high tide is 3 square miles; that of Hull Bay is about 9 square miles. The latter has a much greater proportionate sailing area at low tide. This estimate of area takes into account Hingham Bay, which lies contiguous to Hull Bay. These are practically one sheet of water divided into two parts by two or three small islands. Broad Sound is an indentation of Massachusetts Bay upon the coast, as the bay is an indentation of the Atlantic Ocean. The sound has an area of nearly 25 square miles, and is available for yachts of whatever draught at all tides. Its confines are 3½ miles distant from the City Point moorings, 5¼ miles from the Dorchester Club moorings, and 2 miles from those of the Hull Club. The mouth of the harbor is 6½ miles from City Point, 7½ from the Dorchester Club moorings, — air-line distance in each case, — and about 2 miles from the Hull Club moorings. For the present purpose yachts of the first class are reckoned those of 25 feet length and upward; second class, those less than 25 feet.

THE BOSTON YACHT CLUB is the senior organization, and dates from 1866: it was incorporated in 1868. Its club house at City Point is a structure of handsome architecture, with broad verandas at the level of the first and second stories, which command extensive southerly and easterly views of the harbor and islands. Its floor dimensions are 55 by 40 feet; main hall, 40 by 30 feet. The club has first-class yachts, 67; second-class, 30; longest yacht, 130 feet; number of steam-yachts, 9; members, 225; regattas at intervals during the season; meetings quarterly, on the last Wednesday of January and the corresponding months; access by City Point horse-cars, leaving Scollay Square every five minutes.

THE SOUTH BOSTON YACHT CLUB was organized in 1868, incorporated 1878. Its

club house is at City Point, fronting Dorchester Bay, and commanding a fine view of the sea, the islands, and the distant mainland. A new club house with fine waiting-room and large hall was built in 1885–86. The club has first-class yachts, 20; second class, 41; longest yacht, 38 feet; members, 220; meetings on the first Wednesday of each month; access by horse-cars, leaving Scollay Square every five minutes.

THE DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB was organized in 1870, incorporated 1882, Its club house is on the northerly shore of Harrison Square; and from its verandas charming views may be had of the harbor, looking northeasterly, taking in two of the forts, with Broad Sound in the distance. Its dimensions are 46 by 40 feet; hall, 46 by 23. The club has first-class yachts, 42; second-class, 40; steamers, 3; longest yacht 109 feet; members, 225; regattas, at intervals during the season; regular meetings on the first Friday of each month from April to December; access by Old Colony train to Harrison Square station, a twelve minutes' ride; distance from the station to the club house, four minutes' walk.

THE EASTERN YACHT CLUB is composed of Boston men, though its location is at Marblehead Neck, 15 miles from Boston. Its yachts are familiar objects in Boston Harbor during the season, and some of them are enrolled on the lists of the harbor clubs. At Marblehead Neck it has a spacious club house, which is a handsome piece of architecture. The club was organized and incorporated in 1871, and ranks, in respect to the wealth of its members and the tonnage of its yachts, with the principal clubs of the United States. It has yachts, all first-class, 82; steam-yachts, 9; longest yacht, 160 feet; longest steam-yacht, 226 feet; regattas, 2 in the season; members upwards of 500; meetings in February, April, May, and October; access by Eastern Railroad trains to Marblehead, and by ferry to Marblehead Neck, about an hour's ride in the cars. One of the yachts of this club's squadron is the famous Puritan, which after making for herself in the course of a few weeks the reputation of being without a peer, in respect to speed, among American yachts, won the international challenge race in competition with the English yacht Genesta. This race was sailed September 14, 1885, on the established course off New York bay. The length of the course is 38 miles, and the Puritan won the race after allowance in favor of the Genesta by 16 minutes and 9 seconds. The racing yacht Mayflower, built in 1886, is also of the Eastern Club.

THE HULL YACHT CLUB has its club house on the old Hull steamboat-pier. It is a fine structure of 50 by 40 feet dimensions, with a hall 40 feet square. its outlook is very extensive, and includes both marine and distant landscape views. Southerly the view is of the spacious Hull Bay, with its several islands and its verdant shores of mainland; westerly and northwesterly the view is of the harbor, with the city dimly seen in the horizon; northerly may be seen the spacious main channel of the harbor, and two of its lighthouses, with Broad Sound beyond, and Nahant and Point of Pines in the horizon. The club was organized in 1880, and chartered in 1882. It has first-class yachts, 96; second-class, 53; longest yacht 110 feet; steamers, 12; members 451; regattas about once a week during the season. It is the youngest and most active, and among the most prosperous, of the clubs. Its location is accessible by the Hull and Hingham steamboats, which ply to and from the city with great frequency during the season; distance about 45 minutes' passage by steam.

There are five other clubs of some importance, but having either yachts few in number or small in size. These are the Bunker Hill, Jeffries, Quincy, Lynn, and Beverly clubs. The Jeffries club is locacated at East Boston, and the others as their titles indicate. In all these, and in those previously named, there is an identity, which the names do not indicate, in that they are composed wholly, or largely, of men whose business or whose winter residence is in Boston.

Young Men's Benevolent Society. Established 1827, incorporated 1852. One of the old organizations in the city whose work is done in a quiet, unostentatious fashion. Its object is to assist those who need assistance, but are unwilling to make their wants or distress known to the regular charitable organizations. Its aid is extended to the respectable poor, es-

established, is eligible to membership and can enjoy all the privileges of the institution, only members of evangelical churches can hold office and vote. The membership fee is $2, and it entitles the member to admission with one lady to each lecture, concert, or other entertainment. The fee for life membership is $25. The members numbered in 1886 4,000. There is a German branch of the association, with religious classes and meetings where German is spoken, and classes in German literature and in English. Also a down-town general branch, at No. 10 Tremont Row, open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

Young Men's Christian Union. No. 18 Boylston Street. Instituted in 1851, and incorporated under its present title in 1852. Originally an organization of young men to engage in various fields of benevolent and philanthropic work, it has grown to be a leading institution of the city, of broad influence and great usefulness. The chief aim of its officers is to make its rooms, to as great an extent as possible, a home for young men; and to offer every possible attraction in the shape of books, papers, games, pleasant companions, classes, dramatic and musical entertainments, and other means of recreation as well as instruction. Its officers also engage in much outside work, in which they are assisted by members and by committees of ladies who interest themselves in such movements. Among these special objects are the "Rides for Invalids," the "Christmas and New Year's Festivals for Needy Children," the "Bureau of Reference for Women," the "Country Week for Poor Children," and the "Fruit Depot." Its present building, which it owns free of indebtedness, is an attractive structure near Tremont Street, overlooking the Common, and open to air and light on every side. At the head of the first flight of stairs from the main entrance on Boylston Street is the reception-room. The members and all other persons visiting the Union enter here, and from it pass to the other portions of the building occupied by the society. Here is stationed the curator and librarian. The room is supplied with croquet and bagatelle boards, tables for checkers and dominoes, an aquarium, and a case containing a nearly complete collection of the birds of New England. During evenings, besides the librarian or curator, members of the reception committee are in attendance to receive strangers and others. This room is open every day and evening, including Sundays. The Union sitting-room, connected with it, is in front, on Boylston Street. This is pleasantly furnished, and is supplied with newspapers and a piano. It also contains a cabinet of collections of minerals, insects, etc. Adjoining this is a smaller side sitting-room, mainly for chess players. The president's and directors' room is connected with the reception-room in the rear; it is used for the business purposes of the society. The library and reading-room, also connected with the reception-room, is in the L. It contains about 7,000 volumes, and the leading magazines, illustrated and weekly newspapers. Members can at all times take books from the shelves and read them in the room; and books can also be taken away under ordinary regulations. Opening from the library is the correspondence-room, furnished with materials for writing. The Union study, also opening from the library, is supplied with books of reference. Down a flight of stairs from the reception room is the toilet-room, with bathing-room attached. The gymnasium, another flight below, on the ground floor, is spacious and light. It covers nearly 3,000 feet of floor space, and is one of the largest and most complete gymnasiums in the country. It is provided with bath-rooms, large dressing-rooms, and is furnished with a great variety of new apparatus of the most approved patterns. Members of the Union become entitled to the use of the gymnasium at all times when open, by the payment of $7 per year; and $4 a year entitles them to its use after 7 P. M. The Union Hall is on the floor above the reception room. It is capable, with the gallery, of seating 522 people. The stage is so constructed that it can be adapted for concerts and dramatic and other entertainments, for which it is provided with scenery. It is the largest private stage in the city. It is let when not in use by the society. Eaton Hall is connected with Union Hall by folding doors, so that the two can be used together if desired. It will seat about 100 persons. Norcross

Hall, which has been gained by additions to the building, has a large stage and ante-room, and a seating capacity of 275. Its name was given it in memory of the late Otis Norcross. The Union parlor, reached from the reception-room, or by the main stairway, is in front, with a view of the Common. It is furnished in a pleasant, homelike manner, and contains a piano, megalethoscope, kaleidoscope, pictures, etc. Class and committee rooms connect with the parlor and each other, by wide doors, and are used, as well as other smaller rooms, as occasion requires. The Franklin Rooms are in the fourth story, over the parlor. These are used for the smaller meetings of the society, and for classes. Public religious services, followed by social singing, are held regularly Sunday evenings in the Union Hall; at other times classes are formed for the study of German, French, Spanish, book-keeping, penmanship, sketching, vocal music, and so on; practical talks on science, political economy, history, and art are given; essays in practical ethics; and frequent lectures, readings, and other entertainments. During the winter season, monthly meetings of members and ladies are held for social intercourse; and during the summer, excursions are taken to points of interest in the vicinity of the city. There is a committee on benevolent action, an employment bureau, a boarding-house department; a committee on churches, providing members with seats in any church of the city which they desire to attend, free or at a moderate expense; a bureau of reference for ladies; and other committees for various practical works. Young men, without regard to their religious belief or associations, are invited to become members. The fee for annual membership is $1, for subscription membership $5, and for life membership $25. A subscription membership for five successive years constitutes a life membership. The present building was dedicated on March 15, 1870; and, though extensive, the need of additional room very soon appeared. In April, 1882, the trustees called upon the friends of the Union for $70,000 to enable them to enlarge the building, and within a month the entire amount was subscribed. The addition thus provided for was made and dedicated May 28, 1883. The extension has a frontage of 72 feet on Boylston Square, so that the entire building has light from all four sides, and covers over 11,000 square feet. Previous to its establishment in the Boylston Street building, the Union had rooms on Washington Street, at the corner of Suffolk Place, and before that at No. 12 West Street. Here its work under the present auspices was begun in 1858. The Union has on its rolls the names of nearly 5,000 members. The president is William H. Baldwin.

Young Men's Hebrew Association. Washington, corner of Springfield street. Organized in 1874; incorporated 1882. A social and literary organization, with objects somewhat similar to those of the Young Men's Christian Association and Union. [See these.] The admittance fee for Israelites in good standing 21 years of age and over is fixed at $4 a year; and younger men are admitted as associate members at $2 a year, becoming active members upon reaching 21. The active members number about 400. On the third floor of the building is the large, well equipped hall of the association, the library, reading, and ladies' rooms; and on the floors above, gentlemen's receptions and smoking-rooms, a gymnasium, and dining-room. The president's room is on the second floor. A serviceable employment bureau is maintained by the association. [See *Appendix A.*]

Young's Hotel, directly in the rear of the Rogers Building on Washington Street, nearly opposite the head of State Street, and extending through to Court Square and Court Street. A favorite down-town hotel, enjoying a wide reputation for the excellence of its accommodations, and the perfection of its cuisine. The house succeeded Taft's Coffee House, a modest inn of years ago, and was established in 1845 by George Young, a born landlord of the old school, who acquired a competence in its conduct, and retired from business in 1878, when he was succeeded by Messrs. George G. Hall and Joseph Reed Whipple, formerly of the Parker House. Under Mr. Young's management the house was a small and cosey hostelry, hidden from the main thoroughfares by the tall buildings in front and on either side of it. It was famous for its

good beds, its solid comforts, and its choice table. It was then, as it has ever since been, a favorite dining place, much sought by *bon-vivants;* and its patronage came chiefly from business men. Messrs. Hall & Whipple, while well maintaining the features which made it so popular and inviting under the old landlord, and giving the same personal attention to details, greatly increased its accommodations, enlarged its facilities, and built the addition — a stately structure itself — which fronts on Court Street and Court Square. In February, 1880, they dissolved partnership, Mr. Whipple continuing as sole proprietor, Mr. Hall taking the sole direction of the Adams House, which the firm had also conducted. [See this.] Young's is not only one of the largest hotels in the city, but one of the best equipped, most sumptuous in its furnishings and elegant in its interior decorations. The greater portion of the street floor is devoted to dining and lunch rooms. The main business entrance is, as formerly, at the old front, through the narrow passage-ways on either side of the Rogers Building; while that on Court Street is for ladies. Across the hall, directly opposite the business entrance, is the large, finely decorated main dining-room for gentlemen; to the right of the hall is a large lunch and dining-room, with a long oyster counter at one side and end; and through this room, towards Court Square, is a second lunch-room with a lunch counter on one side. From the left of this is the large billiard-room with the bar on one side; and from the right, through a highly decorated small dining-room, the ladies' dining-room is reached, the main entrance to which is from the vestibule of the ladies' entrance on Court Street. The smaller lunch-room, lunch counter, billiard-room, and bar are also entered from a Court Square entrance. In the ladies' entrance vestibule and the dining-room, the art of the skilled decorator is well displayed. The dining-room is a large and rather low studded apartment, broken by pilasters and beams into three bays. At the end of it is a long mantel and fire-place, while the light comes from windows on one side and end, leaving one long side quite unbroken, save by the entrance doors and those for service and elevator. The ceiling of the three divisions is broken by mouldings into geometric patterns, whose panels are treated with freedom on surfaces of various textures, where metal plays an important part. On this are arabesques of conventional floral form, brightened by the introduction of glass jewels, glinting at intervals. The beams are given a light coloring; and the cornices with the mouldings are defined in more sombre shadings, to bring the ceilings into accord with the walls, which are covered above the red mahogany wainscot with stamped leather of golden arabesque figurings on a groundwork of reddish brown. The semi-circular arches over the windows are filled with stained glass in conventional cutting, where rare greens, blues, and ambers are relieved by a free use of opalescent tints. The centre of the bays are accented by the introduction of fruit into the sashes above; while below are low screens to prevent publicity, in which some delicately painted fish are thrown into a sea of glass; the opalescent glass again comes into the borders in shells. The screens of the other windows are more quietly worked out in dignified pattern. The mantel, which forms the central feature at the end of the room, is recessed on either side with high panel work leading to the ceiling, by covered surfaces painted in wax, with cherubs, fruit, and flowers. The mantel curves into the room, and is supported by Ionic columns quite clear of the carved griffins. The fireplace is highly ornamental, and is built up of the Chelsea tile, the main feature of which is a bas-relief of dancing figures. Chandeliers and side-sconces of brass in dead finish brighten the room at the proper points, and the outer light is shaded by fleecy hangings. The floor carries out the general tone, with the carpet in quiet figure and blended coloring. This room is 100 feet long by 31 feet wide, and has tables of various size for seating 150 guests. Its interior decorations were designed by Frank Hill Smith. Beside the several public dining-rooms on the ground floor of the hotel there are on the floors above several large private dining-rooms for the use of clubs, societies, and various organizations, with many smaller dining and supper rooms. On the second floor of the new portion are ladies' reception and public drawing rooms. This addition,

occupying the corner of Court Street and Court Square, was completed and opened for business on the 1st of August, 1882. It is seven stories in height, and is built of light sandstone. Its lofty roof commands a clear view of the harbor, the Blue Hills at the south, and numerous rural eminences at the north and northwest. Every room in the building has an open fireplace. William Washburn was architect of the old portion. Young's is conducted on the European plan. The prices of lodgings range from $1 to $5, according to the location of rooms.

Young Women's Christian Association. Main building, Berkeley Street, corner of Gray and Appleton streets, South End. Established in 1866, and incorporated in 1867. Its object is to "care for the temporal, moral, and religious welfare of young women who are dependent upon their own exertions for support, and to help them in such a way that their self-respect shall not be hurt." The association affords temporary shelter, lodging day or night, to large numbers of girls and women; furnishes permanent board to workingwomen at easy rates; maintains an industrial school in which young girls are trained for house service, and several classes in which much useful and practical instruction is given; secures places for women through its employment bureau; and provides many comforts, varied entertainments, a gymnasium, and other features suitable for women, which are to be found in the buildings of the Christian associations for men. On the first floor of the main building are the offices of the superintendent and her assistants, the secretary, and the treasurer; also a pleasant library and reading-room. In the Gray Street wing is the industrial school, where the instruction is given with the assistance of a model kitchen and dining-room; on the second floor a parlor, class-rooms, sleeping-rooms, and a large hall with seats for about 400 persons, in which lectures, concerts, and other entertainments are frequently given, and a large singing class meets weekly. Sleeping-rooms, the laundry, and the gymnasium occupy the three remaining floors. The gymnasium is at the top, a pleasant apartment, well equipped. Here systematic instruction is given to classes by a trained teacher, — a woman. In the Appleton Street wing are the rooms devoted to transient visitors, with offices and waiting-rooms on the first floor, sleeping-rooms on the second, and a restaurant in the basement. This wing, if desired, can be shut off from the remainder of the building. The boarding-house which the association also maintains is at Nos. 66 and 68 Warrenton Street. Here are accommodations for 225 women. The price of board ranges from $3 to $5.50 weekly.

Youth's Companion (The). A weekly paper; publication office and editorial rooms, No. 41 Temple Place. Founded in 1827 by Nathaniel Willis, the father of N. P. Willis and "Fanny Fern." This is the oldest publication for juveniles in America. Purchased by D. S. Ford in 1856, its scope and popularity have been greatly widened. In 1886 its circulation had reached 370,000 copies a week. It is not a child's paper, but is designed for intelligent young people between the ages of 13 and 20, and for the family generally. It possesses a remarkable list of contributors, regular and occasional, including the poet Tennyson, John G. Whittier, W. D. Howells, Francis Parkman, J. T. Trowbridge, Edgar Fawcett, Louise Moulton, the Queen of Roumania, the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Lorne, the Princess Louise, the Earl of Lytton, Prof. Max Müller, Sir John Lubbock, J. A. Froude, and William Black. It adopts a very liberal policy towards undistinguished writers, and pays for all contributions on acceptance. The proprietor, Mr. Ford, is also editor-in-chief, and he is assisted by a brilliant office-staff, including H. Butterworth, Edward Stanwood, William H. Rideing, T. H. Clay, C. H. St. John, Theron Brown, J. L. Harbour, S. E. Pierce, and C. A. Stephens. The Companion is attractively printed, well illustrated, and its holiday numbers are specially inviting in the general make-up.

Z.

Zion Church (Methodist Episcopal). North Russell Street. One of the oldest colored churches in the city. It was organized in 1836. It occupies the old North Russell Street church, West End, originally built for the Fourth, or Russell Street Methodist Episcopal Church, organized about the year 1828. The church building was enlarged to its present proportions in 1844. Frequent services are held here Sundays, and the congregations are fair in numbers. The seats are free. There is, connected with the society, a useful benefit organization of colored women. It is called the "United Daughters of Zion," and was first organized in 1845. Those paying $8 admission fee, and the regular assessment of 25 cents per month, receive aid at once if taken ill; while those paying $4 admission fee, and the regular monthly assessment, receive aid after a year's connection with the association, if taken ill. For funeral expenses, the sum of $20 is allowed; and if a member dies, leaving no relatives, full charge of the funeral is taken by the association, and all expenses met. The meetings of the "United Daughters of Zion" are held monthly in the vestry of Zion Church. The location of Zion Church is on the outskirts of the largest colored quarter of the city, which spreads up over the northerly slope of Beacon Hill.

Zion's Herald, the Methodist denominational newspaper. Published from Wesleyan Building, Bromfield Street, the Methodist headquarters in this city. It is a quarto. The leading editor is Rev. Bradford K. Peirce, D. D., and there is a large corps of assistant and contributing editors. The "Herald" was founded in 1823, by Rev. Adam Wilson (died in Waterville, Me., in 1871). Subsequently it was purchased by the Wesleyan Association, an organization of laymen connected with the Methodist Church, founded in 1831, which still owns it, together with other denominational property, including the Wesleyan Building. The first editor was John R. Cotton. A long line of editors succeeded him, conspicuous among whom were Rev. Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D.; and the late Rev. Gilbert Haven, D. D., both of whom afterwards became bishops. The full list of editors, in the order of their service, is as follows: Revs. John R. Cotton; Barber Badger; G. W. H. Forbes; Benjamin Jones; Shipley W. Wilson; Aaron Lummus; William C. Brown; Timothy Merritt; Samuel O. Wright; Benjamin Kingsbury; Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Daniel Wise, D. D.; Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D.; Nelson E. Cobleigh, D. D.; Gilbert Haven, D. D., LL. D.; Bradford K. Peirce, D. D. "Zion's Herald" enjoys a large circulation, notably in the New England States, and a wide popularity in the Methodist denomination. [See *Methodist Book Depository*, and *Methodist Episcopal Denomination and Churches.*]

Zoölogical Museum. See Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, in the paragraphs on *Harvard University.*

APPENDIX A.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS OF.

Adams Nervine Asylum. — Resident physician, Dr. Samuel G. Webber; president of the corporation, Henry Parkman; treasurer, George A. Goddard; secretary, James C. Davis.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences. — President, Joseph Lovering, LL. D.; corresponding secretary, J. P. Cooke; librarian, S. H. Scudder.

American Congregational Association. — President, S. D. Warren; treasurer, Samuel T. Snow; corresponding secretary, librarian, and assistant treasurer, Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, Chelsea; recording secretary, Rev. Daniel P. Noyes, Wilmington; directors, fourteen, with the treasurer and secretaries.

American Society for Psychical Research. — President, Prof. Simon Newcomb of Washington; vice-presidents, Profs. G. Stanley Hall of Baltimore, G. S. Fullerton of Philadelphia, E. C. Pickering, Dr. H. P. Bowditch, and Dr. C. S. Minot of Harvard University; secretary, N. D. C. Hodges, Cambridge; treasurer, Prof. William Watson; council, the foregoing, with Dr. William James, Prof. George F. Barker, S. H. Scudder, Dr. C. C. Everett, Moorfield Storey, Profs. John Trowbridge, A. Hyatt, and J. M. Peirce, Coleman Sellers, Major Woodhull, C. C. Jackson, T. W. Higginson, and W. H. Pickering.

American Unitarian Association. — President, George D. Robinson, Chicopee; vice-presidents, George William Curtis of New York and George O. Shattuck; secretary, Rev. Grindall Reynolds, Concord; treasurer, Charles H. Burrage; and directors, Thomas Gaffield and five others.

Archæological Institute of America (Boston Society). — Executive committee, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton (president), Martin Brimmer (vice-president), Francis Parkman, Prof W. W. Goodwin, H. W. Haynes, Stephen Salisbury, and P. H. Sears; treasurer, George Wigglesworth; secretary, E. H. Greenleaf.

Associated Charities. — President, Robert Treat Paine; vice-presidents, six gentlemen; secretary, George A. Goddard; treasurer, Darwin E. Ware; directors, these officers, with eighteen others.

Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts. — President, Charles G. Wood; secretary, John S. Clark; members of the jury, Thomas Allen, Marcus Waterman, Arthur Rotch, Robert W. Vonnoh, and Frank Hill Smith.

Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. — President, Alice C. Freeman; secretary, Marion Talbot; directors, sixteen women, representing eight different States.

Athenæum. — President, Samuel Eliot; vice-president, J. Elliot Cabot; treasurer, Charles P. Bowditch; secretary, Charles H. Williams; trustees, fifteen.

Bar Association. — President, Causten Browne; treasurer, Richard Olney; secretary, Robert Grant; librarian, Edwin L. Bynner.

Benevolent Fraternity of Churches. — President, Rev. Edward A. Horton; secretary, John Capen; treasurer, Edward S. Grew; executive committee, composed of these officers with James W. Austin and Frederick H. Nazro.

Bostonian Society. — President, Curtis Guild; clerk and treasurer, W. C. Burrage; directors, eight gentlemen; committee on membership, J. C. J. Brown, Thomas J. Allen, Jacob A. Dresser, Thomas Minns, and William W. Warren.

British Charitable Society. — Secretary, Henry Squire; treasurer, Alexander Phemister.

Catholic Union. — Honorary president, Archbishop John J. Williams; president, John C. Crowley; vice-presidents, two; recording secretary and treasurer, John J. McCluskey; corresponding secretary, Samuel Tuckerman; executive committee, composed of these officers with five others.

Chamber of Commerce. — President, Henry B. Goodwin; treasurer, F. N. Cheney; secretary, William H. Pearson; directors, twelve, four retiring each year.

Charitable Trust Society. — Secretary,

Jeremiah W. Fogarty; treasurer, John F. Callahan.

Charitable Mechanic Association (The Massachusetts). — President, Newton Talbot; secretary, Alfred Bicknell; treasurer, Frederic W. Lincoln.

Children's Hospital. — President, Robert C. Winthrop; treasurer, John G. Witherell; secretary, Dr. Francis H. Brown; managers, twelve.

Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute. — President, William H. Baldwin; treasurer, Henry Pickering; superintendent, William Crosby.

Citizens' Law and Order League (of Massachusetts). — President, Elmer H. Capen, president of Tufts College; secretary, L. Edwin Dudley; treasurer, Charles A. Rogers; executive committee, these officers with ten others.

City Missionary Society. — President, James White; secretary, Rev. A. H. Plumb; treasurer, Samuel F. Wilkins; superintendent, Andrew Cushing; missionary, Rev. D. W. Waldron.

Civil Engineers (Boston Society of). — President, George L. Vose; secretary, Horace L. Eaton; treasurer, Henry Manley; librarian, Frederick P. Stearns.

Civil Service Reform Association. — President, Darwin E. Ware; vice-presidents, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and twenty-four others; treasurer, William Simes; secretary, Arthur Hobart; executive committee, twelve.

Clearing House Association. — Chairman, James H. Beal; secretary, N. G. Snelling; clearing house committee, John Cummings, R. E. Denmon, Charles O. Billings, George Ripley, and George S. Bullens.

Coöperative Building Company (interested in improved dwellings for work people). — President, Martin Brimmer; treasurer, Charles Peirson; secretary, Miss Abby W. May; directors, twelve, men and women.

Druggists' Association (The Boston). — President, J. A. Gilman; secretary, Amos K. Tilden; treasurer, T. L. Jenks; executive committee of seven; membership committee, W. A. Chapin, C. E. Barker, F. A. Harris, F. Hollis, and G. Warren.

East Boston Citizens' Trade Association. — President, Andrew M. Morton; secretary, George McCarthy; treasurer, John E. Peirce; directors, twelve.

Fire Underwriters' Union (The Boston). — President, Joseph W. Balch; treasurer, Charles E. Guild; secretary, Osborne Howes, Jr.

Fish Bureau. — President, C. W. Wrightington; secretary, F. F. Burgess; treasurer, H. S. Potter; executive committee of four.

Franklin Typographical Society. — President, William Anderson; secretary, Murray C. Upham; treasurer, Hugh O'Brien; librarian, Harry W. Hall; trustees, two.

Fruit and Produce Exchange. — President, Harris S. Bean; secretary, Edwin Robinson; treasurer, D. E. Butterfield; directors, nine.

Furniture Board of Trade (The Boston). — Superintendent, M. D. Talcott.

Grocers' Association (The Boston). President, Thomas E. Barker; treasurer, George C. Powers; secretary, William J. Seaver, Jr.; directors, five.

Handel and Haydn Society. — President, Charles C. Perkins; secretary, Eugene B. Hagar; treasurer, M. Grant Daniel; librarian, Francis H. Jenks; directors, seven; conductor, Carl Zerrahn.

Harvard Musical Association. President, C. C. Perkins; treasurer, S. Lothrop Thorndike; secretary, William P. Blake.

Hermetic Society. — President, Prof. William T. Harris; vice-presidents, nine; treasurer, Miss Alice C. Ayres; secretary, Mrs. Samuel G. Davis.

Historical Society (The Massachusetts). — President, Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D.; vice-presidents, Charles Deane and Francis Parkman; recording secretary, Rev. Edward J. Young; corresponding secretary, Justin Winsor; treasurer, Charles C. Smith; librarian, Dr. Samuel A. Green; executive committee, five.

Historic, Genealogical Society (The New England). — President, Marshall P. Wilder; treasurer, Benjamin B. Torrey; secretary, Rev. Edmund F. Slafter; librarian, John Ward Dean.

Homœopathic Hospital (The Massachusetts). — President, Charles R. Codman; vice-presidents, four; trustees, twenty-eight; treasurer, Charles G. Wood; secretary, Thomas B. Ticknor.

Horticultural Society (The Massachusetts). — President, Henry P. Walcott; secretary, Robert Manning; treasurer, George W. Fowle; executive committee, composed of the president, the chairman of the finance committee, with seven others.

Humane Society of Massachusetts. — President, Dr. Charles D. Homans; vice-presidents, two; treasurer, H. Hollis Hunnewell; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Joy; recording secretary, Charles W. Amory, trustees, six.

Industrial Aid Society. — President, Thomas C. Amory; vice-presidents, four; secretary, Erving Winslow; treasurer, William P. Kuhn; directors, twelve.

Appendix A.

Insurance Exchange (The New England). — President, George W. Taylor; secretary and treasurer, Arthur A. Clarke.

Lumber Dealers' Association. — Secretary, Waldo H. Stearns.

Massachusetts General Hospital. — President, Henry B. Rogers; treasurer, Franklin Haven, Jr.; secretary, Thomas B. Hall; trustees, eight.

Massachusetts Indian Association. — President, Mrs. S. Bullard; vice-presidents, fifty-four; recording secretary, Miss Mary W. Dwight; corresponding secretary, Miss M. E. Dewey; treasurer, George J. Fiske; executive committee, composed of the principal officers with nineteen others.

Master Builders' Association. — President, B. D. Whitcomb; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Sayward; trustees, these officers with six others; superintendent, William B. Pearce.

Mechanics' Exchange. — President, Edward A. Moseley; treasurer, Benjamin F. Dewing; secretary, S. H. Stevenson; directors, four.

Memorial Association (The Boston). — President, Martin P. Kennard; vice-presidents, the Mayor of the city *ex officio* and four others; treasurer, Henry H. Edes; secretary, Henry F. Jenks; executive committee, composed of the president, treasurer, and three others.

Merchants' Association (The Boston). President, William B. Wood; treasurer, John J. Henry; directors, twelve.

Methodist Historical Society (The New England). — President, William Claflin; corresponding secretary, Ralph W. Allen; recording secretary, George Whitaker; treasurer and librarian, Willard S. Allen; historiographer, Rev. Daniel Dorchester.

Museum of Fine Arts. — President, Martin Brimmer; secretary, E. H. Greenleaf; treasurer, John Z. Gardner; honorary director, Charles C. Perkins; curator, Charles G. Loring; executive committee, five.

Natural History Society (The Boston). — President, Samuel H. Scudder; secretary and librarian, Edward Burgess; treasurer, C. W. Scudder; custodian, Alpheus Hyatt.

New Church Union. — President, Francis A. Dewson; secretary, Arthur Burnham; treasurer, Albert M. Knight; directors, nine.

New England Hospital for Women and Children. — Treasurer, George A. Goddard; secretary, Mrs. Edmah D. Cheney; resident physician, M. E. Pagelsen.

Numismatic Society (The Boston). President, Jeremiah Colburn; vice-president and curator, Henry Davenport; treasurer, Sylvester S. Crosby; secretary, William S. Appleton.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Massachusetts Society for the). — President, George T. Angell; vice-presidents, the Governor and one hundred others through the State; secretary, J. L. Stevens; treasurer, Charles Fairchild; directors, twenty-six.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Society for the). — President, Charles D. Head; vice-presidents, John D. Long and twenty-five others throughout the State; treasurer, Charles F. Atkinson; directors, thirty-five men and women; general agent, Frank B. Fay.

Prince Society. — President, Rev. Edmund F. Slater; corresponding secretary, Rev. Henry W. Foote; recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr.; treasurer, Elbridge H. Goss.

Provident Association (The Boston). Secretary, William Hedge; treasurer, Edward Jackson.

Scientific Society (The Boston). — President, Samuel Garman; recording secretary, E. E. Norton; corresponding secretary, John Ritchie, Jr.; treasurer, William Bellamy.

Scots Charitable Society. — Secretary, P. C. Anderson; treasurer, John P. London.

Shoe and Leather Exchange (The New England). — President, William Claflin; vice-presidents, five; secretary, Charles S. Ingalls; treasurer, Daniel W. Wilcox; directors, thirty.

South Boston Citizens' Association. — President, Vincent Laforme; vice-presidents, three; secretary, William Morris; treasurer, David White; directors, three.

Stock Exchange (The Boston). — President, Murray R. Ballou; vice-president, Henry W. Dodd; treasurer, Charles D. Head; secretary, W. C. Fiske.

Tariff Reform League (The Massachusetts). — President, Charles Francis Adams, Jr.; vice-presidents, Augustus P. Martin, Henry L. Pierce, Leverett Saltonstall, William Endicott, Jr., Charles R. Codman, Charles T. Russell, John M. Forbes, Frederick O. Prince, Julius H. Seelye, Isaac T. Burr, Patrick A. Collins, Joseph S. Ropes, Henry H. Faxon, M. D. Spaulding, B. F. Spinney, Charles A. Welch, William O. Blaney, David Aiken, and J. N. Dunham; treasurer, Henry Lee; secretary Josiah Quincy; executive committee of the president, treasurer, secretary, and fifteen others.

Title Insurance Company (The Mas-

sachusetts).[1] — President, Nathaniel J. Bradlee; vice-president and manager, Arnold A. Rand.

Tonic Sol-Fa Association (The Boston). — President, Charles W. Wrightington; secretary and treasurer, John R. Fisher; executive committee of three; conductor, Harry Benson.

Total Abstinence Society (The Massachusetts). — President, Oliver Ames; executive committee of nine.

United Hebrew Benevolent Association. — President, Jacob H. Hecht; treasurer, Henry B. Spitz; financial secretary, Jacob C. Morse; recording secretary, Rev. Solomon Schindler; directors, five.

Universalist Sabbath-School Union. — President, Charles F. Potter; vice-president, N. H. Whittemore; secretary, Cummings L. Lathrop, Cambridgeport; treasurer, J. F. Ayer, Somerville; librarian, John S. Spooner; directors, one from each Sunday-school in the organization.

Webster Historical Society. — President, Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine; vice-presidents, twenty-two, from different States; executive committee of five; historiographers, Revs. William C. Winslow, Edward J. Young, and Thomas A. Hyde; corresponding secretary, Thomas H. Cummings.

Young Men's Benevolent Society. — President, Thomas Gaffield; secretary, J. R. Reed; treasurer, Frederic W. Lincoln; standing committee, one from each of twelve districts.

Young Men's Christian Association. — President, Alfred S. Woodworth; vice-presidents, four; general secretary, M. R. Deming; recording secretary, J. M. Clinch; treasurer, E. M. McPherson; directors, fifteen.

Young Men's Christian Union. — President, William H. Baldwin; vice-president, Henry H. Sprague; secretary, William B. Clark; treasurer, William Z. Richardson. These officers, with six others, constitute the board of government.

Young Men's Hebrew Association. — President, Israel Cohen; treasurer, J. Heller; secretary, Henry Grossman.

Young Women's Christian Association. — President, Mrs. H. F. Durant; vice-presidents, seven; secretary, Miss Mary H. Rollins; treasurer, Miss S. M. Stetson; directors, sixteen others.

[1] Formerly Boston Title Company. Reorganized in June, 1886, and its present name adopted. New rooms 23 Milk Street.

APPENDIX B.

CHURCHES — TIME OF ORGANIZATION AND MINISTERS.

27 BAPTIST.

NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF ORGANIZATION.	MINISTER.
Baptist Bethel.	Hanover, cor. No. Bennet.	1851	A. A. Smith.
Bowdoin Square Baptist.	Bowdoin Square.	1840	—
Brighton Avenue Baptist.	Brighton Avenue (Allston).	1853	F. T. Whitman.
Bunker Hill Baptist.	Bunker Hill, cor. Mystic (Charlestown).	1851	R. B. Moody.
Central Square Church.	Central Square (E. B.).	1844	J. K. Richardson.
Clarendon Street Church.	Clarendon, cor. Montgomery.	1827	A. J. Gordon, D. D.
Day Star Baptist (colored).	1607 Washington.	1876	—
Dearborn Street Church.	Dearborn.	1870	Francis J. Bellamy.
Dudley Street Baptist.	137 Dudley.	1821	A. K. Potter, D. D.
Ebenezer Baptist (colored).	85 West Concord.	1871	C. C. Stumm.
First Baptist.	Clarendon, cor. Commonwealth Avenue.	1665	P. S. Moxom.
First Baptist.	Lawrence, cor. Austin (Chan.).	1801	G. E. Hoyt, Jr.

Appendix B.

BAPTIST (*continued*).

NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF ORGANIZATION.	MINISTER.
First Baptist.	South, cor. Poplar (Roslindale).	1874	J. M. Wyman.
First Free Baptist.	Shawmut Ave., cor. Rutland.	1835	Francis L. Hayes.
First German Church.	Vernon, near Cabot.	1879	William Papenhausen.
Fourth Street Baptist.	Fourth, cor. L (S. B.).	1858	C. H. Spalding.
Harvard Street Church.	Harrison Ave., cor. Harvard.	1839	J. H. Gunning.
Jamaica Plain Baptist.	Centre, cor. Myrtle (J. P.).	1842	D. H. Taylor.
Neponset Avenue Church.	Chickatawbut (Nep.).	1837	John H. Johnston.
Ruggles Street Baptist.	Ruggles.	1870	Robert G. Seymour.
South Baptist.	Broadway, cor. F (S. B.).	1828	D. B. Jutten.
Stoughton Street Church.	Stoughton, cor. Sumner (Dorch.).	1845	R. J. Adams.
St. Paul's Baptist (colored).	Smith Court, near Joy.	1805	Peter Smith.
Trinity Baptist.	Trenton (E. B.).	1878	N. B. Jones, Jr.
Twelfth Baptist (colored).	Phillips.	1848	—
Union Temple Church.	Tremont Temple.	1839	Emory J. Haynes.
Warren Avenue Church.	Warren Ave., cor. W. Canton.	1743	O. P. Gifford.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC.

Catholic Apostolic Church.	227 Tremont.	1864	Benj. F. Treadwell.

CHRISTIAN.

First Christian Church.	Tyler, cor. Kneeland.	1804	Edward Edmunds.
Disciples of Christ.	Shawmut Ave., cor. Madison.	-	James H. Garrison.

25 **CONGREGATIONAL TRINITARIAN.**

Berkeley Street Church.	Berkeley, cor. Warren Ave.	1827	William B. Wright.
Boylston Cong. Church.	Boylston, cor. Amory (J. P.).	-	S. S. Matthews.
Brighton Cong. Church.	Washington, cor. Winship Pl. (Brighton).	1827	William Hayne Leavell.
Central Church.	Berkeley, cor. Newbury.	1835	Jos. T. Duryea, D. D.
Central Cong. Church.	Elm, cor. Seaverns Ave. (J. P.).	1853	George M. Boynton.
Church of the Puritans.	176 Tremont.	-	Lucius R. Eastman.
Dorchester Second.	Washington, cor. Centre.	1808	Edward N. Packard.
Eliot.	Kenilworth.	1834	A. C. Thompson. B. F. Hamilton.
First Parish Ch. and Soc'y.	Harvard Square, Charlestown.	1632	George W. Brooks.
Highland Church.	Parker, near Tremont.	1869	W. R. Campbell.
Immanuel Church.	Moreland, cor. Copeland.	1857	—
Maverick Church.	Central Square (E. B.).	1836	Elijah Horr, D. D.

Appendix B.

CONGREGATIONAL TRINITARIAN (*continued*).

NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF ORGANIZATION.	MINISTER.
Mount Vernon Church.	Ashburton Place.	1842	S. E. Herrick, D. D.
Old South Church (New).	Boylston, cor. Dartmouth.	1669	George A. Gordon.
Olivet Church.	Concord Hall, West Springfield.	1876	W. J. Erdman.
Park Street Church.	Tremont, cor. Park.	1809	J. L. Withrow, D. D.
Phillips Church.	Broadway, near Dorchester (S. B.).	1823	Frank E. Clark.
Pilgrim Church.	Stoughton (Upham's Corner, Dorch.).	1867	John W. Ballantine.
Shawmut Church.	Tremont, cor. Brookline.	1845	Wm. L. Griffis, D. D.
South Evangelical Church.	Centre, cor. Mt. Vernon (W. Rox.).	1835	C. A. Beckwith.
Trinity Church.	Walnut (Neponset).	1859	J. L. Harris.
Union Church.	Columbus Ave., cor. Rutland.	1822	R. R. Meredith, D. D.
Village Church.	River (Lowell Mills, Dorch.).	1829	S. P. Fay.
Walnut Avenue Church.	Walnut Ave., cor. Dale (Rox.).	1870	Albert H. Plumb, D. D.
Winthrop Church.	Green (Charlertown).	1833	Alex. S. Twombly.

MISSION CHAPELS.

City Missionary, Rev. D. W. Waldron.

Old Colony Chapel.	Tyler, near Harvard.	–	—
Shawmut Branch Chapel.	642 Harrison Avenue.	–	—

26 CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN.

First Parish of Dorchester.	Meeting House Hill (Dorch.).	1630	Christopher R. Eliot.
First Religious Society in Roxbury.	Eliot Square (Rox.).	1631	James De Normandie.
Second Church.	Boylston, near Dartmouth.	1649	Edward A. Horton.
King's Chapel.	Tremont, cor. School.	1686	Henry W. Foote.
First Congregational Parish of West Roxbury.	Centre, cor. Church (W. Rox.).	1712	Augustus M. Haskell.
Arlington Street Church.	Arlington, cor. Boylston.	1730	Brooke Herford.
First Parish of Brighton.	Washington, cor. Market (Brighton).	1730	—
Hollis Street Church.	Exeter, cor. Newbury.	1732	H. Bernard Carpenter.
First Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain.	Centre, cor. Eliot (J. P.).	1770	Charles F. Dole.
Third Religious Society in Dorchester.	Richmond (Lower Mills, Dorch.).	1813	William J. Lawrence.
Harvard Church.	Main, cor. Green (Chasn.).	1815	Pitt Dillingham.
Hawes Place Congregational Society.	K, cor. East Fourth (S. B.).	1822	Charles B. Elder.
Bulfinch Place Chapel.	Bulfinch.	1826	Samuel H. Winkley.
South Congregational.	Union Park.	1828	Edward E. Hale, D. D.
Warren Street Chapel.	10 Warrenton.	1835	Eben R. Butler.

Appendix B.

CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN (*continued*).

NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF ORGANIZATION.	MINISTER.
Church of the Disciples.	Warren Ave., cor. W. Brookline.	1841	James Freeman Clarke, D. D.
Second Hawes Congregational Unitarian Society.	E. Broadway, between G and H (S. B.).	1845	—
Church of Our Father.	54 Meridian (E. B.).	1846	George M. Bodge.
Mt. Pleasant Congregational.	221 Dudley (Rox.).	1846	William H. Lyon.
Harrison Square Unitarian.	Neponset Ave. (Dorch.).	1848	Caleb D. Bradlee.
Parmenter Street Chapel.	Parmenter.	1853	William S. Heywood.
Unity Chapel.	Dorchester.	1856	W. H. Savary.
Church of the Unity.	91 West Newton.	1857	Minot J. Savage.
Church of the Unity.	Walnut (Neponset).	1859	—
New South Church.	Camden, cor. Tremont.	1867	George H. Young.
Appleton Street Free Chapel.	Parker Memorial Building.	1883	William G. Babcock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Church.	Marlborough, cor. Berkeley.	1630	—
Twenty-Eighth Congregational.	Berkeley, cor. Appleton.	1845	James Kay Applebee.
West Church or West Boston Society.	Cambridge, cor. Lynde.	1737	Cyrus A. Bartel, D. D.

EPISCOPAL (Protestant).

REV. BENJAMIN H. PADDOCK, *Bishop of Massachusetts.*

All Saints.	Dorchester Avenue (Dorch.).	1868	George S. Bennett.
Christ.	Salem.	1723	William H. Munroe.
Church of the Advent.	Mt. Vernon, cor. Brimmer.	1844	C. C. Grafton.
Church of the Good Shepherd.	Cortes.	1863	George J. Prescott.
Church of the Messiah.	Florence.	1843	Henry F. Allen.
Emmanuel.	Newbury.	1860	Leighton Parks.
Free Church of St. Mary's.[1]	Richmond.	1843	—
Grace.	Dorchester (S. B.).	1874	George H. Buck.
St. Andrews.[2]	286 Charles.	1876	Reuben Kidner.
St. Ann's.	Cottage (Dorch.).	1877	—
St. James.	St. James, near Washington (Rox.).	1832	Percy Browne.

[1] Former mission for sailors, Ann Street. Established by the Rev. J. P. Robinson. The corporation is now all that exists.

[2] Formerly known as the Church of the Evangelists.

Appendix B.

EPISCOPAL (*continued.*)

NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF ORGANIZATION.	MINISTER.
St. John's of Roxbury.	1262 Tremont.	1871	George S. Converse.
St. John's of Charlestown.	Bow, cor. Richmond (Chsn.).	1841	Philo Sprague.
St. John's of East Boston.	Paris, cor. Decatur.	1845	Nathan H. Chamberlain.
St. John's of Jamaica Plain.	Centre.	–	Sumner U. Shearman.
St. Margaret's.	Washington, cor. Church (Brighton).	1871	Augustus Prime.
St. Mark's.	West Newton.	1851	L. D. Baldwin.
St. Mary's of Dorchester.	Bowdoin (Dorch.).	1849	L. W. Saltonstall.
St. Matthew's.	408 Broadway (S. B.).	1816	John Wright.
St. Matthew's Chapel.	East Fifth, cor. N (S. B.).	1875	A. F. Washburn.
St. Paul's.	134 Tremont.	1819	Frederick Courtney, D. D.
Trinity.	Copley Square, Boylston, and Clarendon.	1733	Phillips Brooks, D. D.

FRIENDS.

Friends' Meeting. Sunday A. M. Wednesday P. M.	Wesleyan Hall, Bromfield.	–	–

JEWISH.

Beth Abraham.	231 Hanover.	1871	Mendel Silvermann.
Gates of Prayer.	139 Pleasant.	1875	M. Klatchkin.
Mishkan Israel.	Ash.	1866	S. S. Cohen.
Ohabei Sholom.	Warrenton.	1846	Raphael Lasker.
Shaare Tefiloh.	Church.	1880	L. Schmitkin.
Temple Adath Israel (reorganized).	Columbus Ave., cor. Northampton.	1885	Solomon Schindler.

LUTHERAN.

Emmanuel's (Swedish).	Emerald.	1873	C. F. Johanson.
Immanuel's (German Lutheran).	77 Chelsea (E. B.).	1869	C. Zollman.
Trinity (German).	Parker, near Tremont (Rox.).	1871	Adolf Biewend.
Zion (Norwegian).	Shawmut Ave., cor. Waltham.	1834	John Koren.
Zion Evangelical Lutheran (German).	Shawmut Ave., cor. Waltham.	1834	—

Appendix B.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

REV. RANDOLPH S. FOSTER, D. D., LL. D., *Bishop*, 50 Rutland Square.

NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF ORGANIZATION.	MINISTER.
Allston.	Harvard Ave., cor. Farrington Ave. (Allston).	1872	William Full.
Appleton.	Walnut, near Neponset Ave. (Nep.).	1850	Edward Higgins.
Bromfield Street.	Bromfield.	1806	D. H. Ela, D. D.
City Point Mission.	Emerson, cor. L (S. B.).	–	George H. Perkins.
Dorchester Church.	Washington, near Richmond (Dorch.).	1817	T. C. Watkins.
Dorchester Street.	Dorchester, cor. Silver (S. B.).	1860	R. L. Green.
Egleston Square.	Washington, cor. Beethoven (Rox.).	1877	Louis A. Banks.
German M. E. Church.	779 Shawmut Ave.	1852	Frederick W. Boese.
Grace Church.	Temple.	1792	George A. Crawford.
Harrison Square M. E. Church.	Parkman.	1874	F. J. Hale.
Highland Church.	160 Warren (Rox.).	1860	W. T. Worth.
Jamaica Plain Church.	Elm, cor. Newbern (J. P.).	1859	G. S. Butters.
Meridian Street M. E. Church.	Meridian (E. B.).	1841	L. B. Bates.
Methodist Episcopal Church.	Norfolk (Mattapan).	–	J. P. Kennedy.
Monument Square M. E. Church.	Charlestown District.	1847	Andrew McKeown.
Mount Pleasant Church.	Howard Ave.	1876	Daniel Steele.
Munroe Memorial Church.	Main (Charlestown).	1877	—
People's Church.	Columbus Ave., cor. Berkeley.	1834	C. E. Davis.
Revere Street M. E. Church.	79 Revere.	1826	D. W. Shaw.
Roslindale M. E. Church.	Ashland, cor. Sheldon.	1873	Garrett Beekman.
Ruggles Street Church.	Ruggles, cor. Windsor.	1869	—
Saratoga M. E. Church.	Saratoga (E. B.).	1853	S. L. Baldwin.
Swedish Mission.	36 Bromfield.	1880	H. Olsen.
Tremont Street M. E. Church.	Tremont, cor. West Concord.	1846	W. N. Brodbeck.
Trinity M. E. Church.	High (Charlestown).	1818	I. H. Packard.
Washington Village Church.	Washington Village.	1871	Joseph Jackson, Supply.
Winthrop Street M. E. Church.	Winthrop (Rox.).	1839	A. B. Kendig, D. D.
African Union.	3 Southac Place.	–	J. W. Leekins.
First African M. E. Church.	68 Charles.	1839	J. T. Jemfer.
Union A. M. E. Church.	119 Cambridge.	–	W. A. Jackson.
Zion Church.	North Russell.	1836	George E. Smith.

Appendix B.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN).

NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF ORGANIZATION.	MINISTER.
First New Jerusalem Church.	Bowdoin.	1818	James Reed.
Roxbury Church of the New Jerusalem.	St. James, cor. Regent (Rox.).	1870	Julian K. Smythe.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian.	Columbus Ave., cor. Berkeley.	1858	V. A. Lewis.
First Presbyterian of E. Boston.	Meridian, cor. London (E. B.).	1858	John L. Scott.
First United Presbyterian.	Berkeley, cor. Chandler.	1846	John Hood.
First Reformed Presbyterian.	Ferdinand, cor. Isabella.	1854	William Graham.
Fourth Street Presbyterian.	East Fourth, between G and H (S. B.).	1870	Andrew Burrows.
Second Reformed Presbyterian.	33 Chambers.	1871	David McFall.
Springfield Street Presbyterian.	W. Springfield, near Tremont.	1882	P. M. Macdonald.

REFORMED.

German Reformed.	13 Shawmut.	1833	Louis B. Schwarz.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Reformed Episcopal Church.	Dartmouth, cor. Harwich.	1877	James M. Gray.

32 ROMAN CATHOLIC.

MOST REV. JOHN J. WILLIAMS, *Archbishop.*

Cathedral of the Holy Cross.	Washington, cor. Union Park.	1803	Lawrence J. O'Toole.
Church of the Immaculate Conception.	761 Harrison Avenue.	1861	Edward V. Boursaud, S. J.
Gate of Heaven.	Fourth, cor. I (S. B.).	1864	Michael F. Higgins.
Holy Trinity (German).	Shawmut Avenue.	1842	F. X. Nopper, S. J.
Most Holy Redeemer.	Maverick, cor. Havre (E. B.).	1870	L. P. McCarthy.

Appendix B.

ROMAN CATHOLIC (*continued*).

NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF ORGANIZATION.	MINISTER.
Notre Dame des Victoires (French).	Freeman Place, near Beacon.	1874	Louis Touche.
Our Lady of the Assumption.	Sumner (E. B.).	1873	Joseph H. Cassin.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help.	1545 Tremont.	1878	Joseph Henning, C. SS. R.
Our Lady of the Rosary.	Sixth, between C and D (S. B.).	1884	J. J. McNulty.
Sacred Heart.	Brooks, cor. Morris (E. B.).	1874	M. Clarke.
St. Augustine's.	Dorchester (S. B.).	1819	Denis O'Callaghan.
St. Columbkille.	Market (Brighton).	1853	Antonio Rossi.
St. Francis de Sales.	Vernon.	1853	John Delahunty.
St. Francis de Sales.	Bunker Hill (Chsn.).	1862	M. J. Supple.
St. Gregory's.	Dorchester Ave., near Richmond.	1863	William H. Fitzpatrick.
St. Ann's.	Minot, near Neponset Ave.	1878	Attended from St. Gregory's.
St. James's.	Harrison Ave., near Kneeland.	1854	Matthew Harkins.
St. John the Baptist (Portuguese).	North Bennet.	1843	H. B. M. Hughes.
St. Joseph's.	Chambers.	1862	William Byrne, D. D., V. G.
St. Joseph's.	Circuit (Rox.).	1846	Hugh P. Smith.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice (Ital.).	Prince.	1878	F. Boniface, O. S. F.
St. Mary's.[1]	Endicott.	1836	William H. Duncan, S. J.
St. Mary's.	Rutherford Ave. (Chsn.).	1829	John W. McMahon.
St. Patrick's.	Cor. Dudley and Magazine (Rox.).	1830	Joseph H. Gallagher.
St. Patrick's (old).	Northampton.	1835	Attended from new church.
SS. Peter and Paul.	Broadway (S. B.).	1838	William A. Blenkinsop.
St. Peter's.	Bowdoin, cor. Percival Ave. (Dorch.).	1872	Peter Ronan.
St. Stephen's.	Hanover.	1842	Michael Moran.
St. Teresa's.	W. Roxbury District.	1872	Attended from Dedham.
St. Thomas's.	W. Roxbury District.	1873	Thomas Magennis.
St. Vincent's.	Third, cor. E (S. B.).	1872	William J. Corcoran.
Star of the Sea.	Saratoga (E. B.).	1868	Hugh R. O'Donnell.

[1] The Fathers of the Mission (Jesuit) reside here.

Appendix B.

SECOND ADVENT.

NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF ORGANIZATION.	MINISTER.
Christian Church.	69 West Concord.		
Messiah's Church.	Shawmut Ave., near Williams.	1854	Cyrus Cunningham.

SPIRITUALIST.

First Spiritual Temple (Spiritual Fraternity Society).	Newbury, cor. Exeter.	1883	—

UNIVERSALIST.

Central Square Universalist.	Central Square (E. B.).	1865	S. P. Smith.
Church of Our Father.	Broadway (S. B.).	1870	John J. Lewis.
First Universalist.	Warren (Chsn.).	1812	Charles F. Lee.
First Universalist (Rox.).	Guild Row, cor. Dudley (Rox.).	1822	A. J. Patterson, D. D
Grove Hall Universalist.	Blue Hill Ave., cor. Schuyler (Rox.).	1878	I. P. Coddington.
Second Universalist.	Columbus Ave., cor. Clarendon.	1817	A. A. Miner, D. D.
Shawmut Avenue Universalist.	Shawmut Ave., near Brookline.	1837	George Landor Perin.
St. John's Universalist.	Adams, cor. Gibson (Dorch.).	1874	R. T. Polk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beacon Hill Church.	Beacon Hill Place.	1875	Charles Cullis.
Church of Christ.	36 Bromfield.	–	James H. Garrison.
Grove Hall Church.	Warren, cor. Blue Hill Ave.	1878	Edward D. Mallory.
Lenox Street Chapel.	Lenox.	–	W. L. Lockwood.
Mariner's Bethel.	237 Hanover.	1828	S. E. Breen.
Morgan Chapel.	87 Shawmut Ave.	1877	N. W. Jordan.
North End Mission.	201 North.	1877	L. D Younkin.
North Street Union Mission.	2029 Washington.	1858	Philip Davies.
Union for Christian Work.	Centre, cor. Walden (Rox.).	–	William Bradley.
Western Avenue Union Chapel.	Western Ave., cor. Waverley (Brighton).	–	W. W. Le Seur.

dents, four; directors, ten; treasurer, Albert C. Hill; secretary, W. H. Parmenter.

Central Boat. — President, Patrick J. Giblin; recording secretary, John V. Sullivan; financial secretary, T. J. Sullivan; treasurer, Peter J. Welch; directors, five.

Cereal (dining club). — President, F. N. Cheney; secretary, Walter R. Davis; treasurer, Charles V. Campbell; executive committee of three.

Chamber Music Society (the Boston). (Organized July, 1886.) — President, Oliver Ames; vice-president, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea; secretary, John Cone Kimball; treasurer, Cyrus S. Haldeman; directors, seven; music committee, Bernhard Listemann, Carlyle Petersilea, and Carl Faelten.

Chess, rooms 33 Pemberton Square. — President, John P. Hopkinson; secretary, E. S. Huntington; treasurer, Howard Sargent.

Clover (dining club). — President, James S. Murphy; secretary, John E. Gilman; treasurer, John T. Wogan; editors of the "Waste Basket," Gerald Griffin and William B. F. Whall; executive committee of five.

Commercial (dining club). — President, W. H. Lincoln; secretary, George O. Carpenter; treasurer, C. M. Clapp.

Congregational. — President, Rev. E. B. Webb; vice-presidents, four; executive committee of three; secretary, William F. Whittemore; treasurer, Charles W. Robinson; biographer, Hamilton A. Hill.

Corinthian Yacht. — Commodore, B. W. Crowninshield; vice-commodore, I. S. Palmer; secretary, Everett Paine; treasurer, J. B. Rhodes; regatta committee of four; membership committee, W. S. Eaton, Jr.; J. B. Mills, Jr., and Laurence Whitcomb.

Country, house Clyde Park, Brookline. — Executive committee, C. H. Dalton (chairman) and ten others; secretary, W. A. Burnham; treasurer, H. Wainwright; stewards, Francis Peabody, Jr. (chairman), J. S. Allan, and James Parker.

Cricket (The Boston). — President, W. Lumb; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. E. Middleton; field captain, W. Haigh; vice-captain, W. Pettit; executive committee of five.

Dorchester Yacht. — Commodore, Henry Savage; vice-commodore, W. D. Hodgkins; secretary, Henry B. Callender; treasurer, Samuel G. King; measurer, Hartford Davenport; directors, three; regatta committee of five.

Eastern Yacht. — Commodore, Henry S. Hovey; vice-commodore, J. Malcolm Forbes; rear-commodore, William F. Weld; secretary, Edward Burgess; treasurer, Patrick T. Jackson, Jr.; measurer, Edward Burgess; committee on admissions, J. Malcolm Forbes, F. Cunningham, O. W. Peabody, W. G. Salstonstall, B. W. Crowninshield, Percival L. Everett, E. V. R. Thayer, H. D. Burnham, Alanson Tucker, F. L. Higginson, and R. S. Russell; regatta committee of five.

Elks, Elks Hall, 24 Hayward Place. — E. R., John H. Dee; secretary, Edwin Stearns; treasurer, Lewis L. Jones.

English and American. — President, Dr. William H. Ruddick; treasurer, James, Stark; secretary, George B. Perry; membership committee, Dr. W. Bryden, H. W. Avery, Edward Jones, Thomas Christian, and Donald Ramsey.

Essex (political dining club). — President, Col. Edward H. Haskell of Gloucester; secretary and treasurer, Benjamin Pitman of Marblehead.

Essex County Democratic (political dining club). — President, Richard S. Spofford.

Euterpe (musical club). — President, Charles C. Perkins; secretary, Francis H. Jenks; treasurer, William F. Apthorp.

Glee (singing club). Secretary (only officer), Charles B. Cory.

Hull Yacht. — Commodore, Charles V. Whitten; vice-commodore, Benjamin L. M. Tower; rear-commodore, George R. Howe; secretary, Peleg Aborn; treasurer, Charles C. Hutchinson; measurer, William H. Litchfield; membership committee, Fred Pope, A. P. Thayer, B. T. Wendell, J. R. Chadwick, W. L. Porter, George Coffin, Charles E. Cunningham, and J. E. Sayles; executive committee of four; regatta committee of six.

Liberal Union (dining club). — President, Francis E. Abbott; vice-presidents, Samuel E. Sewall and nineteen others; secretary, Charles G. Crandon; treasurer, J. A. J. Wilcox; directors, J. H. Wiggin and E. A. Sawtelle; standing committee, composed of the president, secretary, treasurer, and directors.

Macaroni (dining club). — President, S. M. Van Alstine; vice-president, Daniel Maguinness.

Massachusetts (political dining club). — President, William Claflin; executive committee, W. W. Doherty; secretary and treasurer, George A. O. Ernst.

Massachusetts Bicycle, house 152 Newbury Street. — President, Col. T. W. Higginson; secretary, F. Alcott Pratt; treasurer, E. R. Benson; captain, A. D. Peck, Jr.; club committee, these officers with six others.

Massachusetts Reform (political dining club). — President, John S. Farlow; vice-presidents, James Russell Lowell, Theodore Lyman, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and

William Everett; secretary and treasurer, John W. Carter; executive committee of eight, Winslow Warren chairman.

Maverick Wheel, rooms East Boston. — President, Frank H. Brewster; captain, A. J. Rogers; secretary, Herbert Farrell; treasurer, D. W. Fowler.

Merchants (dining club). — President, Oliver Ames; secretary, Benjamin F. Guild.

Metaphysical. — President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Methodist Social Union, rooms 36 Bromfield Street. — President, Harvey N. Shepard; secretary and treasurer, William S. Allen.

Middlesex (political dining club). — President, Daniel Needham; vice-presidents, five; secretary, Henry J. Moulton; treasurer, Thomas J. Marsh, Jr.; executive committee of four.

Middlesex County Democratic (political dining club). — President, W. E. Russell of Cambridge; vice-presidents, ten; secretary, W. I. Ruggles of Reading; treasurer, E. S. Farnsworth of Newtonville; executive committee of eight.

New England (political dining club). — President, Captain A. A. Folsom; treasurer, E. N. Sawyer; secretary, E. H. Hill.

New Hampshire (dining club of New Hampshire men, having its meetings in Boston). — President, J. C. Moore, Manchester, N. H.; vice-presidents, ten; secretary, Gen. Elbert Wheeler of Nashua; executive committee of three.

Norfolk (political dining club). — President, Asa French of Braintree; vice-presidents, ten; secretary, Fred. H. Williams of Foxborough; treasurer, Enos H. Tucker of Needham; executive committee of five.

Orpheus Musical Society, rooms 27 Boylston Street. — President, O. Wallburg; treasurer, H. C. Lagreze; secretary, Leo Schlegelmilch; librarian, Edward Carl; musical director, Carl Pfluger.

Paint and Clay, room Washington Street. — President, J. Ph. Rinn; treasurer, Thomas Allen; secretary, W. H. Downes.

Paint and Oil (dining club). — President, John D. Morton; treasurer, Charles F. Howland; secretary, William Agge; directors, three.

Papyrus (dining club). — President, T. Russell Sullivan; secretary, James J. Roche; treasurer, Benjamin Kimball; executive committee of two; membership committee, William H. Sayward, L. L. Ipsen, W. G. Reed, M. C. Greenough, John T. Wheelwright, and Frederick P. Vinton.

Pandennis (dining club). — President, Charles S. Sergeant; secretary and treasurer, C. B. Southard.

Philharmonic Society. — President, Dr. H. C. Angell; vice-president, Rev. J. T. Duryea; treasurer, Oliver Ames; clerk, Luther H. Wightman; directors, twenty-three.

Press, rooms 61 Court Street. — President, Edwin A. Perry; secretary, Edward L. Alexander; treasurer, Benjamin A. Appleton; executive committee, the executive officers with six others.

Pine Tree State (dining club, composed of natives of Maine, meeting in Boston). — President, John D. Long; vice-presidents, three; secretary, Dana Estes; treasurer, S. K. Hamilton; directors, seven.

Puritan, house Mount Vernon Street. — President, John C. Ropes; vice-presidents, four; treasurer, R. Paul Snelling; secretary, Arthur E. Bull.

Round Table (dining club). — Officers change with each meeting.

Round Table (essay club). — President, Col. T. W. Higginson.

Roxbury, house Warren Street, Roxbury District. — President, Nathaniel J. Bradlee; vice-presidents, two; secretary, Daniel A. Glidden; treasurer, Robert G. Molineux; directors, twelve; membership committee, fifteen, James M. Keith, chairman.

St. Botolph, house Boylston Street. — President, Gen. Francis A. Walker; vice-presidents, two; treasurer, Henry H. Sprague; secretary, Alexander P. Brown; executive committee of ten; committee on elections (for three years), A. J. C. Sowden, James C. Davis, J. Appleton Browne, Edward H. Bradford, William F. Apthorp.

Saturday (dining club). — President, Oliver Wendell Holmes; secretary, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Schoolmasters (dining club). — President, D. B. Hagar; vice-presidents, three; secretary and treasurer, A. D. Small. These officers constitute the executive committee.

Sheepskin (dining club). — President, C. F. Harrington; secretary and treasurer, C. A. Brackett; executive committee of three.

Sixth District Democratic (political dining club). — President, George D. Brine; vice-presidents, two; treasurer, W. E. Cowdrey; secretary, Christopher G. Plunkett; executive committee of five.

Sketch. — Incorporated in the Boston Society of Architects, of which E. C. Cabot is president; E. M. Wheelwright secretary.

Somerset, house Beacon Street. — President, Jacob C. Rogers; treasurer, James Jackson; secretary, Francis C. Loring; committee on elections, twelve, with John A. Loring, chairman.

South Boston Yacht. — Commodore, Henry Hussey; vice-commodore, W. J. Ocutt; fleet captain, John J. Bligh; secretary,

John C. Merry; treasurer, Thomas Christian; measurer, James Bertram; trustees, three.

Suffolk, rooms 4½ Beacon Street. — President, Leopold Morse; secretary and treasurer, George D. Allen; directors, three; committee on admission of members, Charles H. Andrews, H. B. Thayer, H. L. Simonds, R. M. Bailey, and George B. Clapp.

Tavern, rooms Park Square, corner of Boylston Street. — President, William D. Howells; committee on elections, William N. Bullard, Francis W. Lee, Benjamin C. Porter, Henry H. Sprague, T. Russell Sullivan, and George H. Tilden.

Temple, house 35 West Street. — President, Otis E. Weld; treasurer, J. Howard Brown; secretary, B. H. Dickson; executive committee of ten. These pass upon nominations for membership.

Trade. — President, Thomas E. Proctor; secretary and treasurer, Frank B. Converse; directors, three.

Union, house Park Street. — President, John Lowell; vice-presidents, four; directors, eight; treasurer, William Simes; secretary, Henry W. Swift; committee on election of members, Henry Lee, Henry P. Bowditch, George B. Chase, Charles Devens, Alfred D. Foster, Charles C. Jackson, George P. King, C. W. Loring, Henry Parkman, Edward D. Robins, Daniel Sargent, G. Lothrop Thorndike, Henry Van Brunt, and Roger Wolcott.

Union Boat, house foot of Chestnut Street. — President, Henry Parkman; vice-president, George William Estabrook; captain, Julian J. Eustis; treasurer, Edward D. Blake; secretary, W. R. Richards; directors, three.

Unitarian (dining club). — President, Robert M. Morse, Jr.; vice-presidents, Alexander S. Wheeler and Leverett Saltonstall; treasurer, Dr. Francis H. Brown; secretary, Henry H. Edes; executive committee, three. These officers constitute the council.

Universalist (dining club). — President, Arthur E. Dennison, Cambridge; vice-president, William H. Finney; treasurer, Horace B. Parker, Newton; secretary, Thomas H. Armstrong; directors, three. These officers constitute the executive committee.

Universalist Social Union. — President, J. B. Horton; recording secretary, Charles M. Evans; corresponding secretary, Miss S. E. Bickford; treasurer, E. B. Sears; directors, three.

Whist, house 70 Boylston Street. — President, William H. Bradley; vice-president, Herbert B. Cushing; treasurer, Robert Fuller; secretary, Lewis G. Farmer; executive committee, five.

Woman's, rooms 5 Park Street. — President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; vice-presidents, fourteen; secretary, Lucia M. Peabody; corresponding secretary, Lucy F. Brigham; treasurer, Abby W. May; historian, Julia A. Sprague; directors, nineteen.

APPENDIX D.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANKS.

(Clearing House, No. 66 State Street.)

Name of Bank.	Capital.	Location.	Time Established.
Atlantic National	$750,000	Kilby, cor. Doane.	1828.
Atlas National	1,500,000	No. 8 Sears Building.	1833.
Blackstone National	1,500,000	132 Hanover, cor. Union.	1851.
Boston National	1,000,000	No. 95 Milk.	1853.
Boylston National	700,000	No. 616 Washington.	1845.
Broadway National	200,000	Milk, cor. Arch.	1853.
Bunker Hill National	500,000	No. 21 City Square, Charlestown.	1825.
Central National	500,000	No. 121 Devonshire.	1873.

Appendix D.

NATIONAL BANKS (*continued*).

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.	LOCATION.	TIME ESTAB-LISHED.
Columbian National	$1,000,000	No. 65 State.	1822.
Continental National	1,000,000	No. 51 Summer.	1860.
Eliot National	1,000,000	No. 95 Milk.	1853.
Everett National	400,000	Milk, cor. Congress.	1865.
Faneuil Hall National	1,000,000	No. 3 South Market.	1851.
First National	1,000,000	No. 17 State.	1863.
First Ward National	200,000	No. 1 Winthrop Block, E. B.	1864.
Fourth National	300,000	No. 34 Blackstone.	1875.
Freeman's National	800,000	No. 111 Summer.	1836.
Globe National	1,000,000	No. 40 State.	1824.
Hamilton National	750,000	No. 60 Devonshire.	1832.
Howard National	1,000,000	No. 19 Congress.	1853.
Lincoln National	200,000	Equitable Building, Milk.	1882.
Manufacturers' National	500,000	Summer, cor. Devonshire.	1873.
Market National	800,000	No. 86 State.	1832.
Massachusetts National	800,000	No. 95 Milk.	1784.
Maverick National	400,000	No. 50 Water.	1854.
Mechanics' National	250,000	No. 115 Dorchester Avenue.	1836.
Merchandise National	500,000	No. 70 Kilby.	1875.
Merchants' National	3,000,000	No. 28 State.	1831.
Metropolitan National	300,000	No. 4 Post Office Square.	1875.
Monument National	150,000	Thompson Square, Charlestown.	1854.
Mount Vernon National	200,000	No. 43 Chauncy.	1860.
National Commerce	1,500,000	No. 9 Sears Building.	1850.
National Commonwealth	500,000	Devonshire, cor. Water.	1871.
National North America	1,000,000	No. 106 Franklin.	1850.
National Redemption	1,000,000	No. 85 Devonshire.	1858.
National Republic	1,500,000	No. 95 Milk.	1859.
National City	1,000,000	No. 61 State.	1822.
National Eagle	1,000,000	No. 95 Milk.	1822.
National Exchange	1,000,000	No. 28 State.	1847.
National Hide and Leather	1,500,000	Congress, cor. Milk.	1857.
National Market, Brighton	250,000	Market Street, Brighton.	1854.
National Revere	1,500,000	No. 100 Franklin.	1859.
National Rockland	300,000	No. 2343 Washington.	1864.
National Security	250,000	No. 79 Court.	1867.
National Union	1,000,000	No. 40 State.	1792.
National Webster	1,500,000	Congress, cor. Milk.	1853.
New England National	1,000,000	No. 67 State.	1813.
North National	1,000,000	No. 109 Franklin.	1825.
Old Boston National	900,000	No. 60 Devonshire.	1803.
People's National	300,000	No. 114 Dudley, Roxbury.	1832.
Second National	1,600,000	Nos. 1 and 2 Sears Building	1832.
Shawmut National	1,000,000	No. 60 Congress.	1836.
Shoe and Leather National	1,000,000	No. 150 Devonshire.	1836.
State National	2,000,000	No. 40 State.	1811.
Suffolk National	1,500,000	No. 60 State.	1818.
Third National	600,000	No. 8 Congress.	1864.
Traders' National	600,000	No. 91 State.	1831.
Tremont National	2,000,000	No. 8 Congress.	1814.
Washington National	750,000	No. 47 State.	1825.
Total	$52,250,000		

Appendix D.

TRUST COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.	LOCATION.	INCORPORATED.
American Loan and Trust . .	$1,000,000	No. 55 Congress.	1881.
Boston Safe Deposit and Trust	600,000	No. 87 Milk.	1867.
Collateral Loan	150,000	No. 328 Washington.	1859.
International Trust . .	500,000	No. 45 Milk.	1879.
Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance	500,000	No. 66 State.	1818.
Massachusetts Loan and Trust	500,000	No. 18 Post Office Square.	1875.
New England Trust . . .	500,000	No. 85 Devonshire.	1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	INCORPORATED.	AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, 1885–86.
Boston Five Cents	No. 33 School Street.	1854	$12,662,316.40
Boston Penny	No. 1371 Washington.	1864	875,879.80
Brighton Five Cent	Brighton District.	1861	199,324.59
Charlestown Five Cents . .	Thompson Square, Charlestown.	1854	2,944,713.85
East Boston	No. 16 Maverick Square, E. B.	1848	1,371,110.95
Eliot Five Cents	No. 114 Dudley, Rox. District.	1864	1,833,019.43
Franklin	No. 20 Boylston.	1861	4,280,425.31
Home	Masonic Building, Tremont.	1869	2,055,363.40
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	No. 2343 Washington.	1825	3,565,412.72
North End	No. 50 Court.	1870	463,972.10
Provident Institution for Savings	No. 36 Temple Place.	1816	26,033,329.04
South Boston	No. 363 Broadway, South Boston.	1863	1,485,561.03
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and others	No. 47 and 49 Tremont St.	1833	18,923,657.62
Union Institution for Savings .	No. 37 Bedford.	1865	2,734,701.61
Warren Institution for Savings	No. 25 Main Street, Charlestown.	1829	5,582,536.71
Total	. . . . .	. .	$86,011,644.56

APPENDIX E.

STEAMSHIP LINES FROM BOSTON.

OCEAN.

Cunard. — Cunard Wharf, East Boston, Thursdays, passengers and freight. Steamers: for Liverpool, Cephalonia, Catalonia, Pavonia, Scythia, Gallia. Agency, 99 State Street.

Warren. — Pier 6, East Boston, freight. Steamers: for Liverpool, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Roman, Palestine, Norseman. Agents, Warren & Co., 18 Post Office Square.

Allan. — Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, freight. Steamers: for Glasgow, Carthagenian, Hibernian, Austrian, Waldensian, Nestorian, Prussian. Agents, H. & A. Allan, 80 State Street.

Leyland. — Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, freight only. Steamers: for Liverpool, Virginian, Bulgarian, Bavarian, Venetian, Iberian. Agents, Thayer & Lincoln, 114 State Street.

Anchor. — Pier No. 1, South Boston, freight. Steamers: for London, Syrian, Assyria, Sidonian, Australia, Caledonia. Agents, Henderson Brothers, 7 and 9 State Street.

Wilson. — Commonwealth Docks, freight and passengers. Steamers: for London and Hull, Chicago, Buffalo, Martello, Lepanto, Galileo, Bessano. Agent, George W. Preston, 97 State Street.

White Cross. — Pier No. 1, New York and New England Docks, irregular, freight and passengers. Steamers: for Antwerp, Pieter de Coninck, Hermann. Agents, Gill & Lootz, 113 Milk Street.

Diamond Mail. — Gray's Wharf. Steamer for Hayti every six weeks.

Furness. — Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, irregular, freight and passengers. Steamers: for London, Boston City, York City, Korno, Gothenburg City, Durham City. Agent, C. Furness, 130 State Street.

Cuban. — Semi-monthly. Steamers: for Cienfuegos, Gen. Roberts and Thetford. Agents, E. Atkins & Co., 35 Broad Street.

In addition to the above, there are a number of steamers engaged in the Mediterranean, South American, and Cuban trades, which land their cargoes here, and load elsewhere for their destinations.

COASTWISE.

The coastwise trade is a large and growing one, as will be seen from the subjoined list of sailings: —

For Bangor and intermediate landings on the Penobscot River. — Foster's Wharf, daily at 5 P. M. (except Sundays). Steamers: Penobscot, Forest City, and Katahdin. James Littlefield, superintendent, Lincoln's Wharf.

For Portland. — India Wharf, daily, 7 P. M. Steamers: Tremont and Forest City. Charles F. Williams, agent.

For Bath, Richmond, Hallowell, Gardiner, and Augusta. — Central Wharf, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 P. M. Steamer Star of the East. H. H. Hyde, agent, Lincoln's Wharf.

For Eastport, St. John, N. B. — Commercial Wharf, four days a week, 8.30 A. M. Steamers: State of Maine and Cumberland. W. H. Kilby, agent.

For Yarmouth, N. S., and St. John, N. B. — Lewis Wharf, Wednesdays, 8 A. M. Steamers Dominion and Alpha. Agents, J. G. Hall & Co., 64 Chatham Street.

For Halifax, N. S., Charlottetown, etc. — Nickerson's Wharf, Saturdays, 12 M. Steamers: Carroll and Worcester. W. H. Ring, agent.

For Halifax, N. S. — Nickerson's Wharf, Saturdays, 12 M. Steamer Linn O'Dee. W. H. Ring, agent.

For Digby and Annapolis. — Lewis Wharf, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Walter Hall, agent.

For Savannah. — Nickerson's Wharf, Thursdays, 3 P. M. Steamers: City of Macon and Merrimack. W. H. Ring, agent.

For Norfolk and Baltimore. — Central Wharf, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, P. M. Steamers: D. H. Miller, Allegheny, and Berkshire. E. Sampson, agent, 53 Central Wharf.

For Philadelphia. — Long Wharf, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 P. M. Steamers: Roman, Saxon, and Spartan. E. B. Sampson, agent, 70 Long Wharf.

For New York. — India Wharf, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Steamers: General Whitney, Neptune, and Glaucus. H. M. Whitney, agent.

For Provincetown. — Battery Wharf, daily. Steamer Longfellow. Stanwood & Rich, agents.

For Gloucester. — Central Wharf, daily. Steamer City of Gloucester. E. S. Merchant, agent.

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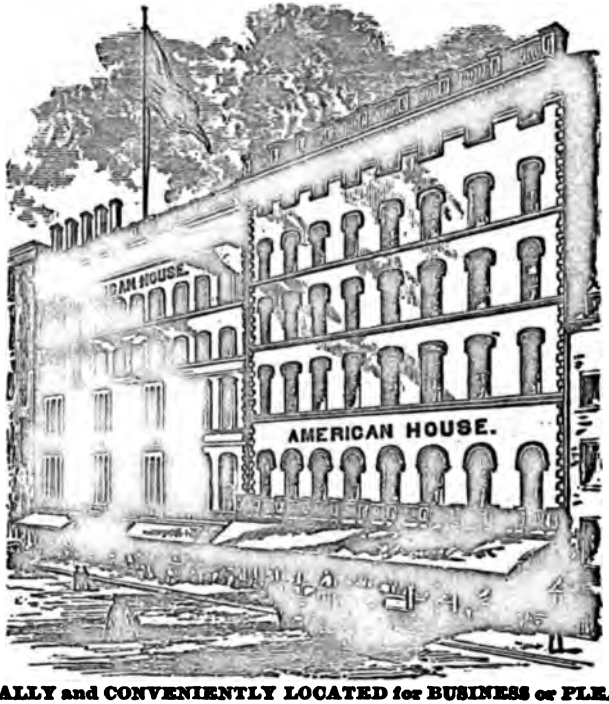

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